

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fifteenth Annual Convention

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



HELD AT

MOOSE HALL, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 5-9, 1914

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Moose Hall, Stockton, California

October 5 to 9, 1914



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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JAMES GIAMBRUNO.....Box 132, Jackson

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.....San Francisco

Underwood Building, 525 Market Street.

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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 convention city of 1905. 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 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 President 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, 1908. Much progress had again been made. During the year numerous

strikes had taken place, among them that of the United Railroads' 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 convention 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 convention city of 1909. 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 was welcomed and wine 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. The incumbent President and Secretary-Treasurer were re-elected.

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.

The fourteenth annual conclave was held at Fresno. The Light and Power Council strike was reviewed at length, with the result that the issues of the struggle were transferred to the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor. The report on labor legislation again showed substantial achievements. All the incumbent officers present at the convention were re-elected.

The last convention city was Stockton, where for several months past a bitter attack had been made upon organized labor by a newly formed association of would-be labor crushers. This gathering was a record breaker, both in point of attendance and in other respects. A full review of all business transacted at this convention, as well as the reports of officers and the names of officers serving during the current term, will be found in this booklet.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence only fourteen years, and in that brief period has accomplished remarkable work. We have now approximately eighty per cent. of all the unions eligible for affiliation within the fold of the Federation, and the prospects for securing substantial results are better than ever.

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 permanent results.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Monday, October 5—Morning Session.

The delegates, headed by a band of twenty-one pieces, marched from the headquarters, Hotel Clark, through the business district, and then assembled at Moose Hall, where the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order by the President of the Stockton Central Labor Council and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, H. N. Doty.

Rev. Mr. Byrd delivered the invocation.

Mayor Reibenstein of Stockton was then introduced and addressed the convention, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates and Friends of the California State Federation of Labor:

On behalf of the citizens of Stockton as Mayor of the city I welcome you and hope your labors will be fraught with results beneficial to labor and to the public who are very much interested in questions which should receive, as I know they will, careful and wise consideration at your hands. To the citizens of Stockton this meeting of organized labor is one of much moment and they are regarding your deliberations with a keen interest.

I believe at this time we should speak candidly and recognize the conditions that confront us here in the city of Stockton. As you, of course, well know there is now industrial strife between capital and labor in our fair city. As Mayor of the city some weeks ago I appointed a committee of representative citizens of Stockton, men whose aim is for the advancement of the city and the preservation of peace, to endeavor to devise a plan that would be acceptable to all parties in interest and result in a settlement of the present difficulty. This committee worked conscientiously and energetically. They held conferences, both with the representatives of labor and the representatives of the employers of labor, but were unable to arrive at a settlement of the difficulties. I hope that in your deliberations you will endeavor to find a means by which this strife can be ended and Stockton be, not a city of turmoil, but one of peace and progress. It should be our aim to devise some plan to accomplish this end and I hope and believe you will conscientiously strive in that direction and that good fruits will be borne from your deliberations. In conclusion, may I say, you have my best wishes in this matter and my good offices is at your command to try and bring about a settlement of the present difficulties.

On motion, the Convention gave the Mayor a rising vote of thanks for his presence and the friendly sentiments expressed.

Mr. Doty, before relinquishing the chair, stated that the Entertainment Committee, under the circumstances, had done its best, and invited all delegates and visitors to take part in an automobile trip which had been arranged for them by the committee and the citizens of Stockton. He then presented President Haggerty with a handsome gavel, whereupon President Haggerty replied briefly and thanked the Rev. Byrd, Mayor Reibenstein and the chairman, Mr. Doty, for their kind expressions and the welcome extended the delegates.

President Haggerty then called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was read by Chairman J. Thorpe, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Stockton, Cal., October 5, 1914.

We, the undersigned, your Committee on Credentials, having examined all credentials submitted to date, find that the following delegates are entitled to seats in this Convention:

BAKERSFIELD—

Bartenders, No. 378 (163):
Morris Hoff, 163.
Butchers, No. 193 (7):
John L. Scully, 7.
Electrical Workers, No. 428 (21):
George R. Walters, 21.
Kern County Labor Council (2):
Witten W. Harris, 1.
A. Ahlander, 1.
Musicians, No. 263 (50):
J. M. McIntosh, 50.
Typographical, No. 439 (34):
Coral F. Roberts, 17.
A. L. Solomon, 17.

CROCKETT—

Warehouse Workers, No. 38-37 (63):
E. P. McLaughlin, 32.
Martin McCue, 31.

EUREKA—

Federated Trades and Labor Council
(2):
Ray Wagner, 2.

FRESNO—

Barbers, No. 333 (60):
S. F. Baxter, 60.
Bartenders, No. 566 (80):
T. M. Ryan, 40.
F. W. Meyer, 40.
Carpenters, No. 701 (378):
Jasper Hart, 378.
Retail Clerks, No. 170 (22):
George W. Boswell, 11.
Earl Wooster, 11.
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, No. 62
(100):
Lester McDonald, 100.

Electrical Workers, No. 100 (31):
 T. C. Vickers, 16.
 H. W. Stitt, 15.
 Electrical Workers, No. 169 (48):
 G. M. De Vore, 48.
 United Labor Union, No. 14113 (46):
 F. P. Lamoreux, 46.
 Labor Council (2):
 Philip K. Carnine, 2.
 Millmen, No. 1496 (98):
 F. M. Gray, 98.
 Musicians, No. 210 (89):
 C. H. B. Klette, 89.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 159 (20):
 E. W. Muldoon, 10.
 B. H. Parker, 10.
 Teamsters, No. 431 (79):
 Frank Buker, 79.
 Typographical, No. 144 (50):
 H. A. Breusing, 50.

LOS ANGELES—

Barbers, No. 295 (302):
 Alma E. Harvey, 302.
 Bartenders, No. 284 (703):
 F. Sesma, 352.
 Edward Malter, 351.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 L. W. Butler, 1.
 C. F. Grow, 1.
 Cooks, No. 27 (68):
 W. M. Spear, 68.
 Garment Workers, No. 125 (396):
 Jennie C. Haisch, 396.
 Machinists, No. 311 (175):
 L. D. Biddle, 175.
 Molders, No. 374 (50):
 Frank Belcher, 50.
 Musicians, No. 47 (500):
 M. C. Glenn, 500.
 Steam Engineers, No. 72 (81):
 F. C. Marsh, 41.
 C. W. Truelock, 40.
 Typographical, No. 174 (400):
 H. M. Tedford, 400.
 Waiters, No. 17 (250):
 G. W. McDonald, 250.

MARYSVILLE—

Bartenders, No. 699 (35):
 S. E. Keenan, 35.
 Carpenters, No. 1570 (83):
 John Hagerty, 83.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 E. E. Grover, 2.

NAPA—

Garment Workers, No. 137 (85):
 Mrs. Viola A. Dean, 85.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
 Ben Litzinstein, 80.
 Fred Compton, 80.
 Bartenders, No. 525 (341):
 Dan Ferguson, 341.
 Butchers, No. 120 (100):
 W. R. Nelson, 100.
 Carpenters, No. 36 (543):
 W. F. Drury, 543.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 F. S. Clark, 1.
 R. J. Scott, 1.
 Machinists, No. 284 (500):
 J. Thorpe, 500.
 Street Carmen, No. 192 (600):
 E. L. Brown, 150.
 L. Lebowsky, 150.
 B. F. Bowbeer, 150.
 T. J. Slattery, 150.
 Teamsters, No. 70 (334):
 E. H. Hart, 112.
 Frank Higuera, 111.
 Chas. H. Johanson, 111.
 Typographical, No. 36 (196):
 W. W. Cuthbert, 196.

PETALUMA—

Musicians, No. 439 (56):
 Frank Emenegger, 28.
 W. J. Hicks, 28.

RANDESBURG—

Miners, No. 44 (30):
 E. M. Arandall, 30.

RICHMOND—

Barbers, No. 508 (20):
 Michael Iversen, 20.
 Boilermakers, No. 317 (81):
 John Dick, 81.
 Teamsters, No. 420 (89):
 Fred W. Heckman, 89.

SACRAMENTO—

Bartenders, No. 603 (181):
 Fred A. Somers, 181.
 Butchers, No. 498 (24):
 Chas. B. Vinelli, 12.
 M. W. Cavanaugh, 12.
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 561 (67):
 Frank E. Merryfield, 67.
 Federated Trades Council (2):
 W. J. McQuillan, 1.
 D. D. Sullivan, 1.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (50):
 James J. Lynn, 50.
 Typographical, No. 46 (204):
 G. A. Thomas, 102.
 A. J. Harder, 102.

SAN DIEGO—

Federated Trades and Labor Council
 (2):
 Jacob Beckel, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen's Union (1,000):
 Herman Twedt, 250.
 John Vance Thompson, 250.
 Chas. F. Hammarn, 250.
 L. P. Corbett, 250.
 Bakers, No. 24 (700):
 Marcel Wille, 700.
 Cracker Bakers, No. 125 (50):
 M. Andrews, 50.
 Barbers, No. 148 (700):
 Chris Gonzales, 350.
 J. V. Ducoing, 350.
 Bartenders, No. 41 (1008):
 A. Zimmerman, 1008.
 Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union
 of California (500):
 Henry Huntsman, 250.
 Thomas M. Howard, 250.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (450):
 A. J. Rogers, 90.
 Wm. H. Gore, 90.
 A. C. Szopieray, 90.
 H. Lucas, 90.
 Geo. P. Diehl, 90.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227 (500):
 Thos. Hanahan, 84.
 R. E. O'Brien, 84.
 Chas. King, 83.
 Geo. Richter, 83.
 Geo. Stofor, 83.
 H. Giannini, 83.
 Brewery Workers, No. 7 (450):
 Reinhold Maier, 90.
 Patrick O'Brien, 90.
 Emil Muri, 90.
 Louis Savoye, 90.
 Frank Haack, 90.
 Building Material Teamsters, No. 216
 (400):
 Joseph Trumpower, 200.
 Walter Duryea, 200.
 Butchers, No. 115 (300):
 J. J. Kretzmer, 150.
 M. R. Grunhof, 150.
 Carpenters, No. 483 (1903):
 S. W. Sullivan, 1203.
 Grocery Clerks, No. 648 (225):
 W. G. Desepre, 225.
 Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (177):
 Jas. P. Griffin, 177.
 Cooks, No. 44 (976):
 Michael H. Canny, 326.
 Alfred Steimer, 325.
 Frank P. Battles, 325.
 Electrical Workers, No. 151 (504):
 Guy D. Ripley, 504.

Stationary Fireman, No. 86 (200):
 Jas. J. Reilly, 200.
 Garment Workers, No. 131 (500):
 May Cummings, 167.
 Margaret Seaman, 167.
 Sarah Hagan, 166.
 Labor Council (2):
 D. P. Haggerty, 1.
 John A. O'Connell, 1.
 United Laborers, No. 12992 (800):
 Frank Donigan, 800.
 Machinists, No. 68 (1000):
 Edward Nolan, 334.
 E. A. Brown, 333.
 Wm. Hanon, 333.
 Marine Cooks and Stewards Association
 of the Pacific Coast (700):
 Harry Pothoff, 700.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders
 Union of the Pacific Coast (1500):
 Patrick Flynn, 375.
 William Meehan, 375.
 John Keville, 375.
 Joseph Connolly, 375.
 Marine Gasoline Engineers Association, No.
 471 (150):
 James C. Reilly, 150.
 Millmen, No. 42 (899):
 Anton Johannsen, 899.
 Molders, No. 164 (650):
 R. W. Burton, 325.
 D. Viano, 325.
 Musicians, No. 6 (650):
 Joseph J. Matheson, 217.
 W. C. Kittler, 217.
 F. J. O'Connell, 216.
 Newspapers Solicitors, No. 12766 (50):
 Selig Schulberg, 50.
 Office Employees Association, No. 13188
 (175):
 Thomas G. Riley, 175.
 Pattern Makers Association (133):
 F. C. Miller, 133.
 Pile Drivers, No. 77 (498):
 A. D. McDonald, 249.
 Don Cameron, 249.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):
 E. Ellison, 667.
 Harry Ohlsen, 667.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
 Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104 (425):
 Joe Dennis, 425.
 Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):
 Nellie Victor, 217.
 D. J. Gorman, 217.
 John O'Keefe, 217.
 Kathryn Deery, 217.
 Chas. Hawley, 216.
 M. A. Peterson, 216.
 Steam Shovel and Dredgermen, No. 29
 (78):
 Bert Toohig, 78.
 Teamsters, No. 85 (1500):
 Michael Casey, 250.
 Edward Fitzpatrick, 250.
 James E. Hopkins, 250.
 William McDonald, 250.
 John P. McLaughlin, 250.
 John E. Stewart, 250.
 Typographical, No. 21 (850):
 Benjamin Schonhoff, 284.
 Wiley K. Galloway, 283.
 George A. Tracy, 283.
 Upholsterers, No. 28 (135):
 Louis Sausset, 135.
 Waiters, No. 30 (1769):
 Hugo Ernst, 1769.

SAN JOSE—
 Bartenders, No. 577 (140):
 J. E. Weir, 140.
 Butchers, No. 506 (37):
 A. G. Pike, 19.
 C. R. Grant, 18.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 Geo. A. Batchelor, 2.
 United Laborers, No. 14190 (79):
 N. E. Manning, 79.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (33):
 H. J. Young, 33.
 Teamsters, No. 287 (84):
 A. G. Lee, 42.
 Carl Jones, 42.
 Typographical, No. 231 (101):
 Robert Telfer, 101.

SAN PEDRO—

Bartenders, No. 591 (39):
 Albert J. Smith, 39.

SANTA ROSA—

Barbers, No. 159 (25):
 C. W. Sidwell, 25.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 W. H. Ives, 2.
 Teamsters, No. 417 (46):
 G. W. S. Wade, 23.
 F. R. Atchinson, 23.

STOCKTON—

Bakers, No. 20 (20):
 C. A. Leipelt, 10.
 James McArdle, 10.
 Bartenders, No. 403 (196):
 J. C. Doyle, 66.
 Fred Funk, 65.
 F. W. O'Donnell, 65.
 Blacksmiths, No. 48 (15):
 N. F. Polfer, 8.
 Henry Miller, 7.
 Bootblacks, No. 13156 (9):
 Austin Morallis, 5.
 John H. Begg, 4.
 Carpenters, No. 266 (417):
 H. J. Condy, 84.
 J. A. Lambert, 84.
 E. Pilliod, 83.
 R. A. Rice, 83.
 Colby Taylor, 83.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 George A. Dean, 1.
 E. H. Grogan, 1.
 Retail Clerks, No. 197 (110):
 P. H. Viner, 55.
 Ed Hannay, 55.
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (156):
 P. H. Weston, 156.
 Delivery Wagon Drivers, No. 427 (122):
 J. H. Miller, 61.
 R. A. Wilson, 61.
 Electrical Workers, No. 207 (105):
 F. J. Farabee, 53.
 W. J. Virgin, 52.
 Electrical Workers, No. 591 (19):
 C. D. Bass, 10.
 F. Glass, 9.
 Expressmen, No. 426 (25):
 S. Bone, 13.
 Ed Webb, 12.
 Hod Carriers, No. 73 (37):
 Andrew Daniel Riley, 19.
 James Collins, 18.
 United Laborers, No. 13116 (20):
 August Gerber, 10.
 William Cole, 10.
 Ladies Garment Workers, No. 106 (48):
 Mrs. N. Craven, 24.
 Mrs. A. Schmidt, 24.
 Laundry Workers, No. 72 (148):
 Albert Shafer, 74.
 E. Filipelli, 74.
 Machinists, No. 364 (50):
 Chas. Gilbert, 25.
 Joseph Eck, 25.
 Painters, No. 274 (78):
 J. V. Beck, 39.
 C. J. Murdock, 39.
 Plasterers, No. 222 (23):
 J. Apple, 12.
 D. M. Crist, 11.
 Plumbers, No. 492 (35):
 Chas. Robbins, 18.
 O. A. Ames, 17.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 132 (28):
 J. J. Murphy, 14.
 R. W. Bonney, 14.
 Sheet Metal Workers, No. 283 (30):
 J. F. Atkinson, 15.
 E. G. Burckhart, 15.
 Steam Engineers, No. 200 (60):
 W. S. Coleman, 30.
 Guy Rogers, 30.
 Street Carmen, No. 296 (112):
 Charles Birtch, 56.
 H. Peterich, 56.
 Stage Employees, No. 90 (18):
 John H. McGinnis, 18.

Teamsters, No. 22 (50):
 Thomas Bone, 25.
 Thomas Vitaich, 25.
 Material Teamsters, No. 425 (20):
 Chas. A. Stoneberger, 10.
 John A. Laughton, 10.
 Typographical, No. 56 (63):
 H. N. Doty, 32.
 Harry M. Hardin, 31.
 Upholsterers and Carpet Mechanics, No.
 62-12 (7):
 J. Happell, 4.
 F. Hudick, 3.

SUTTER CREEK—

Miners, No. 135 (298):
 James Giambruno, 298.

VALLEJO—

United Laborers, No. 11345 (16):
 J. B. Dale, 8.
 L. B. Leavitt, 8.
 Machinists, No. 252 (165):
 Harry Bartley, 165.

We also recommend the seating of the following fraternal delegates without vote:

Women's Union Label League, No. 209, of Stockton: Mrs. L. Beatty, Mrs. M. F. Merrill, Mrs. M. Hines, Mrs. H. N. Doty.
 State Building Trades Council of California, J. True Woods.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. THORPE, Chairman.
 GEO. DEAN,
 F. E. MERRYFIELD.

President Haggerty stated that any errors in the list of delegates as read should be reported to the committee.

On motion, the report was adopted and the delegates seated.

Secretary Scharrenberg and Frank E. Merryfield, of the Credentials Committee, then distributed convention badges to the delegates and announced that visitors' badges could be secured at headquarters in the Hotel Clark.

President Haggerty then announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary, Benj. Schonhoff, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms, John E. Stewart, Teamsters Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, N. E. Manning, United Laborers, No. 14190, San Jose.

COMMITTEES.

Credentials—J. Thorpe, Machinists, No. 284, Oakland; George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Frank E. Merryfield, Cooks and Waiters, No. 561, Sacramento.

Constitution—May Cummings, Garment Workers, No. 131, San Francisco; C. H. B. Klette, Musicians, No. 210, Fresno; Chas. H. Johansen, Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland; F. Sesma, Bartenders, No. 284, Los Angeles; John Vance Thompson, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—C. F. Grow, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Patrick O'Brien, Brewery Workers, No. 7, San Francisco; Mrs. A. Schmidt, Ladies Garment Workers, No. 106, Stockton; Ray Wagner, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka; M. R. Grunhof, Butchers Union, No. 115, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—Witten W. Harris, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; A. J. Rogers, Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco; James McArdle, Bakers, No. 120, Stockton; R. W. Burton, Molders, No. 164, San Francisco; T. C. Vickers, Electrical Workers, No. 100, Fresno.

Resolutions—E. Ellison, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; B. F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen's Union, No. 192, Oakland; Benjamin Schonhoff, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; Fred W. Heckman, Teamsters, No. 420, Richmond; James Giambruno, Miners Union, No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Law and Legislation—John A. O'Connell, Labor Council, San Francisco; Robert Telfer, Typographical, No. 231, San Jose; M. C. Glenn, Musicians, No. 47, Los Angeles; Thomas G. Riley, Office Employees, No. 13188, San Francisco; Harry Bartley, Machinists, No. 252, Vallejo.

Grievances—Lawrence W. Butler, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Nellie Victor, Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco; James J. Lynn, Pressman, No. 60, Sacramento; Dan Ferguson, Bartenders, No. 525, Oakland; Edw. Fitzpatrick, Teamsters, No. 85, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Michael H. Canny, Cooks, No. 44, San Francisco; L. B. Leavitt, United Laborers, No. 11345, Vallejo; W. H. Ives, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Geo. D. Ripley, Electrical Workers, No. 151, San Francisco; Coral F. Roberts, Typographical Union, No. 439, Bakersfield.

Thanks—Jennie C. Haisch, Garment Workers Union, No. 125, Los Angeles; E. E. Grover, Central Labor Council, Marysville; Hugo Ernst, Waiters Union, No. 30,

San Francisco; Ben Litzenstein, Barbers Union, No. 134, Oakland; W. J. Hicks, Musicians, No. 439, Petaluma.

The Convention approved the appointments as read.

Chas. Light, representing the local order of Moose, invited the delegates to take advantage of the Moose Club quarters and to make themselves at home.

The Convention adjourned at 11:30 a. m., to meet again on Tuesday at 9:30 a. m.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Tuesday, October 6—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following communications:

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 5, 1914.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, care State Labor Convention in Session, Clark Hotel, Stockton, Cal.

As Mayor of the city of Santa Rosa, I hereby extend a cordial invitation to the State Labor Convention to hold its sixteenth annual session, in 1915, at Santa Rosa.

CHARLES E. LEE, Mayor.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 5, 1914.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, care State Labor Convention in Session, Clark Hotel, Stockton, Cal.

Santa Rosa extends a cordial invitation for State Labor Convention to meet in Santa Rosa at its annual session in 1915. A warm welcome will greet you and every effort made to please and entertain your body.

SANTA ROSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A communication was received from the Wheatland Defense Committee giving a detailed description of conditions in the hop district from the inception of the affair to the present time, together with an itemized account of moneys received and expended. On motion, the communication was ordered filed.

A communication from the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association requesting that the firm of Hale Bros., doing business in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento, be placed on the boycott list, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate M. R. Grunhof, secretary of the committee, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 5, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Fifteenth 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 Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. The sessions of this Convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12:00 m., and from 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m., and that no night sessions shall be held 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 an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by a vote of the Convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by a vote of the Convention.

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

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 12:00 o'clock m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present. The committee shall report on all resolutions submitted.

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 Robert's 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,

C. F. GROW, Chairman.
M. R. GRUNHOF,
RAY WAGNER,
MRS. A. SCHMIDT,
PATRICK O'BRIEN.

The report of the committee was adopted without amendment.

The Resolutions Committee was instructed to retire and bring in a report on Proposition No. 1.

President Haggerty declared a recess for a few minutes to permit the committee to prepare its report.

The Convention reassembled, and the Resolutions Committee submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 1—Presented by Harry Bartley, of Machinists' Union, No. 252, Vallejo:

Whereas, There being a great number of unemployed mechanics who have crowded the Pacific Coast in search of employment, of constructing the Panama-Pacific Exposition; and

Whereas, When this work is completed there will be still more unemployed on the already overcrowded labor market; and

Whereas, The United States Government has situated at Mare Island, California, a large naval station, at which they are able to build, and have in the past built, large and small ships at a fair cost of construction and under good working conditions; and

Whereas, If two torpedo boat destroyers were under way of construction at Mare Island, less than two hours ride from San Francisco, would be an exhibit of educational benefit and of great interest to visitors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as well as being an additional strength to our Navy; and

Whereas, In the last naval appropriation bill there was a provision for six torpedo boat destroyers, which have not been contracted for as yet; and

Whereas, The building of two torpedo boat destroyers at this time, when there

is no other new construction work on hand, would greatly assist in relieving the unemployed problem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, petition Secretary of the Navy, Hon. J. Daniels, to have built at the Mare Island Navy Yard two of the six torpedo boat destroyers and also urge our Senators and Congressmen to use their best efforts toward having the Secretary of the Navy cause to have the aforesaid torpedo boat destroyers built at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Committee reports favorably upon Resolution No. 1 and recommend that the secretary of the convention be directed to communicate by telegraph to the members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives from California, urging that they use their good offices to accomplish the object of the resolution.

Delegate Edward Nolan, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco, opposed the recommendation of the committee. Delegate William Hannon, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco, and Harry Bartley, the proponent, favored the committee's report. Delegate Ellison, chairman of the committee, defended the position of the committee. Delegate S. W. Sullivan, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco, opposed the resolution.

The report of the committee, together with the recommendations contained therein, was concurred in by the Convention.

ADDRESS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE WOODS.

President Haggerty introduced Fraternal Delegate J. True Woods, representing the State Building Trades Council. Brother Woods addressed the Convention at length, giving a comprehensive description of the lockout instituted by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, the conditions existing in Stockton before the lockout and the progress of the struggle since its inception. Brother Woods expressed thanks, on behalf of the union men and women of Stockton, for the magnificent support given them by organized labor of California. He paid a special compliment to the women of Stockton for their loyalty during the progress of the lockout.

Anton Johannsen, delegate from Millmen's Union, No. 2, San Francisco, was given consent to read a proposition from the floor concerning the Stockton situation. Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Doty of the local Committee on Arrangements made announcements of interest to delegates who are also members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He also announced that a car ride had been arranged for the ladies, both delegates and visitors. Arrangements were also explained regarding a trip to Modesto at 11:00 a. m. Wednesday.

Visiting printing pressmen were invited to attend a meeting and smoker given by the local pressmen.

The Convention adjourned at 11:20 in order that the official convention picture could be taken.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Fresno—Geo. W. Boswell, Earl Wooster.

Petaluma—W. J. Hicks.

Sacramento—Chas. B. Vinelli, M. W. Cavanaugh, A. J. Harder.

San Francisco—M. Andrews, J. V. Ducoing, Henry Huntsman, Thos. M. Howard, Jas. P. Griffin, F. C. Miller, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin.

Santa Rosa—C. W. Sidewell, G. W. S. Wade.

Stockton—C. A. Leipelt, N. F. Polfer, P. H. Viner, Ed. Hannay, C. D. Bass, F. Glass, Ed. Webb, James Collins, D. M. Crist, J. J. Murphy, F. W. Bonney, J. F. Atkinson, E. G. Burckhart, J. Happell, T. Hudick.

Tuesday, October 6—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order by President Haggerty at 2:00 o'clock.

A communication was read from Mr. A. L. Cowell, field secretary for California of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, extending an invitation to the Federation to meet in San Francisco in 1915. The communication was laid over until the time had arrived for the selection of the next convention city.

A communication received from the Retail Clerks and referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for report. All portions of Officers' Reports relating to the Stockton situation were also referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

An additional report of the Committee on Credentials was then submitted by Chairman Thorpe, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Your Credentials Committee beg to submit the following corrections to previous report:

Retail Clerks, No. 170, Fresno (41): Earl Wooster, 41.
Musicians, No. 210, Fresno (89): W. A. Butler, 89.
Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco (1203): S. W. Sullivan, 602; T. E. Zant, 601.
We also report favorably upon the following additional delegates:
Elevator Conductors, No. 13105, San Francisco (80): P. M. Duffy, 80.
Plumbers, No. 393, San Jose (49): Fred G. Volkers, 49.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 309, San Jose (15): Walter G. Mathewson, 15.
Laundry Wagon Drivers, No. 472, Stockton (2): T. P. Freeman, 1; F. H. Garrett, 1.

(Signed) J. THORPE, Chairman.
GEO. A. DEAN,
F. E. MERRYFIELD.

On motion, the report was accepted and the delegates seated.

The president stated that, while it was a new feature, the Reports of Officers would be read at this time.

Reading of Officers' Reports was then proceeded with, as follows:

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

Report of President D. P. Haggerty.

Report of Vice-President Jacob Beckel, District No. 1, San Diego, Cal.

Report of Vice-President F. C. Marsh, District No. 2, Los Angeles, Cal.

On motion by John O'Connell, of the San Francisco Labor Council, the further reading of the reports of officers was discontinued, and the reports as submitted in printed form accepted as read, which was concurred in.

(NOTE—The Reports of Officers are printed in full, beginning on page 52.)

President Haggerty then announced that, according to the constitution, election of officers would take place on Thursday morning, and owing to the arrangements of the local committee for a trip at 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday, he requested that all nomination speeches be made as brief as possible.

Delegate John O'Connell, of the San Francisco Labor Council, then asked if the Electrical Workers, No. 207, Stockton, were still affiliated with the so-called Reed faction of that organization. Delegate W. J. Virgin reported that at the last meeting of this organization application had been made with the recognized (McNulty) organization as per instructions of the American Federation of Labor.

It was also announced that a watch pin had been lost by one of the lady delegates on the courthouse steps after the morning session, and that any information of same should be reported to the secretary.

The Convention adjourned at 3:00 o'clock until Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The following delegates were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Fresno—George W. Boswell.

Oakland—Fred Compton, Dan Ferguson.

Petaluma—W. J. Hicks.

Richmond—Fred W. Heckman.

Sacramento—Chas. B. Vinelli, M. W. Cavanaugh, James J. Lynn, A. J. Harder.

San Francisco—Henry Huntsman, Thomas M. Howard, Jas. P. Griffin, Edward Nolan, Wm. Hannon, F. C. Miller, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, Louis Sausset.

San Pedro—Albert J. Smith.

Stockton—C. A. Leipelt, N. F. Polfer, George A. Dean, P. H. Viner, Ed. Hannay, C. D. Bass, F. Glass, S. Bone, Ed. Webb, James Collins, William Cole, Mrs. N. Craven, Albert Shafer, D. M. Crist, O. A. Ames, J. J. Murphy, R. W. Bonney, J. F. Atkinson, E. G. Burckhart, Thomas Bone, Chas. A. Stoneberger, Harry M. Hardin, J. Happell, F. Hudick.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.**Wednesday, October 7—Morning Session.**

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following communications:

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 6, 1914.

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

Santa Rosa Central Labor Council extends to you a cordial invitation to hold your 1915 convention at Santa Rosa. We pledge ourselves to furnish convention hall, and entertainment for all delegates at the convention. A visit to the wonder of science, Luther Burbank's famous gardens; a trip to Asti Colony, and a view of the largest wine tank in the world.

(Signed) W. H. IVES,
President, Santa Rosa Labor Council.

F. R. ATCHINSON,
District Organizer, Federation of Labor.

A telegram was read from Fresno, Cal., in reference to the report of Vice-President E. P. Lamoreux, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate S. W. Sullivan, of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco, protested against the seating of Delegate T. E. Zant, of the same union, claiming that he had not been elected at a regular meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483. President Haggerty stated that the protest could not be entertained, as the Credentials Committee had reported favorably on same and that the report had been approved by the Convention.

NOMINATIONS.

Delegate Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, San Francisco, was called to the chair by the President, and announced that nominations for officers were in order.

President:

E. A. Brown of Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco, nominated D. P. Haggerty of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—D. P. Haggerty nominated Jacob Beckel of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

District No. 2—Frank Sesma of Bartenders' Union No. 284, Los Angeles, nominated Harry Pothoff of the Marine Cooks & Stewards' Association, San Pedro. H. M. Tedford, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles, nominated Frank Belcher of Molders' Union No. 374, Los Angeles. C. F. Grow, of the Los Angeles Labor Council, nominated F. C. Marsh of Steam Engineers' Union No. 72, Los Angeles.

District No. 3—T. C. Vickers of Electrical Workers No. 100, Fresno, nominated W. W. Harris of the Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

District No. 4—E. Filipelli of Laundry Workers No. 72, Stockton, nominated Thomas J. Vitaich of Teamsters No. 22, Stockton.

District No. 5—G. A. Batchelor, Central Labor Council, San Jose, nominated H. J. Young of Printing Pressmen No. 33, San Jose.

District No. 6—C. H. Johanson of Teamsters No. 70, Oakland, nominated E. H. Hart of Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

District No. 7—D. P. Haggerty of the San Francisco Labor Council nominated Fred W. Heckman of Teamsters No. 420, Richmond.

District No. 8—E. A. Brown, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco, nominated Harry Bartley of Machinists No. 252, Vallejo.

District No. 9—C. Hawley, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco, nominated D. J. Gorman of Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco. J. A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council, nominated James E. Hopkins of Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco. R. Telfer, Typographical Union No. 231, San Jose, nominated Don Cameron of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, San Francisco. Anton Johansen, Millmen No. 42, San Francisco, nominated Alfred E. Steimer of Cooks No. 44, San Francisco. F. J. O'Connell, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco, nominated Joseph J. Matheson of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

District No. 10—J. A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council, nominated W. J. McQuillan of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Delegate McQuillan, who on the day previous had entered the matrimonial stage of life, was called to the platform by the acting chairman, and in an eloquent address thanked the members for the honor bestowed upon him.

District No. 11—Emil Muri, Brewery Workers No. 7, San Francisco, nominated Ray Wagner, Federated Trades Council, Eureka.

Secretary-Treasurer:

Jacob Beckel, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego, nominated Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Delegate to A. F. of L.:

William Hannon, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco, nominated Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco. W. W. Cuthbert, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland, nominated Chas. H. Johanson of Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland.

Alternate Delegate to A. F. of L.:

Chas. H. Johanson, Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland, nominated George A. Tracy of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco. Hugo Ernst, Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco, nominated Selig Schulberg of Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766, San Francisco.

President Haggerty then appointed the following to serve as election officers:

Supervisors—Marcel Wille, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco; J. A. Lambert, Carpenters No. 266, Stockton; A. G. Pike, Butchers No. 506, San Jose.

Tally Clerks—Walter Duryea, Teamsters No. 216, San Francisco; E. P. McLaughlin, Warehousemen, Crockett; J. C. Doyle, Bartenders No. 403, Stockton; Joseph Connolly, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, San Francisco; L. D. Biddle, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; F. S. Clark, Central Labor Council, Oakland; G. W. McDonald, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; John Dick, Boilermakers No. 317, Richmond; W. A. Butler, Musicians No. 210, Fresno.

The Convention adjourned at 10:30 o'clock to meet Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Petaluma—W. J. Hicks.

Richmond—Fred W. Heckman.

Sacramento—M. W. Cavanaugh.

San Francisco—Thomas M. Howard, Jas. P. Griffin, Sarah Hagan.

San Jose—A. G. Pike.

Santa Rosa—C. W. Sidwell.

Stockton—N. F. Polfer, P. H. Viner, S. Bone, Ed Webb, James Collins, William Cole, Mrs. N. Craven, Albert Shafer, Chas. Gilbert, C. J. Murdock, J. Apple, D. M. Crist, O. A. Ames, J. J. Murphy, R. W. Bonney, J. F. Atkinson, Thomas Bone, Chas. A. Stoneberger.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 8—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following communications:

Oakland, Cal., October 7th, 1914.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, State Federation of Labor, Stockton, Cal.:

Building Trades Council greets the State Federation of Labor and bespeaks a successful convention. This Council has endorsed University California building bond act and urges your convention to do likewise. Being on the ground, we know the necessity of passing this act and can assure the Convention that it will mean a great deal to the workers of this county if passed. Most fraternally and sincerely yours,

F. H. PRATT, Secretary Building Trades Council of Alameda County.

Petaluma, Cal., October 7th, 1914.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor:

Greetings. Although the Central Labor Council of Petaluma is not represented by delegates at the Convention, we are nevertheless with you. May harmony prevail, and wisdom and fidelity be your guide on the many important matters to come before the Convention.

May we so fortify the sons of toil in California that even our arch-enemy, "The M., M. & E.," will hesitate before declaring war on organized labor.

We would greatly appreciate your favorable consideration of Santa Rosa as the convention city of 1915.

With best wishes for the Convention and the labor movement of the State, I am,
Fraternally yours,

L. A. HALL, Secretary, Petaluma Central Council.

Louisville, Ky., October 3, 1914.

To Officers and Delegates, California State Federation of Labor, Stockton, Cal.:

Greeting. Being unable to attend your Convention in person, the Tobacco Workers' International Union extend to you their fraternal greetings for a harmoni-

ous and successful convention, and hope that your deliberations will be beneficial to the organization you represent. Also enclose a resolution of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which we kindly ask your favorable consideration and adoption.

A. McANDREW, International President.

On motion, the Tobacco Workers' resolution was referred to the Secretary, with directions to submit same in due form to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The Committee on Credentials then submitted the following additional report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Stockton, Cal., October 8, 1914.

Your Committee on Credentials recommend the following corrections to previous report:

Fresno, Retail Clerks No. 170 (41):

Earl Wooster, 21.

Geo. W. Boswell, 20.

San Francisco, Pattern Makers' Association (168):

F. C. Miller, 168.

Stockton, Teamsters, No. 22 (50):

T. J. Vitaich, 25.

N. B. Davis, 25.

(Signed) J. T. THORPE, Chairman.

GEO. A. DEAN,

F. E. MERRYFIELD.

On motion, the report was received and concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Ellison of the Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following:

Resolution No. 2.—Presented by Harry Bartley, of Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo.

Whereas, It is in accord with public sentiment that the United States Government in the exercise of the function of an employer of labor should take the lead in establishing as near as may be ideal working conditions for its employees;

Whereas, The custom of suspending work on Saturday afternoons, thus giving their employees a half-holiday each week throughout the entire year, has been very generally adopted by private employers and also by some of the United States Government departments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War, be requested to issue executive orders that the employees of the various navy yards, naval stations and arsenals be granted the Saturday half-holiday the entire year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and the California delegation in Congress requesting endorsement and active support of this proposition.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 7.—Presented by Thos. G. Riley, Office Employees' Association No. 13188, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is an organization in San Francisco known as the Office Employees' Association, Local No. 13188, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, consisting of those working in a clerical capacity for the municipal government of that city; and

Whereas, It has been clearly demonstrated by experience that organization of clerical workers is absolutely essential and in accord with the trade-union movement, and that the office employees of the Municipal, State and Federal Governments and in the State of California should be organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, to the end that their conditions may be improved; therefore be it

Resolved, That the question of organizing the clerical workers employed by the Municipal, State and Federal Governments be taken up by the vice-presidents in their respective districts.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 12.—Presented by Thos. G. Riley, Office Employees' Association No. 13188, San Francisco.

Whereas, Office workers are organized into local trade unions in Washington, New York, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, and in other cities unions are in process of organization; and

Whereas, The need of organization among office workers is as great as in any other calling, and many of the office workers are coming to a realization of the fact that no other road will bring them to better wages and conditions than that of organization; and

Whereas, In England, after the several weak and scattered unions of office clerks were formed into a national union, the growth in membership became very marked and rapid—from about 500 to about 14,000 in two years; and

Whereas, Nearly all of the above named local trade unions in this country have expressed themselves in favor of forming a national union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to take steps to form a national union, and to devise ways and means of furthering the work of organization among office workers; and be it further

Resolved, That in the meantime the general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, in connection with the central labor bodies, be instructed to begin the organization of office workers in those cities not yet organized.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in as amended by the Committee.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 17.—Presented by E. Ellison, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, One of the main causes for the maintenance of large military and naval establishments, and a standing menace to peace between nations, is to be found in the fact that patent rights on and the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war are in the hands of international combinations of capitalists, who sell their products indiscriminately to the governments of the world, and promote the sale of such products by arousing and encouraging feelings of national prejudice and jealousy, and by employing the press and the officers of the army and navy to produce periodical war scares in different countries; and

Whereas, This menace to international peace can be eliminated, and the ultimate disarmament promoted by having the governments manufacture their own equipment and articles used for war purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that all patent rights for arms, ammunition and other equipment to be used for war purposes should be acquired by the Government, and all such equipment should be manufactured in Government establishments.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The following spoke in favor of the resolution: E. Ellison, San Francisco; J. V. Ducoing, San Francisco; T. E. Zant, San Francisco; Harry Bartley, Vallejo; Witten W. Harris, Bakersfield; C. F. Grow, Los Angeles.

The following spoke against the resolution: Selig Schulberg, San Francisco; Hugo Ernst, San Francisco; S. W. Sullivan, San Francisco; Edward Nolan, San Francisco.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 25.—Presented by D. J. Gorman, Steam Laundry Workers No. 104, San Francisco.

Whereas, Asiatic competition in the various walks of life has become a serious menace to our people, both socially and industrially, especially in California and the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, Because of this impossible competition it is the duty of all Caucasians to protect and assist our own men and women engaged in the great struggle for subsistence, by refusing to employ or patronize Asiatics in any manner, as well as demanding strict exclusion legislation and positive enforcement of same; and

Whereas, The Anti-Jap Laundry League, which is composed of Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, of San Francisco, has for years fought against the undermining of the white man's standard of living by Japanese and Chinese; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled again extends to the Anti-Jap Laundry League its moral support and endorsement; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates sitting in this Convention pledge themselves to

assist in the work of discouraging Oriental competition of any nature as against our own people.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The following spoke in favor of the resolution: Sarah Hagan, San Francisco; J. A. O'Connell, San Francisco; D. J. Gorman, San Francisco; E. Ellison, San Francisco; Nellie Victor, San Francisco; B. F. Bowbeer, Oakland; C. W. Truelock, Los Angeles; J. V. Ducoing, San Francisco.

The following spoke against the resolution: Hugo Ernst, San Francisco; S. W. Sullivan, San Francisco.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 23.—Presented by Frank Donigan, of United Laborers' Union No. 12992, San Francisco.

Whereas, Active work on the Hetch-Hetchy water supply project, endorsed at a previous session of this Federation, has just commenced; and

Whereas, Laborers and others employed in the preliminary work of said project have been engaged through private employment bureaus, where preference has been given to non-citizens and non-residents; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we protest against the hiring of laborers through private employment bureaus and the exaction of employment fees, as long as the United Laborers' Union remains ready to furnish competent men without the exaction of any fee; further

Resolved, That we urge upon those entrusted with carrying out this public work to secure their help through the free employment bureaus conducted by the labor organizations, and to give preference to citizens and resident labor.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

President Haggerty then called upon the election officers to take charge of ballots and distribute them to delegates.

Don Cameron, Pile Drivers, San Francisco, gave notice that he desired to withdraw his name as a candidate for Vice-President of District No. 9.

Balloting for officers was then proceeded with in accordance with the laws of the Federation.

The Convention then adjourned at 12:15 p. m. to meet at 2 o'clock.

The following were noted absent at the morning session:

Petaluma—Frank Emenegger, W. J. Hicks; Sacramento—M. W. Cavanaugh; San Francisco—James P. Griffin, Wiley K. Galloway; Santa Rosa—C. W. Sidwell; Stockton—Fred Funk, P. H. Viner, Ed Hannay, C. D. Bass, S. Bone, Ed Webb, William Cole, Mrs. N. Craven, Albert Shafer, C. J. Murdock, J. Apple, D. M. Crist, J. J. Murphy, E. G. Burckart, Chas. A. Stoneberger, J. Happell.

Thursday, October 8—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order by President Haggerty at 2:15 o'clock.

The following telegram was received and read by Secretary Scharrenberg:

Oakland, Cal., October 7, 1914.

Secretary State Convention, State Central Labor Council, Stockton, Cal.:

Local 595, I. B. E. W., of Oakland, unanimously endorse the \$180,000.00 bond issue for buildings at State University and request your body to take similar action.

W. J. PARR, Secretary.

Referred to Committee on Law and Legislation.

Announcements.

Mrs. H. N. Doty, of the Stockton Woman's Label League, announced that a luncheon would be given in honor of the visiting ladies at the Moose Hall on Friday noon, October 9th. None but ladies to be admitted.

Mrs. M. F. Merrill, of the Stockton Woman's Label League, addressed the Convention upon the merits and value and good work of the Woman's Label League.

Mr. J. L. Craig, Stockton, and G. McM. Ross, Stockton, addressed the Convention on the proposed Newlands-Broussard river regulation bill, and explained to the delegates the many benefits to be derived from the passage of this bill and urged the Convention to give it its endorsement.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

October 7, 1914.

To the Convention:

Your Committee on Legislation, to whom was referred a part of the Officers' Reports and certain recommendations contained therein, report as follows:

We recommend concurrence in all the sentiments expressed, particularly in reference to the "Questioning of Candidates," and to the unenviable record of State Senator Owens.

Your Committee approves and recommends adoption of the report of the Executive Council upon the following constitutional amendments, etc., to appear on the November ballot:

No. 2—Prohibition	NO
No. 3—Eight Hour Law.....	YES
No. 5—Investment Companies Act.....	YES
No. 6—Water Commission Act.....	YES
No. 7—Local Taxation Exemption.....	YES
No. 10—Abolition of Poll Tax.....	YES
No. 13—Qualification of Voters at Bond Elections.....	NO
No. 14—Voting by Absent Electors.....	YES
No. 16—Condemnation for Public Purposes.....	YES
No. 23—Election by Plurality, Preferential Vote and Primary.....	YES
No. 35—Sacramento State Building Bonds.....	YES
No. 36—For the San Francisco State Building Act.....	YES
No. 37—For the State Fair Grounds Bonds.....	YES
No. 38—Los Angeles State Building Bonds.....	YES
No. 48—For the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act of 1913.....	YES

On motion, the foregoing recommendations of the Committee on Legislation were concurred in.

Chairman O'Connell then continued to report for the Committee on Legislation, stating that the Committee had been unable to agree upon the pending constitutional amendment No. 44 on the ballot, and entitled "Minimum Wage."

The majority of the Committee reported unfavorably upon the "Minimum Wage" Amendment and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 16.—Presented by Jno. A. O'Connell and D. P. Haggerty, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is pending a constitutional amendment (No. 44 on the ballot) authorizing the Legislature to provide for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors, and for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of any and all employees, and declaring that no provision of the Constitution shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Legislature to confer upon any commission such power as the Legislature may deem requisite to accomplish these objects; and

Whereas, In the judgment of the San Francisco Labor Council, the proposed minimum wage legislation will prove inimical to the interests of the organized women in the various crafts and, in fact, has already been proved such by the experience of this Council; and

Whereas, Acting upon this judgment, the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council have expressed the strongest opposition to such legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we renew our protest against the proposed constitutional amendment, not only upon the ground that it is a menace to the organized women wage workers of the State, but also upon the ground that it is drawn in terms which would permit the Legislature to enact laws contrary to the rights of the individual citizen and destructive of the labor movement.

(Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, Friday evening, September 25, 1914.)

Delegates Telfer and Bartley then submitted the following Minority Report:

MINORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION UPON RESOLUTION NO. 16.

We, the undersigned, submit a minority report upon Resolution No. 16 and recommend its non-adoption.

Believing in a higher standard of living for all women workers, organized and unorganized, we urge the adoption of amendment known as No. 44 on the ballot.

We believe that in assisting the woman or girl who has unfortunately failed, willingly or unwillingly, to come within the ranks of the organized workers, we are also aiding the union woman worker.

It is an undisputed fact, known in economics, that the wage of the most skilled

organized worker is based to a degree upon the lowest, underpaid toiler. The raising of the lower plane of humanity will, we believe, and as has been proved by experience, also further increase the wage of those who are enjoying better conditions.

We believe that it devolves upon the organized labor movement, as leaders of the workers' fight against exploitation, to assist the less fortunate when possible.

In the general movement for progressive, humanitarian legislation, now country-wide, the minimum wage provision for women in this State has a favorable chance of being approved by the voters as a whole. We do not believe that our movement can afford to take any other position than the lead, in assistance to all toilers.

If the argument is used, that results obtained by legislation will lessen economic effort, we point to the recent gains made in this State by the first method. The argument that improved conditions would lessen the incentive to organize, may be answered, that opposition to these improved conditions to the women toilers will also arouse their antagonism.

We believe that the proponents of this resolution are unduly alarmed about possible results. The organization making the greatest objection to the proposed law, notwithstanding no minimum wage for women in existence, has dropped in membership from 1100 to 500.

The non-demand for union-made goods, and not the minimum wage question, is the real issue. We believe that our movement cannot too strongly impress upon our membership their duty in calling for the union label.

It is an admitted fact that the wages of girls and women is too often below a living standard. A State commission would certainly raise this standard, and provide a minimum below which no grasping employer can go.

In approving the minimum wage for women in the State of California, we believe a precedent can be set that will help all women workers of our country, and ultimately greatly advance our own organized labor movement of men and women.

(Signed) ROBERT TELFER, Typographical, No. 231, San Jose.

H. BARTLEY, Machinists, No. 252, Vallejo.

Moved that the minority report be substituted for the report of the Committee.

Pending discussion, the hour for adjournment having arrived, it was moved that the convention remain in session until this proposition was disposed of. Concurred in.

The following spoke against the minority report: Geo. A. Tracy, San Francisco; Selig Schulberg, San Francisco; Anton Johannsen, San Francisco; D. J. Gorman, San Francisco; Margaret Seaman, San Francisco; J. A. O'Connell, San Francisco; Nellie Victor, San Francisco; Hugo Ernst, San Francisco; Mrs. Viola A. Dean, Napa; E. Ellison, San Francisco; Geo. R. Walters, Bakersfield; T. E. Zant, San Francisco; M. C. Glenn, Los Angeles; C. W. Truelock, Los Angeles; Sarah Hagan, San Francisco.

The following spoke in favor of the minority report: M. R. Grunhof, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Oakland; H. Bartley, Vallejo; Witten W. Harris, Bakersfield; C. F. Grow, Los Angeles; Edward Nolan, San Francisco; Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco; John Hagerty, Marysville.

On motion, the convention non-concurred in the minority report and adopted the report of the majority of the Committee.

The chairman of the Committee on Legislation then continued to report upon the various propositions considered by his Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—Presented by Delegate Marcel Wille, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, The sanitary conditions in a great many bakeries in the State of California are extremely bad; and

Whereas, A great many bakeries are still located in basements, and this is proven to be detrimental not only to the journeymen bakers, but also to the bread-consuming public; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled in the city of Stockton, this 6th day of October, 1914, to support any measures that are brought up before the next meeting of the State Legislature of California to better the existing sanitary conditions in bakeries in the State of California; and be it further

(Resolved, That we urge the incoming Legislature to pass a law to the effect that two bakery shop inspectors be appointed, one for the northern and one for the southern district of California; and be it further)

Resolved, That the agent elected by the State Federation of Labor to further organized labor's interests at the next session of the Legislature at Sacramento shall be, and is hereby, instructed to help the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America in any effort it may make to have a law passed for the betterment of the sanitary conditions now existing in the bakeries of the State of California.

Committee recommended that the proposition be concurred in, with the exception of the paragraph (in parenthesis) relating to additional State inspectors, as this is amply provided for under present law.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted. (See page 32.)

Resolution No. 6.—Presented by John A. O'Connell and D. P. Haggerty, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, San Joaquin and Sacramento and other valleys of California possess all natural elements and advantages to make them the abode of an immense and prosperous agricultural and industrial population, giving ample opportunity for the ultimate solution of our problems of poverty and unemployment; and

Whereas, Water users who draw their irrigation supply from the river systems in such valleys find such supply always uncertain in quantity and particularly inadequate or failing altogether in the summer months when irrigation is most needed and without which the fertile soil would be but a desert waste; and

Whereas, These drawbacks in regard to irrigation make it extremely hazardous to engage in agricultural pursuits on lands offered to settlers in California even when such lands, always purchased at high figures, are accompanied by a legal water right or forming a part of a regular irrigation system; and

Whereas, These conditions, adverse to proper development of the State's resources, are mainly due to the following causes, to wit:

(1) The lack of dams and reservoirs to collect and conserve the flood waters going to waste in the spring months.

(2) Our antiquated and unjust laws and judicial decisions relating to water rights, which take no account of the peculiar local necessities for the irrigation of all lands situated within a natural watershed and capable of profitable cultivation.

(3) The total absence of unified control and regulation of water distribution within each portion of the State susceptible of such unification; and

Whereas, It is evident that no permanent development of our natural resources can be accomplished until California makes a thorough revision of its laws relating to water rights and the State itself takes over the management and control of the collection, distribution and sale of the flood waters for general purposes of irrigation, power and domestic use; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, that we indorse the movement among farmers of California to obtain a revision of our laws relating to water rights; that we favor State acquisition of rights to collect, distribute and sell the flood waters of the State for purposes of irrigation, power and domestic use; and that we hereby pledge ourselves to co-operate with all persons and civic bodies in the enactment of legislation to accomplish said purposes, which in our judgment will afford ample means and opportunity to open all the lands of this State to small settlers and provide work for our unemployed.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 6.

On motion, the Committee's recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—Presented by Miners' Delegation.

AN ACT

To Protect the Health of Underground Workers in Mines and Tunnels and Regulating the Use of Drills Driven by Mechanical Power and Forcing Out of Underground Mines and Tunnels, Smoke and Gases Generated by Blasting Powder and Other Explosives, and the Ventilating of Said Mines and Tunnels, and Prescribing Penalties for the Infraction of Such Regulations, and Declaring That Such Infractions Constitute Gross Negligence in Case of Actions for Damage to Health of Employees.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. All drills used for drilling in underground workings in quartz mines or gravel mines, or tunnels in this State, which are driven by steam, electricity, water power, compressed air or by other means, except hand power, shall be equipped with a stream of water, which stream of water shall be forced through a hollow cave in said drill or be made to play upon the collar of the drill hole in which said drill is being worked so that said stream of water shall subdue and thoroughly saturate all dust that may be thrown by said drill.

Sec. 2. After each blast fired in any underground quartz mine, gravel mine or tunnel where the drill holes for said blast have been made by a drill or drills equipped with steam, electricity, water power, compressed air or by other means, except hand power; before any employee in said mine or tunnel shall be set to work

at the place of said blast or in the vicinity thereof, the gases and smoke caused by said blast shall be forced out by means of suction, air fans, or other means of ventilation, and no employee shall be set to work in said mine until the air has been diluted with pure air and rendered wholesome and proper for human breathing.

Sec. 3. Any mine owner, or manager, superintendent, foreman or other person in charge of a mine or tunnel who allows any drill as set forth in Section 1 of this Act to be operated without being equipped with a stream of water sufficient to thoroughly saturate all the dust thrown by said drill or who, after a blast has been fired from a hole or holes driven by such drill, and before the gas and smoke caused by said blast has been forced out of said mine or tunnel or the air has become wholesome for human breathing sets an employee or employees to work where said blast was fired, or in the vicinity thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, no less than one hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any employee who suffers any damage to his health because of the failure to equip said drills in any underground mine or tunnel with said stream of water or to force out the gas and smoke after said blast, as above set forth, shall, in addition to the above penalty, have a right to collect indemnity therefor, and failure to observe the above set forth regulations shall be taken by the court in which the action is tried as proof of gross negligence on the part of the owner or owners of said mine or tunnel, the party or parties responsible for the proper conduct of the same.

Sec. 4. The provisions of the above Act are to be regarded as cumulative to the laws now in force for the protection of the lives and the health of those employed in underground mines and tunnels and not as repealing any such now in force.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect on the..... day of 191...

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—Presented by Jno. A. O'Connell and D. P. Haggerty, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The San Francisco State building act, Number 36 on the State ballot at the November election, provides for the issuance of bonds not to exceed one million dollars, for the purpose of constructing a State building in the San Francisco civic center, for the site of which San Francisco has donated a very desirable and valuable lot of ground in exchange for one of less value and adaptability for the purpose to be served by such a building; and

Whereas, A statement is being made that there is no particular need for a State building in San Francisco, except to fill a gap in the Civic Center, which statement, unless contradicted and shown entirely groundless, will have the effect of defeating said very necessary improvement; and

Whereas, The records of all State departments doing business in San Francisco, which is mostly of a local nature in contradistinction to that of Sacramento, which is largely of a State-wide nature, shows the imperative necessity of providing a building with adequate accommodations and office space for all the State offices and departments doing business in San Francisco, which are now scattered in different parts of the city, and all of them rented from private parties at a great cost in comparison with what the maintenance of a building would be, which could accommodate all of said offices or most of them; and

Whereas, From the State's experience in Sacramento and elsewhere it is evident that in the long run it will be most expeditious as well as less costly for the State to locate its offices in one building, owned by the State, than to continue present methods of providing accommodations for doing the business of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we hereby advise the voters of this State not to give credence or consideration to any representations that are or may be made that might induce voters to make distinctions between the different bond issues which are approved and recommended for adoption by this convention.

Committee recommended that Resolution No. 10 be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 18.—Presented by Printers' Delegation.

Whereas, There is a trust existing in this State known as the typewriter trust, which at every session of the Legislature is active in introducing bills which are inimical to the printing trade industry, such as having indexes to great registers,

briefs, transcripts on appeal, and other legal printing done by typewriting instead of printing; and

Whereas, These bills are being fathered in a great measure by the bar associations and high school principals throughout the State, the various attorneys arguing that it is cheaper for clients, while the high school principals are merely looking after their graduates who can readily be employed for from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month to displace men of the printing industries who are supporting families and enjoying the fruits of their labors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative agents at the coming session of the California Legislature to co-operate with the legislative agent selected by the California Typographical Conference to defeat any such legislation that may be presented.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 19—Presented by E. M. Randall, Miners' Union, No. 44; G. A. Thomas, Typographical Union, No. 46; James Giambruno, Miners' Union, No. 135.

Resolved, That the executive council of the State Federation of Labor draft an amendment to the present Workmen's Compensation Act so as to include occupational diseases, said amendment to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 21—Presented by Alameda County Delegation.

Whereas, There appears on the ballot at the election on November 3rd an initiative measure known as the "University of California Building Bond Act"; and

Whereas, The executive Council and the joint legislative committee having made no recommendations on the above act, and believing that the measure is of interest to organized labor in the State of California; and

Whereas, The delegation to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor from Alameda County, knowing the conditions existing at the University of California, and knowing that lives are endangered daily by the use of class rooms that are poorly ventilated and a menace to life and limb, especially in case of fire;

Whereas, All work in the building industries at the University of California is performed under the most favorable union conditions; and

Whereas, About one-half of the appropriation if carried will revert to the union mechanics of Alameda County as wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its Fifteenth Annual Convention, endorse the "University of California Building Bond Act" and that it recommend to the voters of California a favorable consideration of the above measure on November 3rd. (Amendment No. 11 on the ballot.)

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 5:30 p. m., to meet on Friday, October 9, at 9:30 a. m.

The following were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Los Angeles—Alma E. Harvey.

Sacramento—M. W. Cavanaugh.

San Francisco—Jas. P. Griffin.

Santa Rosa—C. W. Sidwell.

Stockton—C. A. Leipelt, N. F. Polfer, Ed Hannay, W. J. Virgin, C. D. Bass, F. Glass, S. Bone, Ed Webb, William Cole, Mrs. N. Craven, Albert Shafer, D. M. Crist, J. J. Murphy, R. W. Bonney, Chas. A. Stoneberger, John A. Loughton, F. Hudick.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 9—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1914.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary State Federation of Labor, Stockton, Cal.:

Bids and estimates for construction of torpedo boat destroyers will be opened on November 10 by Navy Department. At my request Mare Island was permitted to submit estimate. Am doing all I can to secure award for yard. Department is favorable to Mare Island, but awards will be determined on bids and estimates submitted.

C. F. CURRY.

Richmond, Calif., Oct. 8, 1914.

State Federation of Labor, Stockton, Calif.

Greetings: The Contra Costa County Building Trades Council sends greeting to the annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor. We also wish the workers of Stockton success in their present affliction, which will sure end in their favor.

F. H. EGGERTS, President.

Irving Martin, of the Stockton Record, addressed the Convention on the Stockton situation, and urged the delegates to lend their assistance, if possible, to bring about a settlement of the present trouble in this city for the best interest of all concerned.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 3.—Presented by F. C. Marsh, Steam Engineers' Union, No. 72, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Steam Engineers Union, No. 72, has been conducting a strenuous campaign for the past year to the end that the ice-making industry should be organized; and

Whereas, We find in our investigation that the Union and National Ice Companies of this State are working under union conditions in the northern part of California and under non-union conditions in the southern part; and

Whereas, Inasmuch as these corporations are State-wide in their scope, with a main office controlling all branches located in the northern part of the State, it is apparent to us that it is the proper function of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor to deal with them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming executive board be instructed to detail a representative of the board to act in conjunction with the local unions of the organization affected throughout the State, to the end that these ice companies may be organized all over the State.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 8.—Presented by Machinists' Delegation.

Whereas, The Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton have, through their agency, caused the lockout of hundreds of union men and women in the city of Stockton, and have declared themselves to be strongly opposed to the organization of the wage workers; and notable among those firms that are members of the M., M. & E. is the firm of the Holt Manufacturing Company, Houser & Haines, and Aurora Gas Engine Company, all owned and controlled by the Holt Manufacturing Company; and

Whereas, The Holt Manufacturing Company, through one of its principal owners, Pliny Holt, declared in his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission that his firm would not employ anybody known to be a member of a labor organization, and that the Holt Manufacturing Company is closed to members of trade unions; and

Whereas, The Holt Manufacturing Company operates its shops on a nine-hour basis, pays low wages, and by its past and present attitude has demonstrated that it is bitterly antagonistic to trade unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor place the Holt Manufac-

turing Company, manufacturers of traction and caterpillar engines and other farm implements, on the unfair list; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Farmers' Union and State Grange in the States of California, Oregon and Washington, and that the delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce a resolution at the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L. asking that body to place products of the Holt Manufacturing Company on the unfair list and advertise them throughout this country and the nations of Europe until such time as the said Holt Manufacturing Company deals fairly with organized labor.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 11.—Presented by Marcel Wille, of Bakers' Union, No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, For the last four years the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a bitter struggle with the bread trust in the Eastern States, who not alone have tried to monopolize the bread market, but also destroy the bakers' organization; and

Whereas, The bread trust has now invaded the Pacific Coast, and especially the City of Los Angeles, where it controls at the present time two of the largest bakeries; and

Whereas, To allow the trust to spread all over the coast means not alone the raising of the price of bread, but it also means the destruction of the conditions that has taken years of struggle by the organized bakery workers to obtain, and the annihilation of the organization. These trust bakeries, taking advantage of the enormous amount of capital behind them and their modern machinery, with which they equip their plants, are employing in many cases women and children at a very low wage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instructs the incoming executive board to assist the organized bakery workers in their struggle against this gigantic and greedy corporation; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to send out a circular letter to the organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor acquainting them with these facts.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 14.—Presented by Marcel Wille, of Bakers' Union, No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is at the present time a struggle going on between labor and capital for better conditions; and

Whereas, The organized bakery workers, being no exception to the rule, are also in a bitter struggle for more humane conditions with the master bakers, using all the weapons that a modern labor movement puts at their command; and

Whereas, The union label is one of those weapons by which we try to obtain better conditions, the union label of the bakery workers being absolute guarantee that the bread upon which it is placed is not alone baked under sanitary conditions, but it also guarantees a living wage for the man who bakes it; and

Whereas, The label of the bakery workers has been one of the greatest factors to bring sanitary conditions about the bakeries, and securing humane conditions for the men and women working in those bakeries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor re-endorses the Bakers' Union label; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming executive board be instructed to again impress upon the organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor the importance and necessity, especially at this time, to demand the bakers' label on all bread they purchase.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 29.—Presented by C. Truelock and F. C. Marsh, of Engineers' Union, No. 72, Los Angeles.

Whereas, At the inception of the strike in the breweries in Los Angeles on May 20, 1910, Will P. Stevens, of the Stevens Ice Machine Company, was the first one to take a position as a scab in the engine room of the said struck plants; and

Whereas, Since the settlement of the strike Mr. Stevens and his company have

been given every opportunity to rectify the wrong they had committed, with the result that he completely ignored the efforts of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles to bring about an amicable settlement of this trouble; and

Whereas, Organized labor has been able throughout the State to show Will P. Stevens and the Stevens Ice Machine Company the effects of being unfair to organized labor to the extent of trying to lose their identity by disguising their firm under another name;

Resolved, That Will P. Stevens and Stevens Ice Machine Company, having consolidated their interests with the California York Construction Company, that the California State Federation of Labor place the said company on their official unfair list and inform all affiliated locals and central bodies of the change of name of this unfair company.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 35.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, Union made articles always bear the union label of the crafts producing them; and

Whereas, One of labor's most potent powers for good depends upon the close co-operation for the demand for products bearing the union label; and

Whereas, It is the undisputed duty of all men of labor to demand the union label on all purchases they make;

Whereas, The tobacco workers' blue label may be found on all classes of tobacco products of the most superior quality in all parts of this country and Canada; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of this fact it is our undivided duty to give our full purchasing power, when buying tobacco, snuff and cigarettes, to such brands of goods that bear the blue label; further

Resolved, That we pledge our best efforts in the cause of making the tobacco workers' union label a stronger factor for the future good of our fellow workers in that trade; further

Resolved, That all members of trades represented in this Convention are hereby pledged to their faithful duty to demand the union label on tobacco, cigarettes and snuff that they may buy, and to remember that there is none genuine unless the blue label is attached to the plug, cigarette package, or twist; further

Resolved, That none other is worthy of our patronage in exchange for our good hard union-earned money; further

Resolved, That we acknowledge that when we purchase non-union goods of any description we are employing non-union labor, which is in direct opposition to the principles for which we stand.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

This concludes the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. CANNY, Chairman.

CORAL F. ROBERTS,

W. H. IVES,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 13.—Presented by Miners' Delegation.

(Initiative Measure to Be Submitted Directly to the Electors.)

A Bill for an Act Prescribing Certain Regulations Concerning the Qualifications and Employment of Workmen and Laborers Engaged in Certain Extra Hazardous Employments, and Prescribing Penalties for Violation Thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of California:

Section 1. That for the protection of the safety of employes in extra hazardous or dangerous occupations in which the safety of one employe may depend on the action of another it shall be and is hereby made unlawful to employ, or permit to work, in extra hazardous or dangerous occupation, as defined in section 2 of this act, any deaf or dumb person, or any person who cannot speak and understand the English language sufficiently well to understand any rules or regulations prescribed by law regulating the occupation or industry in which said person shall be em-

ployed or engaged, when said rules and regulations are communicated to him orally in the English language, and to understand the necessary or customary orders by managers, superintendents, foremen, shift bosses, or others in position of authority, for the carrying on of the operations of said occupation, or industry, when communicated to him orally in the English language, and to transmit said order or orders to other employees orally in the English language.

Sec. 2. The labor and services of workmen at manual and mechanical labor by this act declared to be extra hazardous and dangerous as being hazardous and dangerous occupation in which rapid and intelligible communication among workmen and a clear understanding of the laws of California regulating the occupations and industries set forth in this section are necessary to preserve the safety of such workmen while operating and carrying on for the employer the business in which he is engaged, are as follows:

1. All underground work in mines.
2. All work in connection with machinery used in the operation of mines.
3. All work in connection with the operation of steam, electrical trains or locomotives, engines, trains, motors, or cars of any kind propelled by steam, electricity, cable, or other mechanical power.

Sec. 3. Any person, association, company, or corporation, employing a person contrary to the provisions of section 1 hereof, and every person accepting employment contrary to such provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any directors, officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any person, association, company, or corporation, charged or entrusted with the employment of workmen and laborers for such person, association, company, or corporation, who shall employ any person contrary to the provisions of said section 1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and any such person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, upon conviction, shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) or not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300.00), or by imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days or more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court trying the offense; and in case of a corporation, association, or company in whose behalf the provisions of this act have been violated, said corporation may also be fined, and its directors and officers imprisoned, as provided in this section.

Sec. 4. Any officer of the State of California charged with the inspection or supervision on behalf of the State of any hazardous industry or occupation, or any industry in which the occupation of any of the employees thereof is deemed hazardous within the meaning of this act, shall be, and is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act, and it shall be his duty to examine and enquire as to the qualifications of any employee engaged in such industry or occupation, and to prosecute for violation of this act, and a finding by such officer that any employee or employees are not qualified workmen, and on notice thereof by him to the employer, and continuance of such employment after such notice, may be shown in evidence on any trial for violation of this act.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 24.—Presented by Maritime Delegation.

Whereas, The seamen of America have for years petitioned the Congress of the United States for legislation repealing certain antiquated statutes which have effectually prevented the seamen in the over-sea trade from organizing and through trade-union action obtain improvements in their conditions of life, and for legislation designed to promote the safety of the traveling public; and

Whereas, Both the Republican and Democratic members of Congress are pledged by the platforms of their respective parties to the enactment of such legislation; and

Whereas, Each house of the Congress has recently passed a different bill on the subject, and there is grave danger that no legislation will be enacted owing to the fact that no effort is being made to reach an agreement between the two houses; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we renew our appeals to Congress for the passage of legislation sought by the seamen, before the adjournment of the present session; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairmen of the Senate Com-

mittee on Commerce, and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 26.—Presented by C. F. Grow, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is fundamentally opposed to capital punishment; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, convening in the City of Stockton, that the Law and Legislation Committee is hereby instructed to draft an amendment to the Penal Code of this State to abolish capital punishment; be it further

Resolved, That this proposed amendment be presented to the next California State Legislature for passage.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming executive board.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 28.—Presented by F. S. Clark, of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The drugless physicians of the State of California are calling upon the voters of this state, at the November election, to give them the right to have an examining board to pass upon their ability to do the work required of them, and the board will not be an expense to the State, as it will be self-supporting; and

Whereas, the petition went on the ballot with 56,000 signatures of the voters of the State of California; and

Whereas, This bill is honest and impartial and in no way calculated to injure the doctors of medicine; and


Whereas, It establishes a self-supporting examining board representing all schools of drugless methods; and

Whereas, It raises the standard of the drugless schools and it gives the people of the State of California the physician of their choice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Stockton, indorse the drugless physician bill, No. 46.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming executive board.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 30.—Presented by F. S. Clark, of Central Labor Council, Oakland. 

Whereas, The proposed universal eight-hour law initiative constitutional amendment, No. 3 on the official ballot of the November election, has received the endorsement of many local labor organizations throughout the State, and has been recommended to this Convention for favorable consideration by the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Agents of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association, the newly organized Farmers' Protective League and kindred organizations, which are at all times opposed to any measures proposed for the relief and betterment of the toiling masses, are conducting a campaign of misrepresentation among the small farmers of this State as to the effect of this amendment, which will without doubt defeat the measure unless affected by logical argument by those favorable to its passage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled in the City of Stockton, October 6 to 10, 1914, that the incoming executive board of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to co-operate with any and all other organizations favorable to the universal eight-hour law, with a view to its ultimate success in the coming November election; and be it further

Resolved, That said executive board be authorized to expend such reasonable amount from the funds of the California State Federation of Labor in the preparation and distribution of literature contradicting the false and malicious statements of the opponents to the eight-hour amendment, as in their judgment may be necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the vice-presidents of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to request all labor organizations in their respective districts to inaugurate an active campaign in behalf of the said proposed eight-hour law.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 31.—Presented by C. Taylor, of Carpenters' Union, No. 266, Stockton.

Whereas, The employing class of this country have been and are now maintaining private armies, the ranks of which have been recruited largely from the worst criminal element by and through private detective agencies, for the sole purpose of hounding and intimidating their employes, that they may the longer hold them in slavery; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in the Fifteenth Annual Convention assembled, that the secretary of this Federation be instructed to have introduced at the next session of the California State Legislature a bill that will forever free us from the tyranny of private detectives and hired gunmen in the State of California.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 38.—Presented by E. Ellison, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific (introduced after time limit, by unanimous consent).

Whereas, There is pending in the Congress of the United States a bill, known as the Newlands-Broussard River Regulation bill (S. 2739), designed, among other things, to promote the development of rivers, waterways and water resources of the United States; and

Whereas, Said bill carries with it an appropriation of \$5,000,000 annually for ten years to be expended in the improvement of the drainage basins of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries; and

Whereas, The present convention of the Federation by the adoption of resolution No. 6 has placed itself on record in a general way in favor of the improvement of these waterways; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we approve said bill (S. 2739) and urge its passage by Congress at an early date.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

This concludes the work of the Committee on Legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. O'CONNELL, Chairman.

ROBERT TELFER,

M. C. GLENN,

THOS. G. RILEY,

HARRY BARTLEY,

Committee.

At this point Delegate Marcel Wille of Bakers and Confectionery Workers Union, No. 24, of San Francisco, objected to the action of the Convention in amending and disposing of Resolution No. 5, during his absence.

On motion, Resolution No. 5 (printed on page 23), was then referred back to the Committee on Legislation for further consideration.

The committee thereupon retired and subsequently recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

Stockton, October 9, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:
Your Committee on Reports of Officers reports as follows:

A careful study of the reports of the several officers of the State Federation attests a healthy and continuous growth of the movement in all sections of the State during the past year.

President's Report.

Wisdom, dignity, and a most commendable sense of responsibility and devotion to the cause of the workers marks the report of our President; Daniel P. Haggerty. The committee finds his stewardship to have been so faithfully performed that it has to offer only commendation for past services and to bespeak a generous co-operation and support of his leadership during the coming year.

Reports of Vice-Presidents.

The reports submitted to the Convention by the several Vice-Presidents constitute an almost continuous narrative of a general advance movement of the workers throughout the State. In but few localities has there been industrial conflict and in no locality has there been a decisive loss of ground.

The committee specially notes the suggestion of Vice-President Young, of the Fifth District, as to the need of a deputy labor commissioner in that locality. The need for an increased number of deputy labor commissioners is recognized in order that the work of the commission may be properly handled in all parts of the State, and to that end it is recommended that the Law and Legislative Committee take up the matter of securing from the next Legislature an increased appropriation for the use of the labor bureau.

The committee deplors the conditions which have prevailed in Fresno for the past six months, and recommends that the incoming executive council be instructed to take up the Fresno situation at once and do whatever is possible to bring about an immediate adjustment of the difficulties existing there.

In relation to the report of Vice-President Belcher, an explanation is due to the convention as to that part of the report which makes mention of vast sums of money which have been spent in that district. This reference should be construed as applying to money spent in years previous to the time which has elapsed since the last Convention.

Organizer Dale's Report.

The report of Organizer J. B. Dale has been carefully considered and the committee feels that he is entitled to the largest credit for the efficient and masterly manner in which he has dealt with the many and varied matters which have claimed his attention since the last convention.

Your committee congratulates the State Federation in having on its staff of organizers a man with the qualifications of Brother Dale. He is entitled to special commendations for the tactful manner in which he handled the situation at Fort Bragg, where it was the evident intention of town authorities, receiving instructions from local lumber mill interests, to drive him out of town. He not only averted an open warfare, but succeeded in placing in that locality an organization which bids fair to be a prosperous and profitable addition to the State labor movement.

A. F. of L. Delegate's Report.

Delegate Flynn has favored the convention with a most excellent report of his delegateship to the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. The committee commends a careful reading of that part of the delegate's report which deals with migratory workers, immigration and the shorter work day, which are, in the opinion of the committee, the three greatest problems now appealing for solution at the hands of the organized workers in this State.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Your committee again feels called upon to commend the painstaking efforts which have marked the conduct of the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. The trend of the labor movement in this State during the year which has elapsed since the last Convention has been consistently forward. The administration of the office of Secretary-Treasurer and the actions of the executive council have been such as to inspire and promote confidence, both within and without the ranks of the organized workers. The spirit of the labor movement in this State, due in large measure to the wise direction of our executive officers and the diligent, alert and painstaking methods of the Secretary-Treasurer, was never better.

Labor Camps.

Your committee notes with satisfaction the results which have been attained in educating both the organized and unorganized workers of this State by and through the publicity which has been given to incidents relating to the Wheatland hop pickers.

Due in large measure to the action of the State Federation of Labor, a labor camp inspection law was enacted by the last session of the Legislature. This law, if enforced, will in large measure remedy the crying evils which have heretofore existed in the labor camps of the State. To the end that this law may be rigidly enforced, your committee calls particular attention to the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer in relation to migratory workers.

Migratory Workers.

As for many years the larger centers of population on this coast have experienced a periodical congestion of migratory workers, means of allaying the distress incident to lack of employment and consequent means of sustenance for such workers is a humanitarian problem with which the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, as well as the report of the delegate to the A. F. of L., has dealt at considerable length. Temporary expedients and palliatives in the form of charities and seasonal public works for the purpose of affording temporary employment merely aggravate the situation, says the report. Your committee concurs in the opinion that the real remedy must be applied by the workers themselves, and that by and through organization of these workers the greatest good can be accomplished, as is illustrated by the work being done by the organized seamen.

Militarism.

Your committee notes with particular interest the timely utterances relating to militarism. In this hour when many of the great nations of the earth are engaged in warfare of almost unexampled brutality and waste of human life, should we emphatically discourage the promotion of the military spirit in our public schools.

In conclusion, your committee begs the indulgence of the Convention to a re-reading of the closing language of the Secretary-Treasurer's report. We quote:

"Our movement is, after all, nothing but 'applied Christianity.' The philosophy which proclaimed the sublime truth 'that it is impossible to realize the highest good for each until each seeks first the highest good for all,' has no more sincere and faithful apostles than the men and women who have pledged allegiance to labor unionism.

"The brotherhood of man is not here, but it is surely coming—although no man can say how and when. It may not come in peace, for selfishness, ignorance, and vested wrong will resist its coming to the uttermost. Yet there are those, and they constitute 'a great multitude which no man can number out of all nations and kindred and people and tongues' who look with clear eyes through strife and confusion past the struggle that must come to the ultimate goal, for—

"They feel the Earth swing—upward,
They hear the great march—onward."

Respectfully submitted,

WITTEN W. HARRIS, Chairman.

A. J. ROGERS, Secretary.

JAMES McARDLE,

T. C. VICKERS,

R. W. BURTON.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports was adopted with the proviso, that no part of the report of the Vice-President from District No. 3, be made a part of the records until such time as the Executive Council reports on same, when it shall be recorded. Adopted by a vote of 93 for—32 against.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 15.—Presented by Anton Johannsen, of Millmen's Union, No. 42, San Francisco.

Whereas, The union men and women of Stockton were, on the 8th day of July, 1914, locked out and forced on strike by members of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, directed and supported by similar union labor crushing associations on the Pacific Coast, the National Erectors' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, which have sent their hired strikebreakers, sluggers and sleuths, and thousands of dollars into Stockton every week since the present industrial war was declared in a vain effort to destroy unionism in all the towns and cities in California north of the Tehachapi; and

Whereas, The union men and women of Stockton have, in this struggle, stood loyally by union principles and fought a good fight splendidly for high ideals and human rights, economic and industrial freedom, cheerfully submitting to personal privation, suffering and sacrifice for the love and furtherance of labor's sacred cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that it is earnestly recommended to all

union labor organizations in California, that proper steps be immediately taken to provide adequate funds in order that the weekly strike benefits, paid the locked out, striking men and women in Stockton, may be increased from \$6.00 to \$10.00 a week, and for such other relief as may be required to successfully maintain and victoriously conclude a struggle of this kind with credit and honor to the California workers' solidarity and unity.

Committee reported approval of the preamble and declaration of the resolution, but recommended that the matter of raising funds for and the payment of strike benefits be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 22.—Presented by Edward D. Nolan, of Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, This body realizes that the prosecution of Ford and Suhr and their conviction is part of the price that labor has had to pay to obtain better living conditions; and

Whereas, Ford and Suhr's only crime was their attempt to improve conditions of labor in the hop fields; and

Whereas, The fatalities resulting from the attempt of the hop barons to suppress the right of free assemblage, and to suppress organization, should properly be charged to said hop barons and their official hirelings; and

Whereas, No weapon was found in the possession of these men, nor any direct act was proven against them, but prejudice and bias so construed the law that the energy displayed by Ford and Suhr in organizing men to stand up for better conditions was finally twisted into a charge as accessories before the fact of murder; now, be it

Resolved, That this body hereby instructs its officials to use all influence to the end that the cases may be reopened, so that new evidence may be introduced, and future attempts to convict men because of their connection with any labor struggle for better conditions shall be blocked.

Committee recommended that the resolution be approved as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 34.—Presented by F. S. Clark, of Central Labor Council, Oakland.

Whereas, Many members of organized labor in the City of Stockton are in the throes of a gigantic struggle with that industrial octopus known as the M., M. & E.; and

Whereas, The Honorable Mayor of the City of Stockton, in his address of welcome, appealed to this body to use its good offices in an effort to reach a just and equitable settlement of the present difficulties and signified his willingness to co-operate with us in an effort to that end; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen members be selected from the delegates to this convention, who shall stand instructed to co-operate with the Mayor of this city and those members of organized labor in charge of the local situation, with the object and view of reaching a speedy and satisfactory settlement between the workers and their employers, or failing in that effort, to so expose the absolutely untenable position of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association as to make it impossible for that association to acquire so strong an organization in any other city in our fair State.

Committee reported that in its judgment the action proposed was unnecessary, for the reason that the officers of the Federation, as well as the local representatives of the men and women locked out, have done all that could be done to effect a settlement. The committee, therefore, recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 37.—Presented by C. F. Grow, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is at this time one Mr. Wm. J. O'Brien serving a life sentence at San Quentin for the murder of John D. Aliva on December 17, 1910, at San Luis Obispo, California; and

Whereas, It is generally known by his former associates and friends that there was no intention to commit murder, Mr. O'Brien claiming that he shot at the ground, that the bullet glanced and struck Mr. Aliva, killing him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention do hereby

extend to Brother O'Brien, member of the Boilermakers' Union, our fullest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention in regular session assembled in the City of Stockton, commencing October 5, 1914, do petition the Governor of the State and the State Board of Pardons, through the President and Executive Board of this Federation, to restore to Mr. William J. O'Brien his freedom at the earliest moment.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 39.—Presented by Michael Casey, Teamsters' Union, No. 85, and William Hannon, Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco (introduced after time limit, by unanimous consent).

Whereas, The women of Stockton have been one of the most important factors in the heroic resistance of united labor against the arrogant, brutal and cowardly tactics perpetrated upon this peaceful community by the hired Hessians of greed and gore; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Fifteenth Annual Convention assembled, that we hereby express hearty appreciation of the splendid assistance rendered the union labor movement of California by the militant women of Stockton; and that we hereby convey to these women of courage and determination, the gratitude of California's organized workers, firmly believing that the magnificent example of noble spirit displayed by the militant women of Stockton will be emulated in other localities of the State where the cause of human rights may demand it, and, recognizing that the City of Stockton has been placed, by our gallant sisters, in the front rank of progressive cities and communities which have been awakened by the tocsin of the militant woman's movement, renewing the hopes and rekindling the lights that blazen the way to a greater economic independence, human freedom and a better day.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM RETAIL CLERKS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.

San Francisco, California, October 3, 1914.

To the State Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled:

Greeting: At the request of our affiliated locals we desire to bring before the delegates of the State Federation of Labor of the State of California in convention assembled a request that the firm of Hale Brothers, doing business in the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento, be placed on the boycott list of, or a state-wide boycott instituted against said firm by organized labor and its friends for the following reasons:

The firm of Hale Brothers in Stockton associated themselves with an organization known as the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, whose only object and purpose is the crushing of trades unionism in this State, and is now at war with organized labor for the above purpose, as every delegate to your convention is well aware of ere this; and to carry out or help carry out the principles of the employers' association Messrs. Hale Brothers was one of the retail mercantile houses of Stockton that lent its aid and support to the opposition by signing a letter addressed to Clerks' Union on May 29, 1914, threatening to discharge any of their employes who failed to resign from the Clerks' Union, if the Clerks' Union did not cease boycotting said firm for its stand against organized labor.

Several attempts have been made through duly authorized representatives of union labor through conferences to get the firm of Hale Brothers to recede from the stand they had taken, without results; finally a conference was arranged in San Francisco with Mr. R. B. Hale representing said firm and Secretary W. A. Spooner of the Oakland Central Labor Council and Organizer J. P. Griffin of the Retail Clerks' Association, the result of such a conference being to have Messrs. Hale Brothers withdraw from the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association and treat with the Clerks' Union, in order to become once more friendly to organized labor. Mr. Hale refused to grant our request and furthermore stated that as long as his firm had cast their lot with those who are fighting union labor, they proposed to remain loyal to labor's foes, no matter what the outcome, and would not agree to any adjustment of the trouble.

We therefore ask that the State Federation of Labor give this matter its fullest

consideration with the decision that this firm be treated the same as all other concerns who have allied themselves against organized labor and a state-wide boycott levied in due form as requested.

Very fraternally yours,
DISTRICT COUNCIL, NO. 3, RETAIL CLERKS,
ERNEST SOLOMON, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Committee on Resolutions reported having carefully considered the request contained in the communication from the District Council of the Retail Clerks' Association, for a boycott on the stores of Hale Brothers, but believed that it would be inadvisable for the Convention to take such action at this time. The committee therefore recommended that the communication be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate J. B. Dale moved that the subject matter of the communication be held in abeyance until the afternoon session, when the Retail Clerks could be heard. Concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS ON STOCKTON LOCKOUT.

Stockton, Cal., October 9, 1914.

Your Committee on Resolutions has had referred to it and has given careful consideration to the parts of the reports of the President, the Vice President for the Fourth District, the Organizer and the Secretary-Treasurer dealing with the Stockton lock-out.

The Secretary-Treasurer in his report observes that "volumes could be written about the struggle," but there is no disposition on the part of the Committee to add very much to the literature already produced on the subject. The causes leading up to the struggle and the principles involved are truthfully and clearly set forth in the reports of the officers above referred to, and we herewith recommend that these reports be carefully studied by the delegates to the convention and also by the working people generally.

To the trades unionists there is nothing new in the events that have taken place in the labor field in Stockton during the past months. To us it is simply a repetition of the old story of employers' greed for gain getting the best of their sense of duty and obligation to their fellow beings, the while endeavoring to disguise their real motives and sentiments, and making a bid for public approval, by declarations for "the right to earn a living, etc." That the working people of Stockton have not been deceived by the high-sounding flapdoodle of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, the determined opposition they are now putting forth against that body bears sufficient testimony. Nor has the Association succeeded in hoodwinking the public, since its real aims and purposes, and the methods by which it has attempted to attain them, have been exposed and held up to public scrutiny.

It seems to us that the members of the Association, instead of deceiving others, have actually themselves been deceived. This is the only ground upon which we can account for their failure to profit by the experience of employers in other localities who have undertaken the same job of disrupting unions. In the course of our investigation of the subject in hand, we have learned that, prior to the lock-out, emissaries of union-busting employers and associations of such employers, in other localities, were busily engaged in demonstrating to the Stockton employers the advantages to be gained from non-union labor, and holding out to them glowing promises that manufacturers would locate their establishments in that city as soon as favorable (i. e., scab) labor conditions should have been there established. . . . A large proportion of the business of the city has been conducted on a non-union basis for these many months, but the promises have not been made good, nor has the expected prosperity been materialized. On the very contrary, the progress of the city has been arrested, its industries crippled, and feelings of hatred, ill will and distrust engendered, that will require a long time to allay.

Aesop in one of his fables tells of a dog who swam across a pond with a piece of beef in his mouth. Looking down he beheld, or thought he beheld another dog, also with a piece of beef in his mouth. Opening his jaws to snatch the morsel from the supposed dog, he let go his hold of the meat. It sank to the bottom of the pond, whence he was unable to recover it. We respectfully refer the fable to the members of the M. M. & E., feeling sure that by this time they will be able to apply the moral lesson it teaches.

It should be mentioned that by no means all the employers of Stockton have been gulled into buying the gold bricks peddled by the union busters. By far the

greatest number of them are at peace with their employes and are receiving the patronage and good will of the public. This number is daily increasing.

To the men and women who have borne the brunt of the contest for industrial freedom in this city, we extend our warmest congratulations upon the glorious battle they are waging, not alone for themselves, but the cause of labor throughout the state. The workers of the state are fully alive to the fact that upon the outcome of the present struggle depends whether similar battles shall have to be fought out in other localities. They realize their obligations to the men and women on the firing line, and will continue their support, financial and otherwise, until victory shall crown their efforts.

To the women and children who have suffered hardship and privation during these trying times, we extend our heartfelt sympathy. To those men and women, not directly identified with the labor movement, who have assisted our fellows on strike with aid and counsel, we return our sincere thanks. We also wish to thank the newspapers which have afforded us an opportunity to present our case to the public through their columns. The friendly interest manifested by people outside of our own ranks is proof positive that the general public recognizes that we are fighting in a just quarrel.

Your Committee does not feel that any advice is needed regarding the future conduct of the struggle. The plans at present pursued have in them every prospect for a favorable outcome. We wish to urge upon the delegates, and through them their respective unions, the necessity of continuing their contributions, and above all, of actively prosecuting the boycotts levied.

Concluding, your Committee desires to say, that while the Federation is taking all necessary provisions for the continuance of the struggle, its good offices will always be at the services of either party thereto in the matter of effecting a just and equitable settlement.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ELLISON, Chairman.
B. F. BOWBEER,
BENJAMIN SCHONHOFF,
FRED W. HECKMAN,
JAMES GIAMBRUNO,

Committee on Resolutions.

On motion the report of the Committee on Resolutions on the Stockton situation was adopted.

A. J. Gallagher, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, was introduced to the delegates at this time. Brother Gallagher gave an outline of the situation of the condition in Stockton and the labor movement in general.

The convention adjourned at noon to meet at 2 o'clock.

The following were noted absent at the morning session:

Petaluma.—F. Emenegger. **San Francisco.**—J. P. Griffin, F. Donigan, J. P. McLaughlin. **Santa Rosa.**—C. W. Sidell, G. W. S. Wade. **Stockton.**—N. F. Polfer, P. H. Viner, F. Glass, S. Bone, E. Webb, J. Collins, W. Cole, Mrs. N. Craven, A. Shafer, C. J. Murdock, J. J. Murphy, R. W. Bonney, J. F. Atkinson, J. A. Laughton.

Friday, October 9—Afternoon Session.

President Haggerty called the convention to order at 2 p. m.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegram:

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 9, 1914.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor, Stockton, Cal.:

The Arizona State Federation of Labor in convention assembled sends fraternal greetings.

R. A. CAMPBELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate Ellison, San Francisco, moved that the secretary be directed to exchange greetings with the Arizona State Federation. Adopted.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then requested the representatives of the Retail Clerks to present their objections, if there were any, to the adoption of the committee's report on the proposed boycott on the stores of Hale Brothers.

There being no objection on the part of the Retail Clerks' representatives, the subject matter was, on motion, referred to the incoming Executive Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Resolution No. 4.—Presented by James Giambruno, of Miners' Union, No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Proposed Amendment to Constitution.

Article IV. Section 1. The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a president, secretary-treasurer, and fifteen vice-presidents.

Sec. 2. The State shall be divided into twelve districts, with the number of vice-presidents to be elected as follows:

District No. 1. Riverside, south to 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, one vice-president.

District No. 11. Humboldt county, one vice-president.

District No. 12. To consist of the following counties: Amador, Calveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer and Tuolumne, one vice-president.

Committee recommended favorably on the amendment.

On motion, the recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 32.—Presented by S. W. Sullivan, of Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, working men and women have organized into unions for the purpose of bettering their conditions; and

Whereas, when union men or women get a better position than that of working at their trade or calling, they have no right to dictate to, or make laws for those who work at their trade or calling; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no person who does not work at their trade or calling, for their living, shall be seated as a delegate to a convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Committee recommended unfavorably on Proposition No. 32.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36.—Presented by Frank C. Miller and R. W. Burton, of Pattern Makers' Association, and Molders' Union, No. 164, San Francisco.

We herewith submit the following amendment to be added to section 3, of article IV, of the constitution, pertaining to election of officers:

Delegates shall vote for the full number of officers or committeemen or delegates to be elected; and any ballot on which the full number of officers or committeemen to be elected is not voted for shall be considered invalid.

Committee recommended unfavorably on Proposition No. 36.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY CUMMINGS.

CHAS. H. JOHANSEN,

F. SESMA,

JOHN VANCE THOMPSON,

Committee.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

Stockton, October 9, 1914.

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

Greeting: We, the undersigned supervisors of election, beg leave to submit the following report:

We issued 195 ballots of which 192 were returned. Ballots Nos. 151, 152, 162

are missing. After carefully canvassing the ballots we find that altogether 34,881 votes were cast, with the following results:

For President.		For Vice-President—District No. 8.	
*D. P. Haggerty.....	34,279	*Harry Bartley.....	32,133
Hugo Ernst.....	602	For Vice-President—District No. 9.	
For Vice-President—District No. 1.		*D. J. Gorman.....	27,124
*Jacob Beckel.....	33,462	*James E. Hopkins.....	32,269
For Vice-President—District No. 2.		Joseph Matheson.....	12,339
*Harry Pothoff.....	25,532	*Alfred Steimer.....	27,912
Frank Belcher.....	14,645	For Vice-President—District No. 10.	
*F. C. Marsh.....	27,154	*William J. McQuillan.....	33,264
For Vice-President—District No. 3.		For Vice-President—District No. 11.	
*Witten W. Harris.....	34 621	*Ray Wagner.....	33,657
For Vice-President—District No. 4.		For Secretary-Treasurer.	
*T. J. Vitaich.....	34,309	*Paul Scharrenberg.....	33,947
For Vice-President—District No. 5.		For Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention.	
*H. J. Young.....	33,439	Chas. H. Johanson.....	8,825
For Vice-President—District No. 6.		*Paul Scharrenberg.....	24,868
*E. H. Hart.....	34,003	For Alternate Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention.	
For Vice-President—District No. 7.		Selig Schulberg.....	16,188
*Fred W. Heckman.....	33,353	*George A. Tracy.....	18,024

Delegate McDonald of the Waiters' Union of Los Angeles received 167 votes and Delegate S. Sullivan received 593 votes as Vice-Presidents.

Delegates Sullivan of Carpenters' Union, No. 483, of San Francisco, voted for Jack Zamford, Secretary-Treasurer, which vote could not be considered by your committee, as Jack Zamford is not a delegate to this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCEL WILLE, Chairman.

J. A. LAMBERT,

A. G. PIKE,

Supervisors of Election.

Delegate Hugo Ernst, San Francisco, moved that D. P. Haggerty be declared elected unanimously as he desired to transfer his vote of 602 to him.

On motion, the report of the Election Board was adopted, and those delegates indicated by an asterisk (*) were then declared elected by President Haggerty.

(NOTE—For details, see tabulated vote for officers on page 43.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Resolution No. 27.—Presented by E. Ellison, of Sailors' Union.

Whereas, A certain element known as the I. W. W. are endeavoring to destroy the American labor movement by creating dissension amongst the rank and file; and

Whereas, The same element were instrumental in destroying one of the best and most militant local unions on the American continent, known as Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, W. F. of M.; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we condemn the dual organization known as Butte Mine Workers' Union, which is composed mostly of the I. W. W. element.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 33.—Presented by William Hannon, of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 68, of San Francisco.

Whereas, For a number of years a jurisdictional dispute has existed between the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the right to erect and install elevators in buildings, factories, etc.; and

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists, in its charter grant from the American Federation of Labor, has been given jurisdiction over the erection and installation of machinery in all buildings and factories; and

Whereas, Said American Federation of Labor has repeatedly stated through the executive council that there is no room in this country for two trades with jurisdiction over the same class of work; and

Whereas; Said jurisdictional dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors has caused numer-

ous strikes and lockouts in the building industry in certain large cities of this country, thereby causing much loss of time, money and energy to the labor movement; and

Whereas; Recent conventions of the American Federation of Labor have gone on record as instructing the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors to amalgamate their organizations under one head, and thus bring to an end their jurisdictional troubles; and

Whereas; The president of the American Federation of Labor did make an effort to bring the two organizations together, but the International Union of Elevator Constructors refused to comply with the decision of the executive council and the American Federation of Labor conventions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use his power and influence at the convention to compel the International Union of Elevator Constructors to amalgamate with the International Association of Machinists, and to co-operate with the delegates from the International Association of Machinists to the Philadelphia convention in their efforts to bring about an adjustment of this jurisdictional dispute.

Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

This completes the work of the Committee on Grievances.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. BUTLER, Chairman.

NELLIE VICTOR,

JAS. J. LYNN,

DAN FERGUSON,

EDW. FITZPATRICK,

Committee.

Delegate Chas. H. Johanson, Oakland, moved that the delegate-elect to the American Federation of Labor be allowed the sum of \$500.00 for expenses. Concurred in.

Alfred Steimer, newly elected vice-president of the Ninth district was called upon to address the delegates for the honor bestowed upon him. Vice-President Steimer responded briefly thanking the delegates for the confidence placed in him.

Congressman John I. Nolan was then called upon to address the convention. Brother Nolan gave a very descriptive outline of the work performed by the "Labor Group" in the sixty-third session of Congress.

Nomination and Election of Convention City.

President Haggerty called for nominations for the next convention city.

W. H. Ives, of the Central Labor Council of Santa Rosa, invited the delegates to hold their sixteenth annual convention in that city.

Patrick Flynn, San Francisco, invited the delegates to San Francisco for the sixteenth annual convention.

The sentiment seemed in favor of Santa Rosa it being stated that San Francisco had so many labor conventions in 1915 that this one would not be missed. Delegate Flynn then withdrew the name of San Francisco, whereupon Santa Rosa was made the unanimous choice for the next convention city.

Election of Vice-President for District No. 12.

There being a vacancy in the newly created District No. 12, President Haggerty called for nominations.

James Giambruno, of Miners, No. 135, Sutter Creek, was nominated and unanimously elected vice-president for District No. 12.

John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, was then called to the platform and addressed the convention upon the work of the Labor Commissioner's office during the past year.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

The Committee on Thanks then requested the members of the local entertainment committee to report at the Hotel Clark on the following morning and receive tokens of appreciation secured for them from voluntary contributions of delegates. The Committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we hereby express our thanks and appreciation to the labor unionists of the city of Stockton; to the committee on arrangements, who have so carefully looked to our entertainment while in convention; to the public spirited citizens of Stockton, Lodi and Modesto, who so generously responded and contributed to our entertainment while in this jurisdiction; to the newspapers of San Joaquin county, but particularly to the Stockton Record, which publication has so fearlessly espoused our cause; further

Resolved, that we leave this community with kindest regards for the union men and women and their friends in Stockton and its surrounding territory, and with our best wishes for their continued prosperity.

On motion, the resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the California State Federation of Labor then adjourned at 5:25 p. m.

The following were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Petaluma.—Frank Emenegger. **San Francisco.**—Jas. P. Griffin, Michael H. Canny, Guy D. Ripley, Sarah Hagan. **Santa Rosa.**—C. W. Sidwell. **Stockton.**—S. Glass, S. Bone, Ed Webb, Andrew Daniel Riley, James Collins., William Cole, J. Apple, D. M. Crist, J. J. Murphy, R. W. Bonney, J. F. Atkinson.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary,

BENJAMIN SCHONHOFF, Assistant Secretary.

TABULATED VOTE FOR OFFICERS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, STOCKTON, OCTOBER 5-9, 1914.

[illegible]

	D. P. Haggerty	Jacob Beckel	Harry Pothoff	Frank Belcher	F. C. Marsh	Witten W. Harris	T. J. Vitale	H. J. Young	E. H. Hart	Fred W. Heckman	Harry Bartley	D. J. Gorman	James E. Hopkins	T. J. Matheson	Alfred E. Steimer	Wm. J. McQuilian	Ray Wagner	Paul Scharenberg	Chas. H. Johanson	Paul Scharenberg	Selig Schulberg	George A. Tracy
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	D. P. Haggerty	Jacob Beckel	Harry Pothoff	Frank Belcher	F. C. Marsh	Witten W. Harris	T. J. Vitale	H. J. Young	E. H. Hart	Fred W. Heckman	Harry Bartley	D. J. Gorman	James E. Hopkins	J. T. Matheson	Alfred E. Steimer	Wm. J. McQuillan	Ray Wagner	Paul Scharrenberg	Chas. H. Johanson	Paul Scharrenberg	Selig Schulberg	George A. Tracy
	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
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MARYSVILLE—

Bartenders, No. 699 (35):
S. E. Keenan, 35.
Carpenters, No. 1570 (83):
John Hagerty, 83.
Central Labor Council (2):
E. E. Grover, 2.

NAPA—

Garment Workers, No. 137 (85):
Mrs. Viola A. Dean, 85.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
Ben. Litzinstein, 80.
Fred Compton, 80.
Bartenders, No. 525 (341):
Dan Ferguson, 341.
Butchers, No. 120 (100):
W. R. Nelson, 100.
Carpenters, No. 36 (543):
W. F. Drury, 543.
Central Labor Council (2):
R. S. Clark, 1.
R. J. Scott, 1.
Machinists, No. 284 (500):
J. Thorpe, 500.

Street Carmen, No. 192 (600):

E. L. Brown, 150.
L. Lebowsky, 150.
B. F. Bowbeer, 150.
T. J. Slattery, 150.

Teamsters, No. 70 (334):

E. H. Hart, 112.
Frank Higuera, 111.
Chas. H. Johanson, 111.

Typographical, No. 36 (196):

W. W. Cuthbert, 196.

RANDSBURG—

Miners, No. 44 (30):
E. M. Arandall, 30.

RICHMOND—

Barbers, No. 508 (20):
Michael Iversen, 20.

Boilermakers, No. 317 (81):
John Dick, 81.

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	D. P. Haggerty	Jacob Beckel	Harry Pothoff	Frank Belcher	F. C. Marsh	Witten W. Harris	T. J. Vitale	H. T. Young	E. H. Hart	Fred W. Heckman	Harry Bartley	D. J. Gorman	James E. Hopkins	T. J. Matheson	Alfred E. Steimer	Wm. J. McQuillan	Ray Wagner	Paul Scharrenberg	Chas. H. Johanson	Paul Scharrenberg	Selig Schulberg	George A. Tracy
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	D. P. Haggerty	Jacob Beckel	Harry Pothoff	Frank Belcher	F. C. Marsh	Witten W. Harris	T. J. Vitale	H. J. Young	E. H. Hart	Fred W. Heckman	Harry Bartley	D. J. Gorman	James E. Hopkins	I. J. Matheson	Alfred E. Steimer	Wm. J. McGuillan	Ray Wagner	Paul Scharrenberg	Chas. H. Johanson	Paul Scharrenberg	Selig Schullberg	George A. Tracy
Carpenters, No. 266 (417):																						
H. J. Condy, 84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
J. A. Lambert, 84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
E. A. Lamb, 83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
R. A. Rice, 83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Colby Taylor, 83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Central Labor Council (2):																						
George A. Dean, 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E. H. Grogan, 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (156):																						
P. H. Weston, 156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
Delivery Wagon Drivers, No. 427 (122):																						
J. H. Miller, 61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
R. A. Wilson, 61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Electrical Workers, No. 207 (105):																						
F. J. Farabee, 53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
W. J. Virgin, 52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Electrical Workers, No. 591 (19):																						
C. D. Bass, 19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
F. Glass, 9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Hod Carriers, No. 73 (37):																						
Andrew Daniel Riley, 19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
James Collins, 18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
United Laborers, No. 13116 (20):																						
August Gerber, 10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
William Cole, 10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Ladies' Garment Workers, No. 106 (48):																						
Mrs. N. Craven, 24	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Mrs. A. Schmidt, 24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Laundry Workers, No. 72 (148):																						
Albert Shafer, 74	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
E. Filippelli, 74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Machinists, No. 364 (50):																						
Chas. Gilbert, 25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Joseph Eck, 25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Painters, No. 274 (78):																						
J. V. Beck, 39	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
C. J. Murdock, 39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Plumbers, No. 492 (35):																						
Chas. Robbins, 18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
O. A. Ames, 17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

Steam Engineers, No. 200 (60):	D. P. Haggerty	Jacob Beckel	Harry Pothoff	Frank Belcher	F. C. Marsh	Willen W. Harris	F. T. Vitalech	H. T. Young	E. H. Hart	Fred W. Heckman	Harry Bartley	D. T. Gorman	James F. Hopkins	T. J. Matheson	Alfred E. Steimer	Wm. J. McQuilian	Ray Wagner	Paul Scharrenberg	Chas. H. Johanson	Paul Scharrenberg	Selig Schulberg	George A. Tracy
W. S. Coleman, 30.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Guy Rogers, 30.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Street Carmen, No. 296 (112):																						
Charles Birch, 56.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
H. Peterich, 56.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Stage Employees, No. 90 (18):																						
John H. McGinnis, 18.....	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Teamsters, No. 22 (50):																						
W. B. Davis, 25.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Thomas Vitalech, 25.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Typographical, No. 56 (63):																						
H. N. Doty, 32.....	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Harry M. Hardin, 31.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Upholsterers and Carpet Mechanics, No. 62-12 (7):																						
J. Happell, 4.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
SUTTER CREEK—																						
Miners, No. 135 (298):	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298
James Giambruno, 298.....																						
VALLEJO—																						
United Laborers, No. 11345 (16):	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
J. B. Dale, 16.....																						
Machinists, No. 252 (165):																						
Harry Bartley, 165.....	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165

SCATTERING VOTES.

In addition to the foregoing tabulated vote, the following scattering votes were cast:

Martin McCue, Warehouse Wkrs., No. 38-37, Crockett, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 31 votes.

Frank Belcher, Molders, No. 384, Los Angeles, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 50 votes.

Thomas M. Howard, Bay & River Steamboatmen, San Francisco, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 250 votes.

E. A. Brown, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 333 votes.

J. A. Lambert, Carpenters, No. 265, Stockton, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 84 votes.

E. H. Grogan, Labor Council, Stockton, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 1 vote.

F. J. Parabee, Electrical Wkrs., No. 207, Stockton, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 53 votes.

W. J. Virgin, Electrical Wkrs., No. 207, Stockton, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 52 votes.

A. D. Riley, Hod Carriers, No. 43, Stockton, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 18 votes.

J. H. McGuinnis, Stage Employees, No. 90, Stockton, voted for Don Cameron, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 60 votes.

S. F. Baxter, Barbers, No. 332, Fresno, voted for S. W. Sullivan, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 378 votes.

Jasper Hart, Carpenters, No. 201, Fresno, voted for S. W. Sullivan, V-P. Dist. No. 9, and G. W. McDonald, V-P. Dist. No. 2, 21 votes.

Earl Wooster, Retail Clerks, No. 170, Fresno, voted for S. W. Sullivan, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 20 votes.

G. M. De Vore, Electrical Workers, No. 163, Fresno, voted for G. W. McDonald, V-P. Dist. No. 2, and S. W. Sullivan, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 48 votes.

F. M. Grey, Millmen, No. 1496, Fresno, voted for S. W. McDonald, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 89 votes.

W. A. Butler, Musicians, No. 210, Fresno, voted for S. W. Sullivan, V-P. Dist. No. 9, 89 votes.

S. W. Sullivan, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco, voted for Hugo Ernst for President, and May Cummings, V-P. Dist. No. 9, and Jack Zamford for Secretary-Treasurer, 602 votes.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 26, 1914.

To the Delegates of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

It becomes my duty as President of this Federation to again greet you in annual convention and to briefly give an accounting of my stewardship.

Our last session dealt with the Light and Power Council controversy and recommended certain action by the officers of this Federation, and I deem it my duty to give you the final results in that case.

The American Federation of Labor in annual convention upheld the McNulty faction contention as against the attitude of this Federation with the net result that insofar as the Pacific Coast is concerned both factions of the Electrical Workers, by and with the assistance of the Officers of this Federation, the State Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, have united into one organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The work of organization has progressed favorably with gradual but steady increase in membership and no radical departure from present working conditions in the City of Stockton where an organization of employers was formed under the name of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, whose sole and avowed object was and is the destruction of the Trade-Union movement in that city, and if successful there, to carry it to every city of California.

The labor unions of Stockton were making no demands other than the signing of new agreements as the old expired. In cases where demands had been refused the unions were only too eager for arbitration. Before the M., M. and E. Ass'n. was organized the employers generally consented to arbitration. After its organization they even refused a four days' extension of time for the unions to bring the matter before the Executive Council of this Federation, which had previously arranged to meet in San Francisco on July 12, 1914.

The advocates of the so-called open shop are loud in their denunciation of the union shop as outraging all the principles of the American Constitution. In this State, where the union shop is strong, the employment of women and children is relatively small. Whatever legislation has been passed regulating the employment of women and children has been done through the efforts of the labor unions. The child labor laws make it illegal for children to work at night; it has raised the age at which they may be legally employed; it has abolished employment of children in or near dangerous machinery; it has prohibited the working of minors under eighteen years of age for more than nine hours and has provided for a minimum education.

Notwithstanding the attitude of organized labor and its necessary efforts to advance the conditions of all toilers, the employers, that is some of them, are never satisfied unless they can hatch some disturbance in some section of the State in the vain hope of being able to spread it to other parts with the ultimate object of driving organized labor out of business. And this done regardless of the well-known fact that they have never been successful. The unions sometimes meet with defeat, but that defeat invariably turns into victory—for our numbers grow from year to year.

The present situation in Stockton is but a repetition of what was tried in other larger cities of this State. Take the strikes and lockouts in the City of San Francisco in 1901, which involved nearly every line of industry. What was the result there? San Francisco today is reputed to be one of the best organized cities in the United States. The same will soon be said of Stockton if every trade unionist in the State will continue to do his share in paying the assessment levied by this Federation for the benefit of those who were locked out by the greedy and unscrupulous Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association.

The unionists of Stockton are making a gallant fight against the M., M. & E. and your President recommends to every delegate to this convention to see to it that the union he represents is paid up to date, so that the burden of this fight will be equally shared by all, thus preventing the M., M. & E. from carrying this fight to other sections of the State as they have planned, if successful in the City of Stockton.

From the above description of the situation in Stockton, and also from information gained through the hearings of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission it is very evident to all in the labor movement that an intensely rabid opposition to labor organizations under the banner of the American Federation of Labor exists all over the country, and it appears that certain employers of labor welcome the more radical forms of organization, not because they love the latter, but that

they hate the American Federation of Labor more and will encourage any sort of movement that will hinder our activities, no matter what kind of conditions maintain thereafter.

In closing I can only repeat that if the organized labor movement of this country as promulgated and carried out by the American Federation of Labor and this State Federation of Labor were not getting results and making for better conditions of existence for the men and women who toil, or in any event did not make for permanent conditions of the toiler, we would not be confronted with so much opposition in our progress; therefore, the radical, continued and sustained opposition to our methods and procedure both from within and without our ranks demonstrates that we are right and it is up to us to continue along these lines until through education as to our attitude and principles we have swept all opposition aside.

In concluding my report it would be very ungrateful on my part if I did not acknowledge the assistance rendered by the members of the Executive Council during the year. Although it is unnecessary, I cannot let the opportunity go without referring to the efficient manner in which the work in the headquarters of the Federation is being handled by the Secretary as in the past. He generally falls heir to the bulk of the work and there is nothing left undone by him to further the interests of the California State Federation of Labor.

Our Organizer, who is continually in the field, day and night, looking after the interests of those who toil, is to be commended for the good work he has performed, particularly may this be said of him in handling the present situation in the City of Stockton.

It is the desire of your President, as well as every right thinking trade unionist affiliated with this Federation, that we continue along the lines we have adhered to in the past—organizing with one avowed purpose, that is, getting all men and women who toil under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Then, and not until then will we be in a position to demand the full products of our toil.

Respectfully submitted,

D. P. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 14, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

As Vice-President of District No. 1, I submit the following report upon our movement in the past year.

We have not been fortunate enough to add any new organizations to the field of organized labor during the past year, in fact it has been a constant struggle to maintain the unions that are in existence. Since the adjournment of the last convention the Laundry Workers and Bar Porters have passed out of existence and all crafts have been suffering from the dull condition existing here, with a large number of members walking the streets the greater part of the time. This condition is more pronounced in the building crafts.

The Horseshoers won a two-day strike for shorter hours and more pay; this union is small in members but has the proper fighting spirit and realize the necessity of concerted action.

The Moving Picture Operators have been engaged in a struggle for over a year and are making a good fight for union conditions. They have succeeded in closing up one of the houses and straightened up all but four houses. They have carried on a campaign of publicity that has had no equal in this District. At the same time they have divided their wages with those who were not working.

The Teamsters are making good headway towards a 100 per cent. organization; conditions look brighter for them than at any time since they had a charter.

The other miscellaneous trades are fighting along, losing a little, then gaining again. The majority of the local membership should have credit for standing firm for the true principles of unionism.

The building trades crafts are not doing as well as we should like to see. I am pleased to be able to report that the Federated Trades and Labor Council and the Building Trades Council are working together in harmonious relations, each Council striving to better the condition of the other.

We have added to the rolls of the State Federation of Labor since the last convention the Iron Workers, No. 102, Cement Workers No. 152, Hod Carriers No. 89, Horseshoers No. 187, Molders No. 387, Cooks & Waiters No. 402, and Painters No. 333. Your representative personally appeared before every union in the city, urging upon them the necessity of giving their united support to the State Federation of Labor and endeavoring to show them the benefits that were to be derived by consistent and concerted actions of a combined membership. Your represent-

ative has also written to all unions in this District pleading with them to join the folds of the State Federation of Labor.

We are looking forward to better conditions for the ensuing year and are determined to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself towards the advancement of the labor movement in this District and in the entire State.

Organizer Frank Belcher was here a few weeks working toward the betterment of our movement. We also had a short but very interesting visit from Secretary Paul Scharrenberg during the year.

Wishing the State Federation of Labor success and hoping that by the convening of the next convention this District can report greater progress and more improved conditions, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB BECKEL.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Los Angeles, September 18, 1914.

Fellow Delegates:—The trade-union movement of District No. 2 in the State of California during the period that has elapsed since the close of the convention has not shown any marked improvement, although as much activity has been shown as could be expected under the hard times which have affected our district as well as other parts of the State and country. But I must report that organizations have been able to keep their membership together with no loss of members.

During the year there have been five new affiliations chartered by the American Federation of Labor in this district—Glove Workers No. 52, Longshoremen No. 3843, Boot and Shoe Workers, Retail Clerks of San Pedro, Ship Carpenters of San Pedro. A number of re-affiliations to the State Federation of Labor have been secured during the year. The great number of our members being out of work the drain on the local treasuries have been very heavy. Last winter we maintained a dining room for the unemployed and fed 200 a day for four months at the expense of our organizations, and no worthy person was denied a meal.

Bakers No. 37 are very active in this district, having signed contracts with fifty Bakeries and materially increased their membership. Bench hands have been raised \$2 a week. They have also organized the Latin Bakeries and organized a local in San Bernardino. They have also declared a boycott on all trust-made bread.

Bartenders No. 284 are making the fight of their lives against prohibition being assisted by all organized workers.

Electrical Workers No. 61 have good contracts with companies employing their members, increase of membership over last year 10 per cent.

The Ladies' Garment Workers have reorganized with an increase of members. They had a strike of short duration but were able to convince eight shops of the benefit of signing their contracts.

The Ice Wagon Drivers have taken on new life. Had a lockout at the Citizen Independent Ice Company plant which lasted about six weeks when the entire plant was unionized with the engineers, firemen, machinists, drivers and helpers. Contracts are running for two years.

The Garment Workers, I am pleased to report, have won their strike with P. A. Newmark & Co. Great credit must be given this organization for the consistent and determined fight put up with great odds against them, but with the help of all workers in California and surrounding States, especially Arizona, a contract has been signed by this firm agreeable to both sides. I would recommend to all members of organized labor to take notice of this settlement of trouble and demand the label on your shirts as this firm's working force has been reduced from 300 before the strike to 89 at the settlement.

The Allied Printing Trades show progress. The compositors have received their \$1.50 a week raise, as was agreed upon taking effect January 1, 1914.

Book Binders have agreed with 98 per cent. of the employers of that kind of labor, that a minimum wage of \$9 for girls working in binderies running scale of \$9 to \$18 for female help.

San Pedro locals of all crafts have flourishing and prosperous organizations. About 100 per cent. organized. Have formed a Central Labor Council with the help of Los Angeles Central Labor Council chartered under the A. F. of L.

The boycott against the Stevens' Ice Machine Company has been effective to a certain extent. Stevens has consolidated his company with the California York Construction Company and he is acting manager. Local No. 72 of the Steam Engineers have prosecuted this boycott vigorously with the help of the Central Labor Council.

Moving Picture Operators have shown an increase of membership over the past year of 20 per cent. and have a good live local.

In conclusion I desire to thank the officers and members of organized labor in District No. 2 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 fifteenth 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,

F. C. MARSH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

The movement in the Second District has during the last year held its own in spite of the hard times that we have experienced. While we have not made any great progress, everything considered, we feel that we have done well to have been able to take care of our members.

Conditions during the months of January, February, March and April were very hard, due to the financial depression, which we felt more or less at that time. During these months the local unions of Los Angeles maintained a dining-room for the unemployed and fed more than two hundred, two meals a day. This expense was borne entirely by the local unions.

During the year Labor has been able to bring the fight against P. A. Newmark & Co. to a satisfactory settlement. This Company signed a new contract with the Garment Workers' Union. We also have been able through the effort of the Central Labor Council and agent of the Ladies' Garment Workers to sign a satisfactory contract with eight of the leading houses in this city.

During the month of May fourteen union men and nine non-union men were locked out of the Citizens' Independent Ice Co. Through the efforts of the Central Labor Council we were able to sign up the Company for two years, placing the engine men, firemen and machinist who had been working on a twelve-hour basis on an eight-hour shift. We have also signed a contract with Colt's Ice and Cold Storage Co., and the Home Ice Co., of San Pedro. We regret very much to report that many of the local unions are not affiliated with State Federation of Labor in this district and the central body of this district.

The Bartenders' Union of this district has gained in membership and have succeeded in signing up many new houses.

The Bakers' Union of Los Angeles County has made a great fight against the local Bread Trust.

The Cooks and Waiters remain about the same, with no improvement.

The Cigar Makers' Union has not improved during the past year.

The Building Trades in the City and County of Los Angeles have been in a state of stagnation for almost the entire year; however, all of the unions are holding together as a body with the exception of the Plasterers and Cement Workers.

The Los Angeles situation is well known to all who study the progress of Labor on the Pacific Coast. Despite the efforts of international officials backed up by the State Building Trades Council, despite the huge sums of money sent into the city, the general condition remains practically unchanged. The cause of conditions can best be attributed to the unscrupulous and arbitrary attitude of the employers.

When we consider the criminal folly and greed of the combined commercial interests, who even today are flooding the entire country with false statements as to the opportunities afforded the worker in the Southland, the cause for conditions maintained in this City and County may be fully stated.

The Machinists have a little more than held their own during the past year. In many of the small shops conditions have been improved with the increase in wages and short hours; the membership still remains about the same, with a small growth.

The Molders have not advanced during the past year.

The Pattern Makers suspended about 12 per cent. of their members in accordance with the new international law on April 1st, but since that time have regained most of them. This shows that there has been some activity.

The Metal Polishers and Brass Workers have lost a few of their number, but are in good working condition. This condition exists also in the Boiler Makers' Union.

The Boiler Makers' Union, however, shows a small increase.

The Blacksmiths are at a standstill and are just holding their charter.

The Typographical Union has effected an increase in wages of \$1.50 per week, which affects about five hundred and fifty men. They have also taken women into the organization and have a minimum wage of \$9.00 a week established. These organizations show a small growth in membership.

The San Pedro organizations show a good increase in membership and have also secured several fine increases in wages and hours.

The Long Beach organizations have made a little improvement during the past year.

The Santa Monica unions remain about the same as at the beginning of the year, with a small growth in membership.

The Pasadena organizations show the greatest gain in membership of any organization in this district, the Painters' Union of Pasadena having increased its membership 100 per cent.

In conclusion, as a general summary of the conditions for this district: I feel that when the great growth in population of this territory is taken in consideration that Organized Labor has lost. The gains in membership such as there has been does not in any way compare with the great increase in population.

The evident reason for the failure of the local unions to come ahead is the lack of harmony between the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council. For some time the political differences of these two bodies has greatly retarded the growth of the various unions forming each body. Of course, these should be taken into consideration in conjunction with the industrial conditions, which have prevailed throughout the country during the past nine months.

One great reason for the difference between the different factions of Organized Labor is the fact that there is in this district no paper which can be said to represent Organized Labor as a whole. Such a paper is the greatest possible factor in holding the membership of Organized Labor as a unit.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK BELCHER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 19, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

As Vice-President of the Fourth District, I herewith submit the following as my report for the past year:

Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention the Executive Committee met and arranged to have a committee meet the representatives of the Sperry Flour Company, to adjust the trouble that caused the boycott to be placed against the Sperry Flour Company. After several conferences the boycott levied by the last convention was removed, but it was formally renewed shortly after the M., M. & E. Assn. declared their policy to wage war upon organized labor. The Sperry Flour Company is among the most active members of that union-busting society.

The following unions in my District made application for affiliation to the California State Federation of Labor during the past year: Material Teamsters No. 425, Upholsterers' Union No. 62, Electrical Workers No. 591.

Made several attempts to get the Electrical Workers No. 207 in my District to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers known as the McNulty organization, but without any results.

Since about the first day of December, 1913, I have been prevented from making any progress for the affiliated unions in my district, because the Merchants, Manufacturers & Employers' Association of Stockton prevented many of the employers from renewing their contracts with the various labor organizations or enter into any agreement whatsoever with any labor organization, consequently I have been very busy assisting the other representatives of organized labor that have been sent to Stockton to assist the local men to conduct a winning fight against the Merchants, Manufacturers & Employers' Association who formally declared for the Open-shop on July 8, 1914. I believe that the employers' fight for the Open-shop in Stockton has been fought as vigorously as possible, and that organized labor in the State of California has successfully met the employers on every issue and will in the end win a fight that will be a great victory to labor of California.

Organized labor in Stockton has demonstrated to the merchants that their purchasing power can be controlled and as a result all of the merchants will eventually be willing to recognize the unions in order to successfully conduct their business.

I assisted to organize the Women's Union Label League, which has proven to be one of the most valuable organizations that can be established in any community. The members of the Women's Union Label League in Stockton have been willing at all times to do anything they could to assist the union men in Stockton to win the fight for collective bargaining.

I assisted as much as possible to get a labor paper established in Stockton that would represent organized labor at all times. It is a pleasure for me to report that the Stockton Labor News, which is edited and managed by Brother

F. P. Lamoreux, has met with the approval of the organized workers in Stockton, and is doing all it can to win the fight for organized labor.

In conclusion, I wish to thank every National and International Union for sending their representatives to Stockton to assist the union men and women of our city to maintain the conditions that no other agency than organized labor could possibly obtain for them.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. VITAICH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

As Vice-President of District No. 5 I herewith submit the following as my report covering the period since the last convention.

While there have been no new unions organized in this district, the condition of the movement on the whole is in a satisfactory state with no serious trouble in sight.

The Butchers' Union, after a rather stiff campaign, succeeded last winter in reducing their hours very materially, gaining an eight o'clock closing on Saturday nights and setting an example for the Grocery Clerks to follow.

The Machinists' Union on endeavoring to sign up the large manufacturing establishment of Anderson & Barngrover the first of the year were met with refusal, with the result that a strike was called which tied up the plant completely. After being out for about a week a satisfactory settlement was arrived at and an agreement signed which insures the conditions agreed on until January, 1916.

Action taken by the State Building Trades Convention held here last January was instrumental in admitting the Laborers' Union to the local Building Trades Council, this union is getting along in a satisfactory manner and holding its own, although the result of the city election put somewhat of a crimp in the membership. After being practically in control of the city elective offices for six years, organized labor was badly defeated in the last municipal election and as usual the opposition started in right away in reducing the street cleaning force, reducing wages all along the line and generally undoing the good work accomplished by organized labor and its friends. This mode of procedure naturally affected the Laborers' Union to a certain extent but they are holding a good live organization together just the same.

The Gas Workers' Union after a hard struggle has finally given up the ghost. The strike against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company put this union out of business. There will be a good field for an organizer in the near future in this line as there are a number of the members of the old union still employed who are only waiting for the proper time to start another organization.

Requests have been made from the Glove Workers and from the office of the State Federation that steps be taken to organize a local glove factory. This result can only be obtained by a demand for label gloves and it is hoped that with the assistance of the Women's Label League such a demand will be created.

With the assistance of Bro. J. B. Dale a number of unaffiliated unions have been induced to send in their applications to the State Federation. I also have sent a circular letter to some 35 unions in the surrounding territory but with somewhat indifferent results. It usually takes a personal visit and a powerful argument to make most of the organizations in the smaller communities see the necessity of affiliation with the State body.

I will only briefly touch on the Santa Cruz boycott. Under instructions from the central office I made two trips to Santa Cruz and did all in my power to induce the city officials of that community to make an effort to unionize the municipal wharf. These officials were long on promises to do what they could but very much wanting in the fulfillment of the same. From what I can ascertain from different sources the boycott is making itself felt very materially.

This report would not be complete without some mention being made of the splendid efforts being made by the local bakers under the direction of Bro. S. L. Leman, to unionize the three large unfair bakeries. Bro. Leman is making a house to house canvass with literature setting forth the cause of the bakers and will no doubt be successful in his undertaking.

The necessity for a Labor Deputy in this district becomes more and more apparent every season. In a strike of the unorganized cannery workers early in the fruit season it developed that the Child Labor laws of the State were being ignored by practically all the canneries in the district. Efforts should be made during the next session of the Legislature to have the appropriation for the State Labor Commissioner increased so that every district can be taken care of.

In conclusion I will state that the organizations in this district are working together in a harmonious manner with a united front ready for any trouble which

may arise. While there are rumors of a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association being organized here and while the building contractors are already organized, no serious trouble is expected unless we start it and no one is looking for trouble at the present time. All unions are paying the weekly assessment for the workers in Stockton.

Faternally submitted,

H. J. YOUNG.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 19, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 5, 1914:

The conditions of the unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council are very good, several of the unions having made decided gains both in membership and finances.

Since the settlement of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's strike, the Electrical Workers' Union has built up a more thorough and stronger organization than they had before the trouble started; the Gas Workers, however, are in a deplorable plight, and it is my opinion that this union should have the services of a competent organizer for a month at least.

The Moving Picture Operators have, for a small union, put up a splendid fight in the past year against several unfair houses, and have in every instance won all the conditions they demanded, and the union is now in splendid shape.

In the early part of this year there was passed by the Oakland City Council, at the request of different bodies of fanatical reformers, a most unjust liquor ordinance, that would have meant the reduction of at least 35 per cent. of the membership of the Brewers, Brewery Drivers, Bottlers, Bartenders, Teamsters, etc. However, the ordinance was set aside, the labor unions having instituted an initiative ordinance, which was carried at a special election by a large majority.

The Building Trades unions have made splendid gains in the past year, showing an increase of membership of approximately 1600 new members, and prospects of as many more in the coming year. They are not involved in any trouble at the present time and do not anticipate any in the near future.

The boycott on the Sperry Flour Company is being vigorously prosecuted in this city, the firm having lost a large amount of business, particularly some of the large bakeries.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. HART.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 17, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

It is with pleasure that I report that the unions in this locality are in better shape than when I submitted my report one year ago.

There have been two new organizations—the Butchers, who have a good organization with a big percentage of the men employed in Vallejo in the fold; the Blacksmiths also have come to the front by organizing a good healthy union with about 85 per cent. of the blacksmiths employed in the Navy Yard enrolled in its membership.

The Iron Trades have made big gains during the year, for besides adding one new union—the Blacksmiths—to the roll, they have gained members in every craft. The Boilermakers, who were in a bad way for some time, having just enough members to hold a charter, have taken on new life and now have about 100 members. The Machinists by reducing its initiation fee have gained about 20 per cent., making about 97 per cent. organization. They also organized the Machinists' Helpers and took them in the Machinists' organization. The Molders and Pattern Makers still maintain a 100 per cent. organization. The only craft not organized at the Navy Yard at present are the Coppermiths.

The Federal Union has taken on new life and has changed its name from Federal Union to United Laborers' Union. It has grown from almost nothing to a good healthy organization, and is still growing.

The unions in Vallejo not connected with the Navy Yard are all prospering. Through the efforts of the Laundry Workers they have unionized all the white laundries and have had a city ordinance passed prohibiting night work in other laundries.

The Building Trades are holding their own—the Painters having gained a Saturday half-holiday and an increase of 50 cents a day. The Carpenters reduced their initiation fee and gained many members as a result. The Plumbers are still maintaining a good organization.

There has been no organizing work among the culinary crafts as there has been little or no encouragement offered by their International officers.

Through the efforts of our organizations several of the crafts in this District have gained an increase of wages during the year, also bettered their working conditions. The so-called Taylor system has almost disappeared from the Navy Yard and a bill has been introduced in Congress to abolish all time systems and stop-watch systems.

During the year there has been an amalgamation of the Electrical Workers and everything is running along smoothly now.

There has been some misunderstanding between the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council during the past year with the result that some of the Building Trades withdrew from the Labor Council, but I am pleased to report all difficulties have been adjusted and they are all affiliated with the Labor Council again.

The Sperry Flour boycott has been taken up in every union in the city and much publicity given it. All bakeries have been interviewed and I am pleased to report that most of the unions are contributing their per capita to the assessment levied by the California State Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY BARTLEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

The general condition of organized labor in this District is good. All branches of labor are today working more as a unit than they were one year ago when we made our last report.

During the closing months of last year organized labor and the city government again had the unemployed question to deal with. There can be no doubt that we must hold the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce largely responsible for bringing into our State great numbers of men who are unable to secure employment. By sending out to the world at large and especially the Eastern States post cards—asking men to name their job and come to San Francisco and go to work. Then, when they got here and found all jobs taken they simply had to depend upon the citizens of this city for support until they could get means of leaving for other parts.

The tedious and stubborn strike of the Pressmen, which was called June 23, 1913, is off the board. One hundred and thirty men were on strike for a year, with no desertions, until settlement was made on June 30, 1914. The settlement, though unsatisfactory to either side, will serve the purpose of advising both to greater consideration and moderation in dealing with each other.

On March 26 of this year there was organized in this city the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. On April 8 the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Oakland joined with its membership, and on April 25 the Citizens' Alliance also amalgamated, their purpose and object to be as stated by their own editors—the open shop—and as stated above the strike of the Pressmen being settled on June 30, 1914, and the men returning to work, their shop conditions to prevail as they did before going on strike. They still continued to circulate literature denouncing the Pressmen's Union and through the Open-shop edition of the Bulletin of Saturday, August 29, they whined and howled about this strike and said that public sentiment was against them and that the Mayor of the city was against them, and complained too of having to deal with such men as Andrew J. Gallagher, Congressman J. I. Nolan, P. H. McCarthy, and as they put it, others of their like. Your Vice-Presidents agree with them on only one point and that is where they say public sentiment was against them and their way of doing business. We regard them as an organization on paper only.

The Carpenters-Plasterers controversy on the Exposition grounds was settled, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The rival factions of Electrical Workers have a deal on foot which will unite all in co-operation.

Painters through arbitration have won an increase in wages to take effect January 1st next year. Through the same means the Typographical Union is seeking improvement in conditions for its members.

The unions of this District are apparently in the mood of supporting the Stockton lockout both financially and morally to the end, regardless of what time it takes.

Respectfully submitted,

DON CAMERON.
D. J. GORMAN.
JAMES E. HOPKINS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 14, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

As Vice-President of the Tenth District, comprising of Sacramento, I herewith submit my report for the past year:

As a whole the conditions of the movement are very good. The Amusement Federation consisting of the Musicians, Stage Hands and Moving Picture Operators, presented to the Empress Theater, the Sullivan-Considine Circuit house, a demand for an increase in wages. It received the endorsement of their International and on February 23, 1914, received the endorsement of the Federated Trades Council, and I am sorry to mention the Building Trades Council would not endorse the action of the Federation Trades, but instead the Manager of the Empress Theater was allowed to place a big banner reading, "Fair to Building Trades Council," right over the entrance and at the same time the pickets of the Federated Trades Council were parading in front. After six months of this unnatural warfare between trade unionists the matter was placed in the hands of a Board of Arbitration, and while the Amusement Federation did not get all it asked it showed they were taking a fair stand and many in the movement believe that if the Building Trades did not resort to the action they did the results would have been more favorable. The musicians were allowed \$32.50 for side men and \$37.50 for the leader and five men at all shows, or an increase of \$2.50 per week per man.

Painters' Union No. 487 went on strike at the Traveler's Hotel for \$5.00 per day. They were unable, however, to receive the support of the building trades and were ordered back to work by the President of the State Building Trades or lose their standing in that organization, but they refused to concede to any demands and after three days they received the wages they demanded and today they are not members of either the Building Trades or the Federated Trades Council. The split between the two Councils came on a little over a year ago and both Councils have a committee working to come together and at this time the feeling is more harmonious than at any time since the break and I feel it will all be forgotten and all will be together within a very short period.

The Laundry Workers while only a young organization has made great success through the hard and constant work and is today a very strong local. It succeeded in bringing about the unionizing of two of the largest laundries and is making a continued effort to get the others who are not yet organized.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union has a new contract all signed and they have gained an increase over their previous scale. The Bartenders' Local No. 603, presented a new scale and contract which was endorsed on December 16, 1913, by the Federated Trades and went into effect immediately. It was first proposed that the city should be divided into districts mainly for classification on account of the differences in wage amounts which were being paid to their men in different parts of the city. The proprietors of the cafes and saloons did not take very kindly to the one day off in seven, especially when the organization was demanding an increase in the existing wage scale. They are now enjoying the one day off in seven and an increase and 70 per cent. of the saloons and cafes are abiding by the contract presented.

The Printing Trades are having one of the best years in Sacramento.

The Butchers are 99 per cent. organized and have received all the conditions they asked for. The Union Label League has done a great deal for the betterment of the movement and the ladies are to be complimented for their untiring efforts and constant hammering for the purchase of union-made goods.

The boycott is still waged against the Southern Pacific Company. The matter of the Sacramento Bee in regard to their non-union pressroom is now in the hands of a committee with hopes of meeting success in bringing about a settlement. I have sent many letters to the locals unaffiliated with the State Federation of Labor and I also went before all of them and pleaded and tried to show the good of affiliation, but I am unable to report upon this as I have not been given notice of their action.

I believe with the assistance of an organizer for a short period all locals not members of this organization could be induced to join. The existing trouble in our neighboring city of Stockton is being watched closely and the locals are assisting liberally and financially to the cause and all members in the movement here are taking an active part in the boycott of the Sperry Flour Company's products.

All other unions not mentioned in this report are in a healthy condition, gaining membership and meeting no opposition from the employers.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. McQUILLAN.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER J. B. DALE.

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 18, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

At the adjournment of the Fourteenth Annual Convention held in Fresno one year ago, the Executive Board instructed me to remain there and give the United Laborers my time and energy and try to rehabilitate that organization. Assisted by Teamsters' Business Agent and Business Agent of the Fresno County Building Trades Council, we succeeded in increasing their membership to upwards of one hundred and a substantial bank account. They had not, up to this time, been affiliated with the Fresno County Building Trades Council. After a campaign of some three or four weeks, during which time I discussed with the Building Trades the advisability and practicability of affiliating the United Laborers with their Council, and through the co-operation of Brother T. C. Vickers, Business Agent of said Council, they were affiliated.

I also assisted the Teamsters and am pleased to state that their membership was increased during my stay. Other organizations received such assistance as I could render.

From Fresno I was ordered to Petaluma, and assisted the Teamsters and Retail Clerks. From Petaluma to Fort Bragg, a town practically owned and controlled by the P. & L. Lumber Company, a corporation unalterably opposed to organized labor. Arrived in Fort Bragg Friday morning, January 2, 1914, and Sunday morning was approached by the town marshal who notified me that in the event of my starting any agitation among the men in said town that I would be deported; that the P. & L. Lumber Company would not tolerate any interference with their men and that in the event of the organization being effected the men affiliating with the union would be discharged. I assured him that I would bow to the mandates of the company inasmuch as I would not attempt to hold any street meeting, or hold public meetings of any nature; that there was a better and more effective way to accomplish my purpose; that organized labor had long since learned the lesson that vinegar was not the proper bait with which to catch flies, and that the United Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen of America did their business with their heads and not their feet.

These men employed in the yards and mills of Mendocino County are much in need of organization. Their hours are long—their wages short. Their camps at that time were far from sanitary, which demonstrates the necessity for organization.

In spite of the antagonism of the company, in spite of the spies among the men and in spite of the different nationalities studiously selected by the company for the purpose of preventing unity of thought, these men have an organization and during my stay several English-speaking woodsmen who had withheld from the organization were persuaded to join with their fellow workers and assist in organizing these men. Under the capable leadership of Brother Victor Zampatti, who was representing the International Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen of America, they are making substantial progress.

San Rafael was my next move, where I participated in an unsuccessful campaign for the recall of Senator James C. Owens, who represents Contra Costa and Marin Counties in the upper house of the Legislature of California. During my stay the Butchers' local was organized. From San Rafael I went to San Jose, where several organizations voted to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor.

From San Jose I was directed to Stockton, by request of the representatives of organized labor, to assist in the campaign against the Open-shop advocates of said city. The Stockton situation has occupied my time until the present, with the exception of two or three short intervals during which I visited Fresno, by order of President Gompers, to adjust some internal differences that had arisen in the Raisin City. My time has been taken, together with many other representatives of labor, to convince the M., M. & E. of their mistake in attempting to force open shop conditions upon the citizens of Stockton.

The Stockton war was entirely uncalled for and organized labor used every endeavor to avoid the conflict. From March 1st the merchants who had been at peace with their employees decided to become part and parcel of the M., M. & E., whose policy was and is not to recognize or tolerate in any manner whatsoever the label or the card representing organized labor. The Business Agent of the Central Labor Council, Brother Vitaich, on learning these facts called on the secretary of the M., M. & E., Mr. L. S. Calkins, and was informed by him that such was the attitude of their association. He then requested Mr. Calkins to put his statement in writing, which Mr. Calkins declined to do, telling him that it was unnecessary; his word was sufficient.

The real campaign against the open-shop opened about the middle of April, and the plan of campaign was to appeal to the members of organized labor not to

patronize stores that did not display the Retail Clerks' store card, and let me say right here that no town or city in this or any other State has responded so loyally to that appeal as did the trade-unionists, their wives, mothers, sisters and sweet-hearts, and as an auxiliary to the fight the Women's Union Label League was organized and now has a membership of some 500, and it has devolved upon these loyal women to go forth and do battle for the cause of labor, and be it said to their credit that they have made and are making splendid soldiers, for when the home is assailed you can depend upon the woman to rally, to fight and to die, if need be.

The trade-unionists of Stockton at that time had an earning capacity in the neighborhood of \$14,000 per day, with sixteen stores to support. The open-shoppers had an earning capacity of less than \$4,000 per day and twenty odd stores to support. Public sympathy was then and is now with organized labor. You can readily see that organized labor had the vantage ground and it was not long until our open-shop advocates realized that they had undertaken an impossible task, or in other words had bitten off more than they could masticate, and the misguided merchants appealed to them to make their promise good, which was that they could and would destroy the efficiency of organized labor and make Stockton an open-shop town in one month's time, and in order to placate the merchants they demanded of the restaurant keepers that they remove their cards, instruct their union help that they surrender their cards or give up their positions and in order to establish open-shop in the Culinary crafts in the city a committee from the M., M. & E. visited the restaurants and took up the house cards, some of which are still in their possession.

The fight continued along the same lines, an appeal being extended not to patronize the restaurants or bars that did not display the house bar card of their International. The fight raged until July 8th, when a general lockout was declared in the Building Trades. The fight was then on in dead earnest. The business men now realized that they had been a party in destroying their own business inasmuch as about one-half of the best paid artisans in the city are on the streets living on strike benefits, and the men, if such they can be called, who are taking their places are non-citizens, in a large measure, and have no home or family ties in the city, spend their money in channels that do not assist the legitimate business of the community.

Why it is that the merchant will align himself with an organization whose only excuse is to increase hours and decrease pay is a riddle to the average mind, for the merchant lives and becomes wealthy from the earnings of the average citizen, and why he deliberately associates himself with the M., M. & E. to reduce the earning capacity and correspondingly the spending capacity of his patrons, LET ME SAY AGAIN, IS A RIDDLE.

I would be remiss in my duty, ungrateful as a representative of labor if I failed to mention in this report to the convention the fact that the Stockton Evening Record, a newspaper with the largest circulation in San Joaquin County, and edited by Mr. Irving Martin, after a thorough investigation and careful study of the merits of the contending parties, indorsed the cause of organized labor inasmuch as organized labor, from the beginning had stood ready, willing and anxious to submit the controversy to a board of arbitration, the same being refused by the M., M. & E. I would say to labor that Mr. Martin in his testimony before the Federal Commission and his valuable paper has rendered a service to our cause that is of inestimable value.

Rev. J. W. Byrd, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, also took the side of labor and preached a stirring sermon, and his testimony before the Federal Commission was valuable to the trade-unionists of Stockton.

The attitude of organized capital to organized labor is such that it behooves every trade-unionist and lover of fair play to be up and doing, as my report states my reception in Fort Bragg by the lumber nabobs of that section was one to provoke thought in the minds of men who hope to uplift their fellows by organization. When employers deliberately refuse to listen to reason or to treat with the representatives of labor while they themselves are organized and banded together to deal with their employees collectively, yet insist that the employees deal with them individually, it is time that the representatives of labor double their energies to organize the unskilled worker.

The unfortunate occurrence in the Durst Hop Fields in Wheatland tells the sad story, not only to organized labor but to the citizens of this State and Nation, that these men must be treated as human beings or they will take the law in their own hands and in their own way bring about the remedy.

Let us work and strive to bring about a condition of affairs that will insure to the worker his portion of the wealth he creates. In the language of Ingersoll, "there should be food and shelter for all. We invent, we take advantage of the forces of nature, we enslave the winds and waves, we put shackles upon the unseen powers, and chain the energy that wheels the world. These slaves should release from bondage all the children of men."

Fraternally yours,

J. B. DALE.

Report of Delegate
TO
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION
AND
WESTERN LABOR IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1913.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting:—As your delegate to the Western Labor Immigration Conference and to the thirty-third annual convention of the A. F. of L. I herewith take pleasure in submitting my report.

The Western Labor Immigration Conference met in the Labor Temple at Seattle on Friday and Saturday, November 7th and 8th, 1913. There were present approximately 150 delegates from all the Western States.

There was a disposition on the part of many delegates to make the conference a permanent affair with stated meetings to be held thereafter. This plan was opposed by your delegate because I felt that the A. F. of L. was the proper and logical body to look after the immigration problem that confronts the workers of America. I was among those who advocated that a definite plan be outlined by the conference and then submitted to the A. F. of L. convention for approval and action. This procedure was finally agreed to and the program submitted to the A. F. of L. convention and the action of that body will be found in my report upon the proceedings of the latter convention under the subheading "The Immigration Problem."

The conference recommended to the Western State and Provincial Federations of Labor, to make still greater efforts for the enactment of laws similar to those recently passed by the California Legislature which have for their purpose the prevention of the many evils incident to the anticipated influx of ignorant pauper immigration. The delegates were also urged that upon returning to their respective homes and constituencies to begin an earnest campaign of education upon the question of speculative values in land with a view of forcing back to the possession of the masses by taxation or other means the lands now held for speculative purposes to the end that the tillers of the soil may have had an opportunity to secure land other than logged off or arid land and thus place in the hands of the people the means to sustain life from the source which nature has provided not for the few but for all mankind.

In conclusion, all workers were urged to acquaint themselves with our present immigration laws in order that we may be able to inaugurate an intelligent and effective campaign for their enforcement, and the enactment of such amendments that may be necessary for the protection of the immigrants as well as the resident citizens.

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began business in the city of Seattle on November 10th. The usual speeches of welcome were made. In this instance, however, both the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city made exceptionally brilliant addresses.

The committee on credentials reported favorably upon 327 delegates, representing 83 national and international unions, 20 State branches, 8 central bodies, 20 local trade and federal labor unions, and 8 fraternal delegates.

For the first time in history all reports of officers had been combined in one joint document, and instead of following the former procedure of reading the various reports and occupying more than a day in so doing, only a synopsis of the joint report was read to the convention. The complete report was, of course, available for the inspection of the delegates.

In accordance with the recommendation of the executive council, several new committees were appointed in addition to the usual standing committees of previous years. Following are the names of the new committees: Committee on ways and means, committee on finance, committee on shorter workday, committee on proposed amendments to State Constitutions, committee on American Federation of Labor office building, committee on international relations, and committee on department.

On the second day G. W. Perkins, the delegate to the International Secretariat from the American Federation of Labor, submitted his report. Brother Perkins' report was read in full and proved to be one of the most comprehensive and yet concise treatises upon labor conditions and things affecting labor in Europe that has ever been issued. The report is available for all persons interested as the convention ordered it printed in pamphlet form for general distribution.

The report of the two delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the recent British Trade Union Congress developed a difference of opinion upon the

merit of political activities of the workers of Great Britain. Delegate Kemper maintained that the members of the Labor Party and the Socialist Party in Great Britain work hand in hand for the common good without strife, discord or friction and in perfect harmony one with the other. Delegate Baine believed that there are a great many members of the British Labor Party who are politicians and not trade unionists. Delegate Baine also thought that too much of the time of the leaders of the movement in Great Britain is given to political questions and he believed that briefly stated this was the difference in opinion between himself and Delegate Kemper.

The fraternal delegates from Great Britain delivered lengthy and interesting addresses. One of the things upon which the brothers from across the sea laid particular stress was the fact that they were establishing daily papers owned and controlled by the workers. They also stated that their determination was to nationalize the mines of Great Britain and they did not care whether that was Socialism or anything else—it had been made an issue and would remain such until its accomplishment.

A. F. of L. Political Policy.

A lengthy discussion upon the political policy of the Federation took place when the committee on resolutions brought in a substitute for two propositions which aimed to create a new political party. The report of the committee, which was adopted by a vote of 193 in the affirmative to 15 in the negative, recommended a continuation and further development of labor's non-partisan political position, namely, that the program and policy declared by the American Federation of Labor, as authorized by its conventions, through the executive council and the organized workers throughout the country, be reaffirmed.

Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

This convention again instructed the executive council to plan for an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and to secure such assistance as is necessary for the purpose of making this exhibit fully worthy of the cause it represents. The national and international unions will also be called upon to co-operate with the executive council to the end that every craft may be properly represented and the exhibit made complete. President Gompers has since selected the site for the exhibit and there can be no doubt that the A. F. of L. will be properly, adequately and creditably represented at our exposition in 1915.

Migratory Labor.

The executive council reported at length upon the problem of organizing the so-called migratory workers. As a basis for immediate work the following plan was submitted:

"The American Federation of Labor should be supplied with information by State federations, city central bodies, local unions, and organizers of those sections which have to deal with the problems of intermittent or seasonal work. The places where seasonal industries are carried on must, of course, be the centers for the campaign to organize these workers. After the seasonal employment of one locality is exhausted these roving workers move on to other seasonal occupations in sections sometimes far distant. If these highways of migration between industries can be clearly established and defined, we shall be able to mobilize our organizing forces in the centers of seasonal work and along these highways. Preparation of literature dealing with the interests of these workers is not a difficult matter, but the question of distribution now involves greater difficulties.

"It is suggested that the convention authorize the preparation of a general statement incorporating therein a request for the State federations of labor and the city central bodies, local unions, and organizers to report to the American Federation of Labor the portions of the States or communities where seasonal industries are carried on and the exact periods that migratory labor is employed in these seasonal industries and the general routes taken by the migratory workers from one seasonal industry to another."

The recommendations of the executive council were concurred in. The following resolutions, introduced by Delegate Scharrenberg upon the same subject, were also approved:

"Whereas, One of the most difficult, but perhaps the most important, of all problems which confront the American Federation of Labor, is the organizing of the vast number of those workers generally referred to as migratory, unskilled or common laborers; and

"Whereas, History has taught us that it is impossible for the skilled crafts to make material progress and secure benefits and advantages of a permanent character, unless the general forward move is shared in by the great army of unskilled, who have not yet learned the value of intelligent organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in thirty-third annual con-

vention assembled, that the executive council is hereby directed to continue, and if possible, enlarge upon, the campaign of education and organization among the workers referred to, and particularly endeavor to show them the utter folly of the arguments advanced by certain self-styled revolutionists, whose principal object seems to be the creation of hostility between the organized skilled and the unorganized unskilled; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby declare it to be the duty of every national and international union, every State federation of labor and central labor council to use all means at its disposal in spreading the gospel of unionism among the unskilled and unorganized workers."

The Immigration Problem.

The following resolutions having previously received the indorsement of the Western Labor Immigration Conference, were adopted by a vote of 190 in favor to 5 against:

"Resolved, That we demand a rigid enforcement of existing immigration laws.

"Resolved, That the provisions of the present Chinese exclusion law be so extended as to apply to all Asiatics.

"Resolved, That we favor a literacy test so that immigrants may be required to be able to read and write the language of the country from whence they come, or in some language or tongue.

"Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the prompt appropriation of funds for construction of proper immigrant stations and detention sheds on the Pacific Coast in order to be prepared to handle the immigrants to be expected via the Panama Canal.

"Resolved, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor consider the advisability of establishing a department of immigration, and appointing a press agent or correspondent to keep up correspondence with European labor and other papers, in order to give publicity to the exact conditions of workers of all nationalities in the various industries of this country.

"Resolved, That the executive council make efforts to check immigration at its source by sending to such countries of Europe as it may deem necessary, and where other methods do not accomplish such result, representatives to counteract the efforts of those who are promoting and assisting emigration to the United States."

An effort was made by Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes of the Cigar Makers' International Union to strike out that part of the resolution which favors a literacy test but only 5 votes were cast for the Barnes amendment.

For a Shorter Workday.

A resolution providing for the introduction of the six-hour working day was given consideration by the committee on shorter workday. In reporting the committee made the following comment and recommendations:

"Your committee is in sympathy with the principle enunciated in Resolution No. 44. We feel, however, that organized labor should strive for a more general application of the eight-hour workday in all trades and occupations before devoting our energies to the introduction of a six-hour workday.

"To this end we recommend that renewed efforts be made during the coming year for a more general establishment of the eight-hour workday, and that especial attention be given to the inauguration of three eight-hour shifts in all continuous industries, whether organized or unorganized.

"In order to assure concerted effort in this work, we recommend that all State branches be urged:

"(1) To work unceasingly for the enactment of laws limiting the working hours of women and children to eight per day and not more than 48 per week.

"(2) Where women's eight-hour laws already exist an agitation should immediately begin for the enactment of general eight-hour laws.

"We further recommend that the executive council be directed to co-operate with the various State branches in gathering statistics and formulating plans for a thorough and systematic campaign to carry the recommendations made herein into effect."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Upon the subject of Sunday rest the convention declared for the six-day work week as the maximum number of continuous working days that anyone should be employed and commended the five-day work week to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of all organizations affiliated with the Federation.

The Universal Union Label.

The cost of maintaining union labels and particularly the cost of advertising the labels was investigated during the past year and it was found that the organizations reported amounts expended varying between nothing at all to the sum of

\$56,424.24. This larger sum shown was expended for advertising purposes by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Of the entire number of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and having labels, only seven reported having expended more than \$1000 during the year for advertising and publicity purposes in connection with these labels.

Upon the subject of the universal union label the committee on union labels reported in part as follows:

"There has for a number of years been considerable agitation going on looking to the adoption of what is known as the universal label—that is, a label that could be used by all organizations affiliated with the Federation. This idea of the universal label, of course, has received enthusiastic support of those organizations that do not spend money for the purpose of creating a general public demand for their individual labels. It is also most natural that those organizations that have spent large sums of money and created a demand for their individual labels that has resulted in making them a source of profit to the organizations and their members, object at this time to giving up those labels that have been so popularized and adopting something, the result of which must be most uncertain, for the sake of assisting those organizations that have shown apathy in label work and have not evinced a willingness to spend money sufficient to make the label the revenue producer to the organization that it should be."

The Label Trade Department of the Federation of Labor gave consideration to the universal label project at its meeting just previous to the Federation meeting, and it decided against the adoption of the universal label, and so reported to the convention.

Synopsis of Measures Adopted.

Following is a synopsis of the more important resolutions and recommendations of officers and committees which were indorsed by the convention:

The Newspaper Solicitors of San Francisco were advised to apply for a charter from the International Typographical Union.

The Light and Power Council controversy was disposed of by the adoption of a substitute resolution introduced by Delegate Wharton of the machinists. The settlement of that deplorable affair is now a matter of history and requires no further explanation.

Under the caption of University Extension the convention urged the enactment of legislation by the various States providing that State Universities may become more accessible to the children of the workers and the workers themselves insofar as it is possible these institutions may be utilized for the general education of the working people as well as the wealthier classes of our nation.

The officers of the A. F. of L. were instructed to thoroughly investigate the rights of municipal employees to collective bargaining and the protecting of their labor through organization, in such cities as are not operating their street railways under municipal ownership.

The President of the United States was urged to take immediate steps to have the Department of Labor or the Commission on Conciliation and Arbitration use their good offices to bring about an adjustment of the railroad shopmen's strike.

The convention reaffirmed its advocacy of a governmental policy whereby all naval vessels for the service of the United States shall be constructed in Government Navy yards. It further advocated that all repairs to government vessels should be made at Government Navy Yards, except when serious inconvenience or delay would result.

Resolutions were approved favoring the enactment of laws which will prohibit the importation of all convict labor products from foreign countries.

Congress was urged to enact laws for strict rules and regulations for the loading and unloading of vessels and governmental inspection for the enforcement of such rules.

An amendment was urged to the existing postal savings law which will enable school district trustees to borrow money direct from the postal savings fund without the intervention of any third party.

The enactment of Federal laws was favored for compensation of injuries to government employees more nearly in keeping with the best of the recent State laws and urging that such laws embody provisions for: (1) Compensation for every day of injury; (2) a more adequate death benefit, instead of one year's pay, as at present; (3) compensation to extend for a greater period than one year if injuries are serious, and partial or total disability results.

Saturday half-holidays for all employees of the Federal Government were approved.

The convention reaffirmed the indorsement of the so-called Booher-Hughes bills

which when enacted into law will minimize the evils of convict labor competition with free labor.

It was recommended that in all proposed minimum-wage laws the organized workers should see to it that provision is made for the representation on minimum-wage boards by the organized wage earners and that the laws are so changed or drawn and administered as to afford the largest measure of protection for women and minor workers—those they are to protect.

The executive council was authorized to establish a legal department for the purpose of drafting laws for uniform legislation and preparing briefs to be used by attorneys in labor cases.

The Seamen's bill was reindorsed and a cablegram sent to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, insisting that an adequate number and the individual skill of deck crews are imperative to safety of life at sea.

The extension of military enlistment to classes of work non-military in character was opposed.

The establishment of free legal advice bureaus by municipalities was strongly approved.

The convention indorsed the policy of having local agreements in allied industries terminate upon the same date, thus enabling all unions employed in an industry to act upon their wage scales and other terms of employment at the same time, and recommends to the affiliated organizations the desirability of establishing this condition wherever it is possible and practicable.

The various State federations of labor were urged to give particular attention to the compilation and distribution of the labor records of State legislators in order that the workers generally may learn from reliable and authoritative sources who are the "friends" of labor.

Numerous jurisdiction disputes were adjusted by mutual agreement between the organizations affected. Others were referred to the executive council or to special committees for settlement.

The convention declared in no uncertain terms in favor of international peace and the financial interests that are responsible for fomenting war were unmercifully roasted. Armed intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of any country (meaning Mexico) was declared to be a crime, except as a last resort to bring liberty and independence to an exploited people.

In order to check the constant and steady increase of circular letters appealing for financial assistance, a resolution was adopted recommending to all national, international, local or federated bodies, they put forth every effort at their command to establish, as early as possible, a system within their own organization providing for weekly financial assistance for their members when involved in strikes and lockouts; thus providing for and rendering financial support of a more definite and substantial nature than can possibly result from circular or personal appeals.

The amalgamation of the two national unions of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen seemed at last to be materialized, for according to the convention's decision definite action upon this matter was to be taken not later than July, 1914.

The convention demanded that a sufficient number of school teachers be employed by our school authorities to give a reasonable degree of personal attention to each of our children entrusted to their care, and thereby enabling teachers to qualify as a real teaching force and as conservators of the greatest wealth of our nation—our children; also, that a salary be paid to these teachers sufficient to secure services of the highest standard of educational value.

The executive council was authorized to levy an assessment of one cent upon the membership of all affiliated unions, the money derived therefrom to be expended by direction of the executive council in whatever manner it may deem best and of the greatest advantage in the organization of the wage-earning women of our country.

Resolutions Referred to Executive Council.

A great number of resolutions requesting the services of organizers for different crafts and localities were referred to the executive council for consideration.

Many other resolutions upon widely different subjects were referred to the executive council without recommendation, among those are the following:

Instructing the executive council to extend its good offices in the establishment of a federation agreement between all unions engaged in a given industry to the end that such unions shall act jointly in all matters, offensive and defensive.

Urging upon Congress to enact a law giving power to the forest service to log national forest timber, to transport the logs, and to manufacture the same into lumber and other products, and to sell said lumber and products to the public at the lowest price consistent with the maintenance of the welfare of the laborers employed.

Instructing the executive council to take up with the interested international organizations the question of organizing a transportation department within the A. F. of L.

Propositions Defeated.

Among the more important resolutions which met with defeat, are the following:
All proposed constitutional amendments including a proposed change in the time of holding the annual conventions.

A resolution opposing the reduction of letter postage from 2 to 1 cent was non-concurred in by unanimous vote.

A resolution directing the executive council to issue a charter to the National Stogie Makers' Union was defeated.

The application for jurisdiction over newsboys by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union was denied.

Finances and Growth of Membership.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1913, the Federation had in its treasury the sum of \$105,063.05.

Of the amount on hand, \$84,924.82 is in the defense fund for the 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. The balance, \$20,138.23, is in the general fund.

The total receipts from all sources are \$244,292.04, the total expenses are \$258,702.92, which makes an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$14,410.88.

Secretary Morrison reported that the average paid-up and reported membership for the year is 1,996,004, an increase of 225,859 members over last year. National and international organizations are required to pay only the per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and therefore the membership reported does not include the large numbers of members involved in strikes during the fiscal year, for whom tax was not paid, otherwise the average membership would have exceeded the 2,000,000 mark.

That the membership of affiliated organizations is steadily on the increase is indicated by the fact that the paid-up and reported membership of affiliated organizations for the month of September of this year is 2,054,526, an increase of 213,528 over the September membership of last year and 284,381 over the average last year.

Election of Officers and Convention City.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, James Duncan; Second Vice-President, James O'Connell, who defeated William H. Johnson, President of the International Association of Machinists, receiving 12,922 votes against the latter's 6177 votes; Third Vice-President, Dennis A. Hayes; Fourth Vice-President, Joseph H. Valentine; Fifth Vice-President, John R. Alpine; Sixth Vice-President, H. B. Perham; Seventh Vice-President, John P. White; Eighth Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Treasurer, John B. Lennon; Secretary, Frank Morrison. John Mitchell and William D. Huber voluntarily retired as members of the council. John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, was elected to succeed John Mitchell, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William D. Huber.

There was a contest in the election of one of the fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, was elected over Frederick L. Wheeler, a Socialist and member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation, by a vote of 14,603 to 3834. The second delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers' Union, was elected without opposition. Mortimer Donoghue, President of the Montana State Federation of Labor, was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The 1914 convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., that city winning against Fort Worth by a vote of 10,634 to 8432.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the State Federation of Labor for the honor conferred upon me to represent this great body of workers in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Fraternally,

PATRICK FLYNN.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 26, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting.—In accordance with the law and the custom an effort has again been made to include in the Secretary-Treasurer's report all important transactions of the Executive Council unless the matter is dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents. The Executive Council held five regular meetings during the year. A vast amount of routine business was transacted at these meetings and printed minutes containing details have been regularly supplied to affiliated unions and the labor press.

The Executive Council has endeavored to fulfill the various duties imposed upon it and complied with the spirit as well as the letter of the different resolutions adopted by the Fresno Convention.

Our record of New Affiliations and the Membership Statistics show conclusively that despite the unfavorable industrial condition we have made a substantial increase in the affiliated membership. So, while we have not made the progress hoped for there has been no slacking-up in our efforts to bring every worker in California within our ranks. And while the Los Angeles organizing campaign, advanced at our last convention, did not bring the desired results trade-unionism and the demand for the union label has unionized the firm of P. A. Newmark & Company of Los Angeles, thereby removing from our unfair list the "Merit" shirt. The United Garment Workers thus won a fight of sixteen months without having to make any concessions. What was accomplished with this Los Angeles firm can be duplicated everywhere if we only practice consistency in the demand for the union label.

THE STOCKTON LOCKOUT.

Stockton, the city which formally and officially invited us to hold our Fifteenth Annual Convention within its gates, has jumped into the limelight during the past year. It is now known through the length and breadth of the land as a community where employers would deny the workers the right to collective bargaining.

Volumes could be written about this struggle and the splendid defensive fight that has been conducted by our fellow workers in Stockton. Suffice to say, however, that nothing has so well advertised the iniquity of the Stockton lockout as did the recent public hearings before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which devoted two days to an investigation of the Stockton situation.

If there was ever any doubt about the inconsistency and hypocrisy of the so-called Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton it was dispelled at that investigation. This much at any rate is freely conceded by every person and publication not hopelessly biased.

One of the "cardinal principles" of the M., M. & E. Association declares:

"This Association is formed to insure everyone in his right to earn a living regardless of his membership or non-membership in any organization."

How beautifully the would-be union-busters live up to this high-sounding principle was splendidly illustrated when Mr. Pliny E. Holt, of the Holt Manufacturing Company, gave his testimony. Mr. Holt very frankly stated that he never hired members of labor organizations if he could get "independent workers"—i. e., unorganized workers. If, however, a unionist should, perchance, secure employment in his factory, that unfortunate individual was always promptly advised to either relinquish membership in his union or accept the inevitable consequence—dismissal at the first opportunity.

This, then, is the manner in which the M., M. & E. Association "insures everyone in his right to earn a living regardless of his membership or non-membership in any organization."

Another of the stated objects of the M., M. & E. Association is:

"To oppose restriction of output, sympathetic strikes, lockouts and boycotts, and illegal persecution of individuals; all of which are a menace to the industrial progress of our community and our country and tend to the undermining of constitutional rights."

But while they dispensed to the world at large their platitudes about "Constitutional rights" they themselves indulged in a variety of bulldozing and boycotting that would put to shame all but the most brazen hypocrites. Quite a few examples of their contemptible methods were exposed to the light of truth at these public inquiries. One or two of these are herewith embodied in our records.

Editor Martin, of the Stockton Record, testified in regard to the means used to force the newspapers into supporting the employers in their fight against the unions. Mr. Martin was waited upon by committees, who intimated that all the merchants would withdraw their advertising, and he was warned that the banks would call his loans if he did not cease his neutral course and take an active stand against the labor unions.

Mr. F. L. Kinkaid, a Stockton capitalist and broker, testified that President

J. A. Hough, of the First National Bank of Stockton, sent him to Editor Martin with a warning that unless he changed his newspaper policy he would be "jammed." The banker also told him that if the union men continued to withdraw their accounts from the banks, the latter would call every loan in any way connected with a union man.

Mr. Kinkaid further related how the M., M. & E. Association had put the screws on merchants who had not joined the organization. He instanced one particular case wherein the manager of the New Method Laundry was forced to join that Association against his will, because he was being squeezed on a \$1,900 loan—the bank he owed demanding the money, and other banks refusing to help him out. After this man, under this pressure, joined the M., M. & E. Association everything became peaceable, and his credit was immediately restored.

This, in brief, is the method by which the M., M. & E. Association of Stockton insures every man in his "Constitutional rights." Enough said about those self-styled saviors of society.

Labor unions are not without faults, and labor-unionists are not angels, but they are paragons of virtue when compared with union-crushing employers' associations and the smug gentry who advocate the Open Shop.

I will not attempt to give all the details of the causes which led to the Stockton lockout, but desire to call particular attention to Organizer Dale's report upon the controversy.

It is most gratifying to report upon the very general and prompt remittance of the 5-cent per week assessment levied by the Executive Council upon all unions in California. The first week's assessment became due on Saturday, July 25, the State Building Trades Council collecting same from Building Trades Unions and the State Federation from all others.

Financial reports and reports upon the situation at Stockton have been furnished from time to time to all Central Bodies in the State.

A boycott against the Sperry Flour Company, one of the leading lights and a contributor to the M., M. & E. Association, was levied by the Executive Council at its meeting on July 12 and has been prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

At the time of sending this report to press the Stockton situation is in good shape and signs point towards an early victory for Labor.

MIGRATORY WORKERS—LABOR CAMPS—THE REMEDY.

Since our last convention Blackie Ford and H. D. Suhr have been sentenced to life for the murder of District Attorney E. T. Manwell of Yuba County in the so-called Wheatland hop fields riot. A new trial was asked for, but the Appellate Court at Sacramento on September 10 handed down a decision denying same. The appeal was based on the ground that they did not have a fair trial, due to the prejudice in the county against them.

A great deal of publicity has been given to various phases of the Wheatland tragedy. A Federal and State investigation has been made and the horrors that have made life in one California hop-pickers' camp a veritable hell are fully and graphically described in the report of Carleton H. Parker to Governor Johnson and the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing. Mr. Parker was sent to find out the causes of the riot in the hop field last summer. His report is a most scathing indictment of the greed, cruelty, and inhumanity of the owner of the Durst hop ranch. His only remedy, however, is to enforce the new Labor Camp Inspection law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature at the urgent solicitation of the State Federation of Labor.

Your Secretary, as a member of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, submitted a minority report to the Governor setting forth in detail how the hop-pickers and other migratory workers themselves can apply the remedy through organization and intelligent self-help. I quote from this report:

"There is a well proven system whereby the problem of this class of labor can be largely solved, and whereby the unemployment evil which has become so acute of late can be materially lessened. This system involves the establishment of a number of information bureaus, under the control of the workers themselves, for the purpose of gathering and receiving information regarding the conditions of employment throughout the country—the number of workers needed in various localities, the number of men responding, the wages offered, the hours of labor, and working conditions generally.

"Information thus received would be regarded as entirely trustworthy by the workers, and they would soon learn where the best opportunities existed during given periods, and as a result would distribute themselves accordingly. They would, of course, as a most natural and necessary consequence use the information thus obtained to secure better wages, shorter hours of labor, and improved housing, living and working conditions.

"The result would be beneficial also to the employers of migratory and casual labor, for by this method they would be able to secure at short notice, not cheaper,

but far more dependable workers than under present conditions. The result would benefit the cities, too, by greatly relieving them of the present burden of unemployed workers of this class. It would make better citizens of the workers themselves, and thus benefit both the State and the Nation.

"I realize that this method may not be popular with some employers, but it is the one practical method that will bring real results. It is right here that I. W. W.'ism serves its only useful function. If the propaganda of that movement shall bear any fruit the average California employer will probably soon come to the conclusion that it is decidedly bad policy on his part to discourage organization among migratory workers for legitimate purposes. He must have workers and if he can secure organized workers—men who respect themselves and have some respect for the rights of others—they are surely to be preferred over the unorganized, who are likely at any time to fall an easy prey to the destructive teachings of irresponsible mouth-revolutionists.

"Of course, it may be contended that the 'migratories' can not be effectively organized. But the list of 'things that can't be done' is being shortened from year to year. No class of workers move about over larger areas than do seamen. The offices of the seamen's organization in the principal ports on the Pacific Coast are so many information bureaus. Weekly reports are exchanged between these offices, giving general information as to the number of men idle in each port and the opportunities for securing employment. As a result of this constant exchange of reliable information, the members are enabled to keep themselves evenly distributed. When men are needed suddenly and are not obtainable locally, they are sent by the organization from the nearest port where they can be obtained. The employers reimburse the organization for the transportation of the men who report for work. In cases where men change their minds about going to work after accepting transportation, the settlement is made between the member and the organization.

"Practically every large organization maintains a system of information similar to that just described and a number pay traveling and unemployed benefits. It is, in my judgment, based upon some years of serious thought and earnest attention to the problem, that the migratory and casual laborers will remain in their present deplorable condition, victims of graft and greed, a burden to the cities, and often impossible to obtain when needed, until they are given an opportunity to help themselves. In this they must be encouraged. No other real help can be given them. In the interest of all our citizens I believe the Commission of Immigration and Housing should call public attention to this fact.

"Again, I realize fully that such action on the part of the Commission would be a departure from the course usually pursued by even the best intentioned investigating bodies. But we are living in a progressive commonwealth and if social justice is ever to materialize it will not be by legislation alone.

"The remedies for the ills of the migratory workers, as usually advocated by 'trained' investigators, are more poor houses and soup kitchens, more regulation of the present employment agency system, or occasionally—when during the winter there is an exceptionally pressing problem—suggesting that public work of various kinds be started for the purpose of giving employment to at least some of the idle workers. All of which is very charitable, to be sure, and is so regarded by those whom it is assumed will be benefited. But any such methods often aggravate the situation, induce larger numbers to congregate in the large cities, and at best are but temporary expedients or palliatives.

"The real remedy can only be applied by the workers themselves. But the Commission of Immigration and Housing can, if it will, help to point the way. If the suggestion here offered—that of encouraging this class of labor in the essentially necessary duty of self-help—will serve to make conditions better, then it ought to be made public plainly and emphatically. If, on the other hand, it is believed that the migratory workers are unfitted to take care of themselves, incapable of even participating in the attempts at a solution of the problem confronting them, then the Commission ought not to hesitate to announce its opinion of these men. In the latter case it would seem to me entirely fitting that the Commission should not only rely upon existing statutes but recommend more laws, rules and regulations to govern the workers' everyday life, more municipal lodging-houses, larger county institutions for the poor, increased public charities of various kinds, free or nearly free public employment bureaus, and other means whereby the workers may be persuaded that the practice of self-help and the rendering of mutual aid among their own class is an unnecessary virtue.

"Would it not be much better to consider these workers as men who have duties to perform to themselves and to their fellows, rather than to view them as a species of wards who, together with their jobs, must accept endless 'nursing' from the State and charity from public or private institutions?

"There is an important detail of the Wheatland case which has not been adequately dealt with in the report. The fact seems to be clearly established that a

little advertising brought a surplus of workers to Wheatland, in the month of August. This incident is important in view of the threatened influx of labor following the opening of the Panama Canal. If casual and migratory laborers in California were in 'pressing need' during the month of August before the opening of the Canal, what is going to be the situation when the surplus labor of the Mediterranean countries begins to swarm to the Pacific Coast?

"Surely it will not be disputed that this increase of immigration will further complicate the solution of the problem under discussion. Why not be frank and admit that California is already well supplied with common, casual or migratory labor?"

"It may be readily admitted that California can support many times her present population, but it is plain that something must be done to enable the man with small means to 'get on the land.' And in order to do this effectively, something must be done to deal with those who 'hold' large areas of land for purely speculative purposes.

"To me it appears that the problem of the migratory and seasonal workers is inseparably linked with the fact of idle land. I therefore take this opportunity to call attention to Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7, now pending before the people of California. This measure, if adopted at the November election, will help immeasurably to put to use the idle land of the State. When we shall have done this—when we shall have attacked land monopoly—we will have attacked at its source the evil which has created the problem, not only of our migratory and seasonal workers, but of all other classes of labor."

WE MUST WAGE WAR UPON MILITARISM.

The year 1914 will forever remain memorable in the history of mankind. The war of nations now waged in Europe has truly placed Labor's Internationalism on trial before the world. For years we have "resolved" and almost made ourselves believe that the united voice of the workers could forever forbid war. Now, however, we have again witnessed an enthusiastic response to "the call of the home land." Workers in California and all over the world have laid down their tools to go back to their mother countries and take up arms to kill each other. Surely, for the time being at least, their "class-consciousness" is superseded by their national loyalty, and yet before this war is over, or as a result of it, national loyalty may be subordinated to the supremacy of race-consciousness.

But notwithstanding all discouragement we may well claim that Labor is still the strongest single force making peace. Surely it is to the interest of labor—and, again, to the interest of civilization—that the working men of all nations shall recognize one another as brothers, and shall peaceably join in the common task of advancing the welfare of all working people everywhere.

If there must be armies, let us have armies for the common good—let us wage unceasing warfare upon Privilege and Monopoly, and Disease and Poverty; let us declare war upon militarism and severely frown upon those who forever howl for more battleships and armories.

The place to begin is the public school. For it is only too true, as has been so eloquently said by B. O. Flower, "that the ideals and thoughts which fill the horizon of childhood color all after life. If, during the formative period, the ideals which fill the child's mind be essentially noble and humane, if he be taught that his mission is to help subdue the savage in man, to transform swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks—or in other words, to become a savior of life and a dispenser of happiness, instead of a slayer of his brother and an angel of darkness—he will grow to manhood brave but gentle, manly but loving.

"On the other hand, the child who is drilled in the manual of arms has constantly before him the hour when he may draw the trigger which means death to a fellow-man; he comes to love the sound of the drum-beat, and learns to long for a chance to shoulder the murderous gun; he turns to the lives of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon; dreams of fame through slaughter, of power through devastation and destruction, fill his mind, and by coming to believe it is legitimate to kill his fellow-men when ordered to by a superior officer, the highest and finest elements in his mind are benumbed. And I may say here, what I most profoundly believe, that there can never be an approach to civilization so long as the child mind receives military drill; for the associations, ideals and dreams which necessarily follow in the wake of warlike instruction are so at variance with the ideals which alone can redeem the world from hate, greed and injustice, that until children are taught to entertain a profound reverence for human life, human rights and for justice in its broadest sense, humanity will not know what true civilization is."

So let us begin war upon militarism in our public schools by demanding the repeal of the California law which promotes military drill and the war spirit.

SAFETY FIRST COMMITTEE.

During the year a "Safety First" committee was organized at San Francisco. It is constituted of twelve employers, twelve employees and twelve persons representing

the public. J. W. Kerr, an employer, has been elected President, and John A. O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, was chosen as Secretary. Both President Haggerty and your Secretary are members of this committee. The object of the committee is to act in an advisory capacity with the State Safety Department in its work of preventing industrial accidents and deaths.

Most of us are appalled at the awful sacrifice of human lives in the European war. There is something about that sudden, wholesale scientific slaughter of men which leaves an indelible imprint upon the average mind. Comparatively few, however, have the knowledge that another kind of warfare, although not known as such, is perhaps more deadly and claims more victims in the long run, than all the wars in which nations are arrayed against nations.

Through the accidents of industry in this country alone more than 35,000 men and women were killed during the past year, and approximately 2,000,000 other persons were more or less injured in the same space of time. This "peaceful" killing and maiming of workers goes on year after year in every civilized country of the globe. The grand total of human lives thus disposed of becomes all the more appalling when compared with the number of lives which are offered from time to time at the altar of the gods of war. Wars between nations take place only occasionally, but the warfare in industry never ceases. In the "peaceful" struggle for commercial supremacy it has been found necessary (?) to kill and maim men, women and children—day and night, Sundays and week-days—without intermission. Every time the clock struck the quarter hours last year a man, woman or child was killed in some industry other than a railroad. Every quarter of a minute during the year somebody else was injured in one of these industries. More than ten times as many persons were killed in 1913 in industrial work than there were Union soldiers slain outright at Gettysburg. So it will be readily seen that the war in industry and the "Safety First" slogan has become a vital matter.

Most industrial accidents are preventable. Most dangerous machines can be made safer. Poisonous industries can be operated with a maximum of safety to the workers. Night work and twelve-hour shifts can be either wholly eliminated or greatly reduced. But the struggle for existence is keen and under the circumstances the workers, particularly the unorganized, are compelled to work in dangerous and unhealthy occupations. They must work or starve. So they choose the first of the two alternatives even if that entails constant serious risks to life and limb.

Some day, we hope, all wars will be a thing of the past. Some day in the yet distant future the workers will have to be consulted before they march to the battlefield.

Some day things will be so arranged that industries can be conducted without the sacrifice of a single human being. That happy day will not come during this generation. Progress along those lines depends upon evolution—but we may well pride ourselves upon the fact that no human agency has done more to bring mankind nearer to that ideal than the trade-union movement.

QUESTIONING CANDIDATES—NEW LEGISLATION.

To our last convention was submitted the pamphlet entitled "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen."

This convention will have before it a pamphlet entitled "What They Promise to Do for Labor," and containing the replies of candidates for Congress and the State Legislature to questions asked prior to the Primary.

Of the ten questions submitted to candidates for Congress, which latter now include also candidates for the United States Senate, the first five questions are those recommended for the purpose by the American Federation of Labor. The subject matters dealt with are those of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, employers' liability and automatic compensation in interstate commerce, convict labor, and the Seamen's bill.

The subjects are so well known that it is not necessary to explain them, except to say that at the present moment Labor's hope is very high to obtain substantial legislation on these several subjects in the very near future.

The last five questions relate to matters which are of special importance to Labor of California and in regard to which it is deemed opportune to inaugurate a nation-wide agitation. The subjects of these questions are: the practice of courts to declare laws unconstitutional; nation-wide initiative, referendum and recall, the latter to include the recall of federal judges; exclusion of all Asiatics; and the restriction of immigration by a literacy test.

The replies of candidates for Congress are given as far as received, and as most of the Congressmen are seeking to be re-elected, the records compiled by the A. F. of L. will afford trade-unionists an opportunity to get properly acquainted with the individual merits of these men. A few of the candidates have made records in the State Legislature, and such records are indicated.

The questions submitted to candidates for the State Legislature deal with subjects on which bills were introduced at the last session but which failed to become

laws. The last question is a new question, but one which fundamentally affects organized labor more than it thus far has realized.

The practice of declaring laws unconstitutional is inherent in the American governmental system only by a species of usurpation by the judiciary and ruling interests and by tacit consent of the entire people. Historical investigations of late years have shown how unfounded the opinion is that the power to declare laws unconstitutional is really necessary to maintain popular rights. On the contrary, after years of experience one can come to no other conclusion than this, that the greatest drawback to the rule of the people is the ease and nonchalance with which judges of all descriptions have undertaken to nullify the will of the people. In fact, it is now realized generally among progressives of all shades that legislation of real benefit to the mass of people is exceedingly difficult to draft under the many limitations placed upon the meaning of constitutional provisions by the judiciary. It is therefore high time that the attention of our people be specially directed to a study of this practice of our judges, in order that corrective remedies may be applied.

So long as Labor was satisfied with putting laws on the statute books and did not seek to have them enforced, the question was not of much importance, but now that Labor everywhere seeks to have the laws enacted for its protection fully enforced it becomes of vital importance that we have no more of the "learned" opinions from the judiciary which in one fell swoop tumble our hopes and safeguards into ruin.

It will be found that the replies received are in general satisfactory. In this connection we may note that some prominent candidates have failed to send their replies. With reference to the latter it will be well to carefully scrutinize their records, some of which are excellent and others decidedly to the contrary.

In compliance with instructions of the last convention of the State Federation, there have been prepared three bills which deal with the several subjects embraced in the instructions.

The first of these bills is entitled: "An Act to Amend Section 1613 of the Penal Code of the State of California relating to labor of prisoners." If enacted by the Legislature, this law will prevent the use of so-called "chain gangs" or the common practice in certain cities to put the prisoners in the county jail to work on the public streets, a practice which often humiliates for the rest of their natural lives many a man who has transgressed the laws of society only in a minor degree and who thus is made to suffer a moral penalty out of all proportion to the offense committed.

The second bill is entitled: "An Act to amend the Penal Code of the State of California by adding thereto a new section to be numbered Section 680a, relating to compulsion of employees."

This bill was drafted to overcome in the first instance the complaint of the Kennett Miners that their Business Agents were not permitted to visit the homes of the men for the transaction of union business, the company arrogating to itself the right to forbid such visits on the ground that the homes were located on the company's property. The bill as drafted goes much further than to cover the case mentioned, in fact it makes it a misdemeanor for any employer or agent of an employer to control or interfere with or attempt to control or interfere with such social and business dealings of his employees as are outside of the scope of their employment. It is evident that the practice of employers to compel their employees to patronize certain merchants, banks, etc., will likewise become unlawful if this bill passes. It is evident that in a few words a number of bad practices by employers against the civil rights of employees will be penalized. In cases like above civil suits would afford no adequate remedy, wherefore a penal statute becomes necessary if we would seek the full protection of our rights as citizens.

The third subject matter is of a very technical and complicated nature, and relates to the thorough inspection and handling of meat and cattle in the interest of public health. The butchers' organizations of the State have drafted two bills on the subject which are entitled as follows: "An Act to define the duties of railroad, steamboat, transportation and stock yard companies under proclamation of the Governor, scheduling territory on account of splenic or Texas fever among cattle."—"An Act to revise the law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals; and providing for the inspection of meat and meat food products offered for sale within the State of California."

Lack of technical knowledge to properly investigate the details of the foregoing two bills has prevented the Legislative Committee to thoroughly familiarize itself with all the provisions, but as the objects to be obtained are very desirable and minor objections to the bills as drafted will be carefully looked into during the coming session of the State Legislature, it is believed that it will be safe for this convention to endorse these bills generally with the understanding that the authors of the bill should be willing to accept reasonable modifications of the existing pro-

visions. By following such course, the interests of the butchers and of the State and the general public will be materially improved.

THE FORTY-EIGHT MEASURES UPON THE BALLOT.

Your Executive Council with the assistance of the Legislative Conference has carefully analyzed the forty-eight Constitutional Amendments, Initiative and Referendum measures now pending before the voters of our State.

We realize fully that a number of these propositions are of the greatest importance to Labor—and we feel that no time should be lost in giving publicity to the decisions of this convention. On the other hand many of the pending measures deal with subjects which are of no particular importance to Labor. We therefore recommend favorably upon only fourteen measures, unfavorably upon two and make no recommendations upon the remaining thirty-two.

Following are our recommendations, the X indicating our position:

2	PROHIBITION. Initiative amendment adding sections 26 and 27 to article I of constitution. Prohibits the manufacture, sale, gift, or transportation wholly within the state, of intoxicating liquor; permits any citizen to enjoin violations; makes the showing that the manufacture, use, sale, gift or transportation was for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes, a defense to civil and criminal actions, and requires regulation by law of such acts for said purposes; prohibits transportation into this state of intoxicating liquor, unless shown to be for such purposes, subject, however, to United States laws; prescribes and authorizes penalties.	YES	
		NO	X
3	EIGHT HOUR LAW. Initiative act adding section 393½ to the Penal Code. Declares it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment in county jail or both, for any employer to require or permit, or to suffer or permit his overseer, superintendent, foreman or other agent to require or permit, any person in his employ to work more than eight hours in one day, or more than forty-eight hours in one week, except in case of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property.	YES	X
		NO	
5	INVESTMENT COMPANIES ACT. Submitted to electors by referendum. Creates state corporation department. Authorizes governor to appoint commissioner of corporations who shall employ necessary deputies, fix their compensation, have control over investment companies and investment brokers and power of examination thereof as in state banks; prohibits issuance of securities before investigation by commissioner, regulates issuance and sale thereof, taking subscriptions therefor, advertisements and circulars respecting same; creates fund from official fees and declares salaries and expenses payable therefrom; provides for broker's permit and agent's certificate, reports by companies and brokers, appeal to court from commissioner's decision, and penalties for violations.	YES	X
		NO	
6	WATER COMMISSION ACT. Submitted to electors by referendum. Creates state water commission for control of appropriation and use of waters; defines rights in riparian and unappropriated waters; prescribes procedure for investigation of waters and water rights, appropriation thereof, apportionment of same between claimants, issuance of licenses, and revocation thereof; declares present rights of municipal corporations unaffected.	YES	X
		NO	
7	LOCAL TAXATION EXEMPTION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 7 adding section 8½ to article XIII of constitution. Authorizes any county or municipality to exempt from taxation for local purposes in whole or in part, any one or more of following classes of property: improvements in, on, or over land; shipping; household furniture; live stock; merchandise; machinery; tools; farming implements; vehicles; other personal property except franchises; provides that ordinance or resolution making such exemptions shall be subject to referendum; and requires that taxes upon property not exempt from taxation shall be uniform.	YES	X
		NO	

10	ABOLITION OF POLL TAX. Initiative amendment to section 12 of article XIII of the constitution. Provides that no poll or head tax for any purpose shall be levied or collected in this state.	YES	X
		NO	
13	QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS AT BOND ELECTIONS. Initiative amendment adding section 7 to article II of constitution. Provides that no elector may vote on question of incurring bonded indebtedness of state or political subdivision thereof, unless he is owner of property taxable for payment of such indebtedness and assessed to him on last assessment roll.	YES	
		NO	X
14	VOTING BY ABSENT ELECTORS. Initiative act providing for issuance of certificate of identification and ballot to voters who will be absent from home precincts on election day; provides that upon presentation by elector of such certificate and ballot in sealed envelope to judge of election on election day at polls in any precinct more than ten miles from polls where registered, such elector may mark said ballot in secret, judge to mail same to county clerk where voter registered; prescribes form of certificate and canvass of ballots; authorizes elector to vote at home precinct, upon surrender of certificate and ballot.	YES	X
		NO	
16	CONDEMNATION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES. Senate Constitutional Amendment 16 adding section 20 to article XI of constitution. Authorizes state, county or municipality to condemn neighboring property within its limits additional to that actually intended for proposed improvement; declares same taken for public use; defines estate therein and manner of dealing therewith to further such improvement; permits county or municipality to condemn lands within ten miles beyond its boundaries for certain public purposes, with consent of other county or municipality if such lands lie therein; requires terms of condemnation, lease or disposal of such additional property to be prescribed by law.	YES	X
		NO	
23	ELECTIONS BY PLURALITY, PREFERENTIAL VOTE AND PRIMARY. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 19 amending section 13 of article XX of constitution. Declares plurality of votes at any primary or election constitutes choice unless constitution otherwise provides; permits charters framed under constitution for counties or municipalities and general laws for other counties and municipalities to provide otherwise, or for nomination or election, or both, of all or any portion of candidates at a primary, or for preferential system of voting at any county or municipal primary or other election; authorizes general laws providing preferential system of voting at any other primary.	YES	X
		NO	
35	SACRAMENTO STATE BUILDING BONDS. FOR THE STATE'S BUILDINGS BONDS. This act provides for the issuance and sale of state bonds in the sum of \$3,000,000 for additional state buildings in Sacramento, payable in fifty years, and bearing interest at four per cent.	YES	X
	AGAINST THE STATE BUILDINGS BONDS.	NO	

36	FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING ACT. This act provides for the issuance and sale of state bonds to create a fund for the construction, erection, equipment, completion and furnishing of a state building or buildings upon a lot of land in the city and county of San Francisco, to be used by the officers and departments of the state which are located in said city and county of San Francisco.	YES	X
	AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING ACT. This act provides for the issuance and sale of state bonds to create a fund for the construction, erection, equipment, completion and furnishing of a state building or buildings upon a lot of land in the city and county of San Francisco, to be used by the officers and departments of the state which are located in said city and county of San Francisco.	NO	
37	FOR THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS BONDS. This act provides for the issuance and sale of state bonds in the sum of \$750,000 for improvement of the state fair grounds at Sacramento, payable in fifty years, and bearing interest at four per cent.	YES	X
	AGAINST THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS BONDS.	NO	
38	LOS ANGELES STATE BUILDING BONDS. Initiative act providing for the issuance and sale of state bonds in the sum of \$1,250,000 to create a fund for the acquisition of a site in the city of Los Angeles, for the construction thereon of a state building and for equipment thereof to be used by the officers and departments of the state maintaining offices in said city, said bonds to bear interest at four per cent. and to mature at different periods until July 2, 1965.	YES	X
		NO	
44	MINIMUM WAGE. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 90 adding section 17½ to article XX of constitution. Authorizes legislature to provide for establishment of minimum wage for women and minors, and for comfort, health, safety and general welfare of any and all employees; declares that no constitutional provision shall be construed as limiting authority of legislature to confer upon any commission now or hereafter created such power as legislature deems requisite to accomplish provisions of this section.	YES	X
		NO	
48	FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1913. This act provides for the improvement of San Francisco harbor and for the payment of all costs thereof out of San Francisco harbor improvement fund.	YES	X
	AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1913. This act provides for the improvement of San Francisco harbor and for the payment of all costs thereof out of the San Francisco harbor improvement fund.	NO	

FAILURE OF THE "OWENS RECALL."

It is to be regretted that we failed to recall State Senator James C. Owens. But while we met with defeat, Labor has at least learned some lessons, and if the workers of California will only heed those lessons, the unsuccessful fight to recall a pliant tool of the interests has not not been made in vain.

First of all the working people should understand definitely and conclusively that the labor planks in the Democratic platform must not be taken as serious—those pledges are made solely for the purpose of catching Labor votes. Owens was elected upon the Democratic platform as adopted by that party's convention. As a legislator he deliberately violated practically every platform pledge which concerned Labor. In the face of this undeniable fact the Democratic Central Committee of Contra Costa County had a special session for the purpose of endorsing and commending the traitor's career, and incidentally lambasting the men and women who acquainted the people with the Senator's disgraceful record. Owens proudly wore that coat of whitewash throughout the campaign. He had no other defense, and the leading lights of his party, with one honorable exception, seemed to be quite well satisfied with the treatment accorded Labor.

Although Owens trampled upon the Democratic party's platform, broke his written promises to Labor and in general made a record so bad that words are utterly inadequate to describe it—the party again stood sponsor for him in the recall election and secured for him another certificate of character. And if organized labor does not resent that kind of treatment at the first opportunity—then Labor deserves no better fate.

Senator Owens will return to the Senate in January, 1915, as the certified representative of anti-labor interests such as the Standard Oil Company, the Pullman Company, the Western Pipe and Steel Company and others. He faithfully served the corporations at the 1913 session of the Legislature, and now that his conduct has been approved by a majority of his constituents, nothing else will be expected from him.

Labor certainly did its very best to bring about an improvement in the representation from the Ninth Senatorial District. In every city and town where the organized workers have any foothold the misrepresentative was recalled. Richmond, his home town, which knew him best, repudiated Owens by a majority of 751 votes. Pinole, Hercules, Giant, Rodeo, Selby, Crockett, Pittsburg, Tiburon and Sausalito returned majorities for the recall. But Martinez, the county seat of Contra Costa—the home of as fine a collection of reactionary politicians as ever disgraced a California town—gave the corporation henchman 327 votes to 87 against.

The voters in the farming districts and the grape-growing section rallied to Owens' support as though their very lives depended upon retaining a labor crusher in the Senate. The anti-labor spirit of the grape growers was even reflected in the precinct at Winehaven, where the employees of the California Wine Association voted three to one against the recall. The grape growers and the wine nabobs stabbed Labor in the back, but at the November election they will doubtless expect Labor's support in defeating the pending initiative measure which provides for State-wide prohibition.

An incident which will help to explain the "line-up" of certain influential factors in politics took place at San Rafael on election day. Both the recognized Republican and Democratic bosses of Marin County were active workers for Owens. The Republican boss held fort at Julius Levy's Wholesale Liquor Store, from whence he directed the movements of twelve modern motor cars. The Democratic boss was in charge of the most stylish car bringing the faithful to the polls.

Nevertheless, it appears as if many sincere and well-meaning voters supported Owens because they had been led to believe that the liquor interests and the dive-keepers of San Francisco were behind Labor in the fight for his recall.

This is the first time in history that Labor has attempted to recall a legislator for his refusal to live up to pre-election promises and platform pledges. It was thought in the beginning that the press in the Ninth Senatorial District would treat the matter with ordinary fairness. This was a serious miscalculation and resulted in bitter disappointment. The columns of the daily and weekly press, practically without exception, were closed to the proponents of the recall. Owens, through his corporation backers, absolutely controlled these "molders of public opinion." Not until the Richmond Daily News entered the field was it possible to secure any kind of publicity upon the true facts involved in the recall. The Daily News did valiant service, but its circulation was confined to Richmond and immediate vicinity. In the country districts the weekly press stopped at nothing to embitter the minds of people against the recall. The venom of the rattlesnake became a harmless sleeping potion in comparison with the poisonous darts hurled at those who told the truth about Owens.

Together with the enthusiastic support of the allied standpat and reactionary forces, Owens seemed to have unlimited financial backing. The pennies collected

from the workers to meet legitimate recall expenses were evidently duplicated by as many dollars to assure the retention of the corporation server.

Organized labor's effort to recall Senator Owens was a failure—but it was only a skirmish in the great nation-wide struggle to make our Government truly representative of the people. The efforts to rid the California Legislature of Owens and his ilk will not cease because of a temporary setback. Big Business and its lieutenants in the Ninth Senatorial District will soon enough learn that the Recall election of the 31st of March, 1914, was after all only a pyrrhic victory.

BOYCOTT ON PIER AT SANTA CRUZ.

Upon request of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 of San Francisco, a boycott has been levied against the municipal pier at Santa Cruz. Following are the reasons for levying said boycott:

During the year the City of Santa Cruz gave the contract for constructing a municipal pier to the firm of Messmer & Rice of Los Angeles, who proceeded promptly to import cheap labor from the South and began the construction work at rates of wages far below those prevailing in this section of the State. Every effort was made to adjust the matter without resort to the boycott, but without avail. Vice-President Young and Organizer J. V. Thompson spent considerable time in endeavoring to convince the City Council at Santa Cruz that it does not pay to antagonize organized labor of California, but no conclusion was arrived at; hence the boycott was finally levied by a vote of the Executive Council, and unfair notices sent to the unions and the press of California.

FILLING VACANCY ON EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, ETC.

In compliance with the instructions of our last convention, your Executive Council proceeded to fill the vacancy in the Eleventh District.

Nominations were called for from every union in the district, and at the meeting of the Executive Council on December 14th, Brother J. T. Moore was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy for the ensuing term.

A proposition introduced at the last convention, providing for the election of Vice-Presidents by the votes of their respective districts, was referred to the Executive Council without recommendation. Your Executive Council has given careful consideration to this proposition, but has been unable to agree upon any one of the many schemes suggested.

If Vice-Presidents are elected by the votes of their respective districts under the present apportionment, it would mean that a minority of the trade-unionists affiliated with the Federation would elect the majority of the members on the Executive Council. If, on the other hand, the districts were reapportioned according to membership, it would mean that a majority of the Vice-Presidents would have to be selected from San Francisco. We do not believe that either of these alternatives is desired, and have therefore decided to make no recommendations upon the subject.

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
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	562	18	69,000

Report of Membership, 1913-1914.

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1913.....	15	
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1913.....	502	
		517
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....		59
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....		3
Local Unions reinstated during the year.....		1
		580
Withdrawn for unknown reasons.....	2	
Amalgamated with other unions.....	1	
Disbanded	7	
Suspended for non-payment of per-capita tax.....	8	
		18
Organizations in good standing, September 26, 1914.....		562

Approximate membership of unions affiliated during the year.....	3,000
Approximate membership of unions withdrawn, suspended, and disbanded.....	1,000
Net increase	2,000

NEW AFFILIATIONS.

The following sixty-two organizations with an approximate membership of 3000 affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 27, 1913, to September 26, 1914:

Alameda.
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers
No. 33.

Bakersfield.
Butchers No. 193.

Eureka.
Stage Employees No. 552.

Fort Bragg.
Shingle Weavers No. 34.

Fresno.
Steam Engineers No. 336.

Glendale.
Carpenters No. 563.

Lodi.
Carpenters No. 1641.

Los Angeles.
Mailers No. 9.

Marysville.
Bartenders No. 699.
Labor Council.

Napa.
Glove Workers No. 40.
Garment Workers No. 137.

Modesto.
Plasterers No. 429.

Monterey.
Carpenters No. 1451.

Oakland.
Hod Carriers No. 308.

Palo Alto.
Carpenters No. 668.

Pasadena.
Labor Council.

Petaluma.
Machinists No. 575.

Richmond.
Butchers No. 130.
Carpenters No. 642.
Potters No. 89.

Riverbank.
Carpenters No. 1315.

Roseville.
Carpenters No. 1928.

Sacramento.
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers
No. 225.
Butchers No. 498.
Laborers No. 14431.
Press Assistants No. 69.

San Bernardino.
Bartenders No. 558.

San Diego.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No.
102.

Cement Workers No. 152.
Hod Carriers No. 89.
Horseshoers No. 187.
Molders No. 387.
Painters No. 333.

San Francisco.
Bottle Caners No. 10535.
Elevator Conductors & Starters No.
13105.
Garment Cutters No. 45.
Metal Polishers No. 128.
Mold Makers No. 66.
Pavers No. 18.
Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26.
Street & Electric Railway Employees
No. 518.
Tailors' Union No. 400.

San Jose.
Builders, Material Packers & Ship-
pers No. 1.
Electrical Workers No. 332.
Hod Carriers No. 234.
Moving Picture Operators' Aux. 11.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.
Upholsterers No. 82.

San Mateo.
Butchers No. 516.

San Pedro.
Labor Council.

Santa Ana.
Stage Employees No. 538.

Stockton.
Bakers No. 120.
Bootblacks No. 13156.
Electrical Workers No. 591.
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472.
Tailors No. 84.
Material Teamsters No. 425.
Upholsterers & Carpet Mechanics Nos.
62 and 12.

Sutter Creek.
Steam Engineers No. 223.

Tiburon.
Machinists No. 238.

Woodland.
Carpenters No. 1381.

Reinstatements.
Metal Polishers No. 67, Los Angeles.

Withdrawn for Unknown Reasons.

1. Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles.
2. Tailors No. 84, Stockton.

Amalgamated with Other Unions.

1. Carpenters No. 1763 with Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles.

Disbanded.

1. United Laborers No. 14143, Bakersfield.
2. Bootblacks No. 14308, Oakland.
3. Gas Workers No. 10678, Oakland.
4. Bartenders No. 638, Petaluma.
5. Hotel & Bar Porters No. 808, San Diego.
6. Cereal & Flour Mill Employees No. 14245, Stockton.
7. Teamsters No. 201, Vallejo.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax.

1. Plumbers No. 262, Hanford.
2. Leather Workers No. 72, Los Angeles.
3. Drug Clerks No. 472, San Francisco.
4. Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco.
5. Millwrights No. 766, San Francisco.
6. Horseshoers No. 232, San Rafael.
7. Painters No. 714, Santa Barbara.
8. Painters No. 364, Santa Rosa.

CONCLUSION.

Mere words can never express my appreciation for the splendid assistance rendered in the Federation's work by President Haggerty, my other colleagues on the Executive Council and many trade-unionists throughout the State. The shallow critics of our movement who constantly harp upon the shortcomings of the alleged well-paid "labor leader" know little about the thousands of unpaid workers within our ranks who year in and year out cheerfully give their time and talents to further the cause of unionism. Other causes have their faithful, enthusiastic workers and their ardent champions. But where is the modern progressive movement that can boast of a greater number of earnest, intelligent adherents than the trade-union movement?

Our movement is after all nothing but "applied Christianity." The philosophy which proclaimed the sublime truth "that it is impossible to realize the highest good for each until each seeks first the highest good for all" has no more sincere and faithful apostles than the men and women who have pledged allegiance to labor unionism.

The tremendous sacrifices made in times of social and industrial crisis by members of the federations of labor both in the old and new world are but echoes of the great central truth which underlies all true philosophy and inspires all true religion. "The world is my country—to do good is my religion," wrote one who was branded as an infidel and a blasphemer. Yet the noble words of the author of "The Rights of Man" are still ringing down the corridors of Time, and find a response in many hearts to-day.

The Brotherhood of Man is not here—but it is coming, for amidst the strident clamor of sects and factions one clear voice rings ever higher and in the East is seen the dawning flush of a brighter day. We have not yet caught the full meaning of the message which that voice is heralding, and the growing light casts many murky shadows, yet a hope and an inspiration has reached us that can never pass away. We have at least a vision of the glorious possibilities of the coming time when we shall cease our fratricidal strife for moldy crusts and shall sit down as rightful guests on equal terms at the banquet-table which the Power that brought us into being has so bountifully provided for all.

The Brotherhood of Man is not here, but it is surely coming—although no man can say how and when. It may not come in peace, for selfishness, ignorance, and vested wrong will resist its coming to the uttermost. Yet there are those, and they constitute "a great multitude which no man can number out of all nations and kindred and people and tongues" who look with clear eyes through strife and confusion past the struggle that must come to the ultimate goal, for—

"They feel the Earthswing—upward,
They hear the great march—onward."

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 27, 1913, to September 26, 1914, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts.	
Affiliation Fee	\$ 62.00
Per Capita Tax.....	7,858.76
Miscellaneous	39.36
	\$ 7,960.12
Disbursements.	
Fresno Convention	\$ 875.07
Executive Council	247.60
Office Expense	173.60
Organizing	1,876.25
Postage and Mailing.....	259.94
Printing	320.55
Rent	212.50
Salaries	1,936.00
Legislative Work	272.95
Delegate to American Federation of Labor.....	300.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	259.85
Miscellaneous	329.62
Owens' Recall	710.90
	\$ 7,774.83
Recapitulation.	
Balance on hand September 27, 1913.....	\$ 3,228.30
Total receipts for twelve months.....	7,960.12
	\$11,188.42
Total Disbursements	7,774.83
	\$ 3,413.59

Balance on hand September 26, 1914.....\$ 3,413.59

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

The following is a statement in detail of receipts from affiliated unions, September 27, 1913, to September 26, 1914:

Miscellaneous Receipts.	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters at Sacramento.....	\$25.55
Refund on scrip books.....	13.16
Refund on fire insurance65
	\$39.36
Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.	
ALAMEDA.	
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers No. 33.....	\$ 10.00
BAKERSFIELD.	
Bakers No. 146.....	1.86
Bartenders No. 378.....	19.52
Butchers No. 193.....	1.89
Carpenters No. 743.....	20.72
Retail Clerks No. 1217.....	2.90
Cement Workers No. 130.....	2.67
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	3.10
Labor Council	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 550.....	14.15
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	2.90
United Laborers No. 14143.....	1.20
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	3.60
Machinists No. 5.....	2.95
Musicians No. 263.....	6.00
Painters No. 314.....	6.52
Stage Employees No. 215.....	3.64
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	6.38
Tailors No. 339.....	2.05
Typographical No. 439.....	2.86
BERKELEY.	
Carpenters No. 1158.....	17.66
BODIE.	
Miners No. 61.....	2.92
CROCKETT.	
Warehouse Workers No. 537....	6.00
EL CENTRO.	
Typographical No. 707.....	3.92
EUREKA.	
Bartenders No. 406.....	8.47
Carpenters No. 1040.....	8.87
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	2.40
Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	4.55
Federated Trades Council.....	11.00
Machinists No. 540.....	3.35
Painters No. 1034.....	4.33
Timber Workers No. 23.....	3.37
Stage Employees No. 552.....	1.15
Typographical No. 207.....	3.00
FORT BRAGG.	
Shingle Weavers No. 34.....	10.00

FRESNO.

Bakers No. 43.....	6.41
Barbers No. 333.....	6.45
Bartenders No. 566.....	9.60
Carpenters No. 701.....	57.32
Carpenters No. 1496.....	8.94
Retail Clerks No. 170.....	3.32
Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	13.00
Labor Council	11.00
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	1.80
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	5.75
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	3.55
United Laborers No. 14113.....	7.66
Lathers No. 83.....	2.40
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	16.45
Machinists No. 653.....	3.22
Musicians No. 210.....	5.42
Painters No. 294.....	15.00
Plasterers No. 188.....	2.90
Plumbers No. 246.....	7.80
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	2.90
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252...	2.57
Stage Employees No. 158.....	3.86
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	3.10
Teamsters No. 413.....	10.29
Typographical No. 144.....	6.00

GLENDALE.

Carpenters No. 563.....	3.09
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HANFORD.

Carpenters No. 1043.....	8.25
Painters No. 594.....	1.69

KENNETT.

Miners No. 174.....	9.36
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KNOWLES.

Granite Cutters	33.10
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LODI.

Carpenters No. 1641.....	3.00
Plumbers No. 330.....	

LONG BEACH.

Barbers No. 622.....	4.52
Plumbers No. 494.....	3.66

LOS ANGELES.

Amalgamated Carpenters & Joiners	3.45
Bakers No. 37.....	12.15
Barbers No. 295.....	36.25
Bartenders No. 284.....	84.35
Bookbinders No. 63.....	7.77
Carpenters No. 426.....	23.54
Carpenters No. 884.....	4.99
Carpenters No. 1763.....	4.68
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	26.40
Cooks No. 27.....	8.76
Coopers No. 152.....	4.85
Labor Council	8.00
Elevator Constructors No. 18....	1.35
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	2.35
Garment Workers No. 125.....	47.54
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	11.25
Horseshoers No. 24.....	7.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	3.00
Lathers No. 42.....	8.10
Machinists No. 311.....	21.00
Mailers No. 9.....	6.58
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	3.70
Molders No. 374.....	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 150	6.65
Musicians No. 47.....	60.00
Painters No. 350.....	4.68

Photo Engravers No. 32.....	6.50
Pattern Makers	3.15
Plumbers No. 78.....	3.00
Press Feeders No. 37.....	8.10
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	8.85
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831	5.62
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	14.14
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108...	15.16
Shinglers No. 2.....	1.41
Stage Employees No. 33.....	9.60
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	4.84
Stereotypers & Electrotypes No. 58	7.13
Tailors No. 81.....	30.00
Teamsters No. 208.....	3.30
Trunk & Case Workers No. 9..	3.00
Typographical No. 174.....	36.00
Waiters No. 17.....	32.50

MARYSVILLE.

Bartenders No. 699.....	3.34
Carpenters No. 1570.....	11.70
Labor Council	10.00
Painters No. 146.....	2.67
Typographical No. 223.....	4.52

MENLO PARK.

Carpenters No. 828.....	1.70
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MILL VALLEY.

Carpenters No. 1710.....	2.84
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NAPA.

Garment Workers No. 137.....	11.24
Glove Workers No. 40.....	2.25

MODESTO.

Carpenters No. 1697.....	10.80
Painters No. 317.....	1.56
Plasterers No. 429.....	1.13
Plumbers No. 25.....	1.20

MOJAVE.

Bartenders No. 445.....	2.77
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MONTEREY.

Carpenters No. 1451.....	2.61
Plumbers No. 62.....	.72

OAKLAND.

Bakers No. 119.....	20.40
Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	9.60
Barbers No. 134.....	19.20
Bartenders No. 525.....	40.95
Boilermakers No. 233.....	.45
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324..	6.63
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1185..	6.00
Butchers No. 120.....	11.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	65.19
Carpenters No. 1473.....	18.95
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cigarmakers No. 253.....	3.00
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	11.00
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	36.00
Electrical Workers No. 283.....	38.00
Hod Carriers No. 308.....	1.25
Horseshoers No. 45.....	7.95
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	4.55
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	6.84
United Laborers No. 13018.....	9.96
Leather Workers No. 172.....	1.80
Machinists No. 284.....	45.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	7.13
Material Teamsters No. 577.....	28.00
Plumbers No. 444.....	14.40
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	12.00

Stage Employees No. 107.....	3.44	ers No. 118.....	10.64
Steam Engineers No. 507.....	18.00	Butchers No. 498.....	3.85
Steam Engineers No. 533.....	9.00	Cigarmakers No. 238.....	7.00
Street Carmen No. 192.....	72.00	Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	8.00
Tailors No. 266.....	15.00	Electrical Workers No. 36.....	16.70
Team Drivers No. 70.....	43.40	Electrical Workers No. 340.....	6.00
Typographical No. 36.....	23.58	Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
PALO ALTO.			
Carpenters No. 668.....	5.37	Stationary Firemen No. 149.....	5.40
PASADENA.			
Carpenters No. 769.....	16.27	Gas Workers No. 12369.....	3.12
Carpenters No. 1351.....	5.85	Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767	2.90
Cement Workers No. 195.....	1.85	House Raisers & Movers No.	
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	9.88	1231490
Labor Council	5.00	Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers	
Lathers No. 81.....	1.63	No. 230	3.00
Plumbers No. 280.....	4.87	Laborers No. 14431.....	1.75
Typographical No. 583.....	4.75	Lathers No. 109.....	2.50
PETALUMA.			
Barbers No. 419.....	1.90	Laundry Workers No. 75.....	9.50
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335..	3.70	Molders No. 199.....	7.20
Central Labor Council.....	9.00	Moving Picture Operators No. 252	1.34
Machinists No. 575.....	1.40	Musicians No. 12.....	24.00
Musicians No. 439.....	7.34	Press Assistants No. 69.....	1.15
Painters No. 293.....	3.11	Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	6.00
Plumbers No. 478.....	.84	Stage Employees No. 50.....	4.54
Teamsters No. 348.....	7.92	Steam Engineers No. 210.....	4.95
RANDSBURG.			
Miners No. 44.....	3.54	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	
REDLANDS.			
Plumbers No. 364.....	3.44	No. 86	1.56
REDWOOD CITY.			
Cement Workers No. 39.....	2.55	Street Carmen No. 256.....	15.75
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	4.20	Tailors No. 107.....	6.60
RICHMOND.			
Barbers No. 508.....	2.00	Teamsters No. 557.....	6.60
Bartenders No. 595.....	5.88	Material Teamsters No. 803.....	12.00
Boilermakers No. 317.....	10.50	Typographical No. 46.....	24.40
Butchers No. 130.....	2.40	SAN BERNARDINO.	
Carpenters No. 642.....	7.42	Barbers No. 253.....	6.51
Cement Workers No. 138.....	6.00	Bartenders No. 558.....	4.55
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 944.....	4.35
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	3.90	Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No	
Musicians No. 424.....	1.50	673	4.14
Plumbers No. 436.....	10.40	SAN BRUNO.	
Potters No. 89.....	1.75	Carpenters No. 848.....	2.37
General Teamsters No. 420.....	5.70	SAN DIEGO.	
United Laborers No. 13085.....	2.85	Bakers No. 90.....	8.31
Typographical No. 597.....	3.04	Barbers No. 256.....	11.53
RIVERBANK.			
Carpenters No. 1315.....	1.93	Bartenders No. 768.....	14.00
RIVERSIDE.			
Painters No. 780.....	1.76	Bridge & Structural Iron Work-	
Plumbers No. 358.....	1.50	ers No. 102.....	1.20
ROCKLIN.			
Granite Cutters	8.70	Carpenters No. 810.....	52.04
ROSEVILLE.			
Carpenters No. 1928.....	1.10	Cement Workers No. 152.....	1.20
SACRAMENTO.			
Bakers No. 85.....	8.70	Cigarmakers No. 332.....	9.60
Barbers No. 112.....	12.65	Retail Clerks No. 769.....	1.24
Bartenders No. 603.....	23.00	Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No	
Boilermakers No. 94.....	4.80	402	10.37
Bookbinders No. 35.....	6.00	Federated Trades and Labor	
Boxmakers No. 1165.....	2.55	Council	12.00
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Work-		Gas Workers No. 13740.....	1.15
ers No. 225.....	3.04	Hod Carriers No. 89.....	3.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Work-		Horseshoers No. 187.....	1.15
		Lathers No. 260.....	1.20
		Machinists No. 389.....	3.00
		Marble Workers No. 98.....	
		Molders No. 387.....	1.20
		Moving Picture Operators No. 13	1.40
		Musicians No. 325.....	8.01
		Painters No. 333.....	3.48
		Plumbers No. 230.....	9.41
		Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	7.26
		Steam Engineers No. 365.....	2.40
		Tailors No. 277.....	2.26
		Theatrical Stage Employees No.	
		122	3.64
		Typographical No. 221.....	23.87

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alaska Fishermen	120.00	Marble Cutters No. 38.....	16.00
Amalg. Carpenters & Joiners.....	58.50	Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n. of the Pacific.....	84.00
Associated Union of Steam- shovelmen No. 2.....	21.75	Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water- tenders of the Pacific.....	180.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	2.40	Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471	18.00
Bakers No. 24.....	77.00	Metal Polishers No. 128.....	4.79
Bakery Salesmen No. 106.....	6.00	Milkmen No. 8861.....	16.50
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	6.00	Millmen	108.36
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125	20.00	Molders No. 164.....	78.00
Barbers No. 148.....	91.00	Mold Makers No. 66.....	1.81
Bartenders No. 41.....	88.00	Moving Picture Operators No. 162	12.00
Bay & River Steamboatmen.....	60.00	Musicians No. 6.....	78.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	42.00	Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766..	5.50
Beer Drivers No. 277.....	60.00	Office Employees' Ass'n. No. 13188	23.50
Bindery Women No. 125.....	29.75	Painters No. 19.....	164.34
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	2.55	Pattern Makers	19.72
Boilermakers No. 25.....	15.00	Pavers No. 18.....	3.50
Boilermakers No. 205.....	8.80	Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26..	2.60
Bookbinders No. 31.....	24.00	Photo Engravers No. 8.....	10.17
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 216..	16.50	Pile Drivers No. 77.....	44.74
Bottle Caners No. 10535.....	1.50	Plasterers No. 66.....	59.74
Box Makers & Sawyers No. 1156	12.00	Plumbers No. 442.....	60.00
Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158	4.50	Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	36.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	54.00	Press Assistants No. 33.....	25.40
Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 31.....	27.00	Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	28.00
Broom Makers No. 58.....	1.20	Web Pressmen No. 4.....	12.00
Building Material Teamsters No. 216	44.00	Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	240.00
Butchers No. 115.....	36.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 104...	51.00
Carpenters' Union No. 22.....	212.40	Ship Fitters No. 410.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 483.....	144.41	Ship Joiners No. 1100.....	.80
Carpenters No. 1082.....	58.53	Stage Employees No. 16.....	37.20
Carpenters No. 1640.....	10.95	Steam Engineers No. 64.....	40.50
Cement Workers No. 1.....	12.70	Steam Laundry Workers No. 26	143.00
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	30.00	Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29	9.30
Retail Clerks No. 432.....	14.00	Steam & Sprinkler Fitters Help- ers No. 441.....	5.65
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	27.00	Stereo. & Electrotypers No. 29..	9.67
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	21.20	Street & Electric Railway Em- ployees No. 518.....	19.11
Cooks' Union No. 44.....	125.91	Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	9.00
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	84.86	Tailors No. 2.....	18.00
Coopers No. 65.....	24.30	Tailors No. 400.....	2.50
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	65.75	Teamsters No. 85.....	180.00
Elevator Conductors & Starters No. 13105	10.60	Typographical No. 21.....	110.50
Elevator Constructors No. 8...	16.20	Upholsterers No. 28.....	16.20
Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14374	31.96	Varnishers & Polishers No. 134..	23.72
Felt & Composition Roofers No. 25	18.00	Waiters No. 30.....	227.83
Stationary Firemen No. 86.....	24.00	Waitresses No. 48.....	73.13
Garment Workers No. 131.....	60.00	Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	4.25
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	3.17		
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432	2.65	SAN JOSE.	
Gas & Water Workers No. 9840	23.85	Barbers No. 252.....	9.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22....	6.00	Bartenders No. 577.....	16.80
Glove Workers No. 39.....	3.60	Butchers No. 506.....	4.42
United Hatters No. 23.....	3.35	Builders' Material Packers & Shippers No. 1.....	2.20
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	16.50	Cigarmakers No. 291.....	2.40
Housesmiths No. 78.....	50.50	Retail Clerks No. 428.....	4.20
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	11.35	Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	8.24
Janitors No. 10367.....	6.75	Central Labor Council.....	6.00
United Laborers No. 12992.....	96.00	Electrical Workers No. 250.....	4.90
Labor Council	12.00	Electrical Workers No. 332.....	2.20
Leather Workers No. 57.....	4.85	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	2.45
Machine Hands No. 715.....	6.45	United Laborers No. 14190.....	8.18
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00	Lathers No. 144.....	2.85
Mailers No. 18.....	6.77	Laundry Workers No. 33.....	8.15
		Machinists No. 504.....	9.00

Moving Picture Operators No. 11	1.50
Musicians No. 153.....	2.40
Plumbers No. 393.....	7.45
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	3.90
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309...	2.80
Stage Employees No. 134.....	1.16
Street Railway Employees No. 265	27.92
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	15.15
General Teamsters No. 287.....	10.20
Tailors No. 108.....	3.02
Typographical No. 231.....	13.92
Upholsterers No. 82.....	2.70

SAN LEANDRO.

Musicians No. 510.....	5.45
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SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Carpenters No. 1632.....	2.82
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SAN MATEO.

Butchers No. 516.....	1.17
Carpenters No. 162.....	15.59
Cement Workers No. 88.....	2.00
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	1.80
Material Teamsters No. 160....	4.30
Musicians No. 535.....	5.02
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272...	1.20
Typographical No. 624.....	2.85

SAN PEDRO.

Bartenders No. 591.....	5.85
Carpenters No. 1140.....	10.18
Central Labor Council.....	2.00
Longshoremens Nos. 38-18.....	26.80
Painters No. 949.....	2.35

SAN RAFAEL.

Bartenders No. 542.....	2.24
Carpenters No. 35.....	10.11
Labor Council	12.00
Teamsters No. 694.....	1.65

SANTA ANA.

Stage Employees No. 538.....	2.00
Typographical No. 579.....	1.46

SANTA BARBARA.

Barbers No. 560.....	3.30
Carpenters No. 1062.....	11.35
Musicians No. 308.....	6.50
Plumbers No. 114.....	2.39
Typographical No. 394.....	1.32

SANTA CRUZ.

Musicians No. 346.....	6.32
Painters No. 649.....	1.10

SANTA ROSA.

Barbers No. 159.....	3.58
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446..	3.56
Carpenters No. 751.....	9.90
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Federal Labor No. 10185.....	2.00
Musicians No. 292.....	2.97
Paving Cutters No. 31.....	7.36
Plumbers No. 251.....	1.61
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	3.76
Team Drivers No. 417.....	8.01
Typographical No. 557.....	1.75

SKIDOO.

Miners No. 211.....	4.16
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5	6.75
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STOCKTON.

Bakers No. 120.....	2.90
Bartenders No. 403.....	23.50
Blacksmiths No. 48.....	3.15
Bootblacks No. 13156.....	2.20
Butchers No. 127.....	2.90
Carpenters No. 266.....	63.30
Cereal & Flour Mill Employees No. 14245	1.10
Retail Clerks No. 197.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	18.75
Delivery Wagon Drivers No. 427	17.31
Electrical Workers No. 207.....	9.60
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	4.55
Expressmen No. 426.....	1.50
Labor Council	9.00
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 106	5.71
Gas Workers No. 14402.....	.52
United Laborers No. 13116.....	2.44
Laundry Workers No. 72.....	17.70
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472	1.26
Lumber Handlers No. 292.....	8.22
Machinists No. 364.....	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 3	1.20
Painters No. 274.....	8.89
Plasterers No. 222.....	1.80
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	3.00
Plumbers No. 492.....	4.25
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283...	3.55
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	7.68
Street Railway Employees No. 276	12.78
Tailors No. 84.....	1.40
Teamsters No. 22.....	7.22
Material Teamsters No. 425.....	2.92
Theatrical Protective Union No. 90	2.16
Typographical No. 56.....	9.80
Upholsterers & Carpet Mechanics Nos. 62 and 12.....	3.40

SUTTER CREEK.

Miners No. 135.....	35.70
Steam Engineers No. 223.....	1.20

TIBURON.

Machinists No. 238.....	2.48
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TURLOCK.

Carpenters No. 982.....	2.14
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UPLANDS.

Plumbers No. 398.....	1.00
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VALLEJO.

Barbers No. 335.....	5.48
Carpenters No. 180.....	5.33
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	6.60
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	.76
Retail Clerks No. 373.....	2.45
United Laborers No. 11345.....	3.47
Machinists No. 252.....	18.10
Musicians No. 367.....	3.45
Plumbers No. 343.....	3.81
Stage Employees No. 241.....	2.00
Trades and Labor Council.....	12.00

VISTA GRANDE.

Carpenters No. 1913.....	3.05
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WOODLAND.

Carpenters No. 1381.....	4.25
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Total\$7920.76

Disbursements in Detail.

Following is a statement in detail of the Disbursements from September 27, 1913, to September 26, 1914:

FRESNO CONVENTION, 1913.

Jas. E. Hopkins, services on Auditing Committee	\$ 3.50
Don Cameron, services on Auditing Committee	3.50
M. J. McGuire, services on Auditing Committee	3.50
W. E. Pitschke, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Jacob Beckel, Sergeant-at-Arms	21.00
W. Payne, Sergeant-at-Arms... ..	21.00
Miss A. M. Zimmerman, expense of attending convention	50.00
Paul Scharrenberg, fare and expense, \$72.70; miscellaneous convention expense, \$6.80....	79.50
Franklin Printing House, Daily Proceedings, Ballots and Roll Calls	135.75
Gus Olsen, sign for Headquarters	9.00
Fulton Grand Central Hotel... ..	2.75
W. N. Brunt Company, 1000 attendance cards, \$2.00; 400 Metal Badges, \$80.00.....	82.00
Sierra Art & Engraving Company, halftone of convention group	24.17
Postage for Proceedings.....	38.00
James H. Barry Company, 500 Reports of Officers and 1000 Proceedings	331.40
Printing and inserting photo of convention	20.00

Total\$ 875.07

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

F. P. Lamoreux.....	\$ 60.00
John S. Blair.....	8.50
T. J. Vitaich.....	26.60
H. J. Young.....	39.40
Harry Bartley	18.00
W. J. McQuillan.....	25.50
J. D. Baldwin.....	12.00
James E. Hopkins.....	13.70
F. C. Marsh.....	28.20
D. P. Haggerty.....	15.70

Total\$ 247.60

OFFICE EXPENSE.

H. S. Crocker Co., stationery, etc.	\$ 13.45
O'Connell & Davis, stationery, etc.	32.65
Telegrams	50.99
Expressage	3.13
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Phone.	25.28
Jas. A. Himmel, installing electric buzzer	6.00
Thos. McCormick, janitor service	5.00
T. E. Zant, putting up shelf....	2.50
Mission Art Store, framing....	7.20
Copying Resolutions	5.80
Commercial Towel Supply.....	4.15
Johnson & Cleal, painting floor, lettering office door.....	4.60

Daily News, one year's subscription	3.00
Underwood Typewriter Company, rental of machine and stand	5.25
Curtains, Duster and Dust Cloths	4.60
Total	\$ 173.60

ORGANIZING.

Contribution to Migratory Labor Fund (see statement of Fund)	\$1,000.00
Frank Belcher, organizing work, 4 months ending August 31, 1914, salary and expense....	715.55
John Vance Thompson, organizing work, Santa Cruz and Marin County	150.70
George Moody, organizing work, Santa Cruz	10.00
Total	\$1,876.25

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$ 212.64
W. N. Brunt Company, revising and printing mail list.....	6.00
James H. Barry Company, revising and printing mailing list, Jan. 30th, \$30.30; April 29, \$6.30; July 31, \$4.70.....	41.30
Total	\$ 259.94

PRINTING.

W. N. Brunt Company, Oct. 16, 1000 circulars (Immigration), \$14.00; Nov. 29, 1000 clasp envelopes, \$10.00; 1000 sheets, \$2.00; Dec. 29, 2000 Bill Heads, \$5.75; 500 Affiliation blanks, \$2.75; Jan. 30, 1914, 500 second sheets, \$1.25; 600 Resolutions (14th Conv.), \$5.50; Feb. 27, 200 envelopes, \$6.50; 1000 sheets paper, \$1.75; April 29, 12 receipt books, \$6.00; June 30, 2000 large envelopes, \$9.00; July 31, 750 Convention Calls, \$6.75; 1000 second sheets, \$1.75; Aug. 31, 10 receipt books, \$5.00.....	\$ 78.00
James H. Barry Company, Nov. 3, 1913, 1300 Constitutions, \$42.50; 250 circulars (Los Angeles), Dec. 29, \$4.00; stationery for Executive Council, \$37.25; 600 copies minutes (Dec. 14), \$15.00; Feb. 27, 1100 letter heads for Sec'y, \$5.00; Mar. 30, 500 wrappers, \$1.00; April 29, 500 sheets paper, \$1.00; 2000 envelopes, \$8.50; 500 circulars (Pressmen strike), \$4.50; 600 minutes Executive Council (April 12), \$15.00; May 28, 1 electro	

(Boilermakers' label), \$5.00;	
500 removal notices, \$3.00;	
June 30, 1500 envelopes, \$6.00;	
1000 letterheads, \$5.00; 1000	
second sheets, \$2.50; July 31,	
1000 circulars (Santa Cruz),	
\$6.50; 500 circulars (Stockton	
assessment), \$4.50; 1000 circulars	
(Sperry Flour boycott),	
\$6.00; 750 copies minutes Executive	
Council (July 12),	
\$16.80; Aug. 31, 2000 envelopes,	
\$8.00; 750 circulars (Bakers)	
, \$5.00; Sept. 22, 200 envelopes,	
\$8.50.....	\$ 210.55
R. I. Wisler, June 30, 200 bill	
heads, \$5.75; July 31, 3000 credentials,	
\$14.75; 2 voucher	
check books, \$8.75.....	29.25
Eaton & Company, July 14. 50	
circulars (Young)	2.75
Total	\$ 320.55

RENT.

Labor Council Hall Association,	
rent of office in Labor Temple,	
Oct. 1, 1913, to May 15,	
1914	\$ 100.00
Typographical Union, Leo Michelson,	
Treasurer, rent of office in	
Underwood Building,	
May 15, 1914, to October 1,	
1914	112.50
Total	\$ 212.50

SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer,	
Paul Scharrenberg, 12 months	
ending September 30, 1914....	\$ 900.00
Salary of Stenographer, Miss	
A. M. Zimmerman, 12 months	
ending September 30, 1914....	1,000.00
Miss Florence Cameron, stenographic	
work, 12 days ending	
June 6th	36.00
Total	\$1,936.00

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

James H. Barry Company, Oct.	
16, 2000 "Labor Record"....	\$ 47.50
Walter N. Brunt Company, June	
30, 1914, 2750 letters (questioning	
candidates), \$26.50; 1	
typewriter ribbon, \$0.50.....	27.00
F. R. Wall, attorney, opinion in	
re Kennett Miners.....	10.00
California League for Home	
Rule in Taxation, donation..	100.00
Miss K. L. Whalen, stenographic	
work (May 22-23)...	6.00
Miss F. Cameron, stenographic	
work, 13 days ending July 29	
.....	39.00
Miss F. Robinson, stenographic	
work, Aug. 17-18.....	6.00
Theodore Johnson, legislative	
work, 1 week, ending Aug. 22	
Postage "Questioning Candidates"	
.....	12.45
Total	\$ 272.95

DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FED-	
ERATION OF LABOR.	
Patrick Flynn, amount voted by	
last convention	\$ 300.00

Total\$ 300.00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

Rucker-Fuller Desk Company,	
May 19, 1 roll top desk, office	
table and desk chair.....	\$ 103.70
M. Friedman & Company, May	
20, linoleum, rug and 10 chairs	78.35
H. S. Crocker Company, May	
28, 2 cuspidors and mats,	
\$4.50; July 2, filing cabinets	
and book cases, \$57.30; Sept.	
22, 2 sectional book cases,	
\$16.00	77.80
Total	\$ 259.85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mission Trunk Factory, Sept 30,	
1914, 1 trunk.....	\$ 15.50
Globe Electric Works, Dec. 29,	
repairing heater	2.00
American Federation of Labor,	
Jan. 30, 12 months tax to Feb.,	
1915, \$10.00; May 19, Premium	
on Secretary's bond, \$10.00...	20.00
American Association for Labor	
Legislation, Feb. 27, annual	
subscription, \$5.00; May 30,	
subscription to Unemployment	
Publications, \$2.00	7.00
H. J. Young, Fraternal Dele-	
gate to State Building Trades	
Council	5.00
Rand Book Store, 1 copy	
"Boycotts and the Labor	
Struggle"	2.15
Merchants National Safe De-	
posit; May 28, rent of safe	
deposit	3.00
The Survey, July 31, one year's	
subscription	3.00
The Bulletin, Aug. 17, Union	
Shop Edition, 2972 copies....	29.72
Shorthand Reporting Company,	
Sept. 3, transcript of Secretary's	
testimony before U. S.	
Federal Commission on Industrial	
Relations	6.25
Premium on Fire Insurance,	
Aug. 31	1.20
H. S. Crocker Company, July	
2, 100 folders, \$1.40; Sept. 22,	
2 letter trays, \$1.70.....	3.10
Wilson Brothers, May 13,	
moving	9.00
Underwood Typewriter Com-	
pany, April 29, 1 typewriter	
(less allowance)	60.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary,	
(Jan. 30) trips to San Jose	
and Sacramento, \$10.00; (Feb.	
27) trips to San Jose and San	
Mateo, \$6.10; (April 29) trip	
to Sacramento (April 22),	
\$3.00; trip to South (June 24-	
30), \$35.60; 4 trips to Stock-	
ton (Dec. 29, June 12, July 25	

and Sept. 11), \$16.00; (Aug. 31), trip to San Jose, \$2.00...	72.70
Western Pacific Railway Co., 2 scrip books for Secretary (Jan. 26 and June 23).....	60.00
Santa Fe Railway Company, 1 scrip book for Secretary (Aug. 31)	30.00
Total	\$ 329.62

OWENS RECALL.

John Vance Thompson, salary and expense, recall work, Nov. 1, 1913, to March 30, 1914	\$ 328.70
E. M. Hasey, recall work.....	15.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Dec. 29, fares, \$1.50; Jan. 30, 1914,	

fare and expense, \$6.00; Mch. 30, hall rent at Pittsburg and fares for speakers, \$38.65	46.15
F. R. Wall, Jan. 30, legal services	22.00
Henry B. Lister, Feb. 6, legal services	83.10
Charles H. McConaughy, June 30, legal services	23.95
James H. Barry Company, Jan. 30, 10,000 circulars, \$50.00; April 29, 750 circulars, \$7.50.	57.50
Labor Clarion, 500 copies.....	7.00
Richmond Daily News, Mar. 19, 5,000 circulars, \$22.50; special issue, \$100.00.....	122.50
The Bulletin, 500 copies.....	5.00
Total	\$ 710.90

STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND

For the fiscal year ending September 26, 1914.

Receipts.

From California State Federation of Labor.....	\$1,000.00
From Central Labor Council, San Jose	60.00
J. B. Dale, refund on Scrip Books	14.80
Total	\$1,174.80

Disbursements.

J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary* and expense, October 1, 1913, to September 26, 1914, \$1054.75; 2 mileage books,	
[*The American Federation of Labor paid direct to Brother Dale the sum of \$20 per week. The State Federation paid the balance of his salary (making the total \$5.00 per day), also his miscellaneous expenses and railroad and steamship fare.]	

\$60.00; transportation to Fort Bragg and return, \$10.00....	1,124.75
A. Mario, organizing work, Laborers, Sausalito	18.00
R. E. Buckley, organizing work, Laborers, Sausalito	18.00
Total	\$1,160.75

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand, September 27, 1913	\$ 494.98
Receipts, September 27, 1913-September 26, 1914.....	1,074.80
Total	\$1,569.78
Disbursements, September 27, 1913-September 26, 1914.....	1,160.75
Balance, September 26, 1914.\$	409.03

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1914.

To the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor: Greeting.—We, the undersigned Finance Committee appointed by President Haggerty to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 26, 1914, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per report of the Secretary-Treasurer. The cash balance on hand September 26, 1914, is \$3,413.59.

(Signed) D. J. GORMAN,
E. H. HART,
JAMES E. HOPKINS.

WHAT THEY PROMISE TO DO FOR LABOR

INTRODUCTORY.

To the Voters of California, Greeting:

The California State Federation of Labor herewith submits for your information promises and past records of candidates for legislative offices at the coming State election, November 3, 1914.

In explanation of the matters contained in this pamphlet, particular attention is called to the following:

This legislative campaign is conducted under the auspices of the Legislative Conference, which is composed of representatives of the following labor bodies of the State, to wit:

California State Federation of Labor.

State Building Trades Council of California.

Central Labor Councils of the various cities of this State.

Two separate sets of questions have been sent out. Ten questions were submitted to candidates for the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. The first five of said questions were proposed by the American Federation of Labor, which has also furnished the enclosed "Record of Congressmen." The last five questions were proposed by the Legislative Conference for the purpose of bringing more general attention to the wants of Labor in this State with respect to national legislation.

The twelve questions submitted to candidates for the State Legislature were framed for the purpose of eliciting information as to candidates' attitude on matters deemed at this time essential to the well-being and interests of Labor of California.

Those candidates who obtained their nomination by having their names written on the ballot were not questioned and are so marked in the compilation of the various legislative districts.

The names of the winners have been taken from galley proofs at the State Printing Office, and absolute correctness was therefore not obtainable at the time this goes to press.

All replies received to date are recorded herein. Of course, replies from unsuccessful candidates do not appear herein.

The different compilations are presented in the following order:

1. Questions submitted to candidates for U. S. Senate and House of Representatives	Page 91
2. Replies of candidates for U. S. Senate.....	" 91
3. Replies of candidates for House of Representatives.....	" 91
4. Record of Congressmen.....	" 94
5. Questions submitted to candidates for the State Legislature.....	" 99
6. Replies of candidates for State Senate.....	" 99
7. Replies of candidates for Assembly.....	" 102

The complete labor record of members of the 1913 Session of the Legislature was issued last year under the title of "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen." Those who desire full information in regard to the subject should consult said pamphlet. The general estimate of the record of each candidate seeking reelection is shown herein under the terms of excellent, good, fair, poor, bad and very bad. As indicated, however, complete data upon each incumbent's record may be had by consulting the pamphlet previously issued by the State Federation of Labor.

It is hoped that voters in all sections of the State will carefully scrutinize the promises and records of the candidates in their respective districts. It is hoped further, that the result of such scrutiny will help to elect those who desire to give Labor a square deal in the legislation herein proposed, and to defeat those who are opposed to Labor's ideals and aims in the premises.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Chairman,
THEODORE JOHNSON, Secretary,
Legislative Conference.

Dated, San Francisco, California, October 12, 1914.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1. Will you support and vote for a bill which will exempt the voluntary associations of working people and agriculturists from the Sherman Anti-Trust Law?

2. Will you support and vote for a bill regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions differentiating between the normal and constitutional activities of men on the one hand, and property and property rights on the other, and which will carry with it a clearer and a more intelligent definition of the meaning of the term "conspiracy"?

3. Will you urge and vote for a bill providing for a more comprehensive Employers' Liability Law, or for a bill that will insure automatic compensation to employees injured by accident during employment in all interstate commerce?

4. Will you urge and favor a bill which will protect the people of one State from the ruinous competition of contract convict labor in another State?

5. Will you support and vote for a bill that will insure greater safety at sea for passenger and crew of the Merchant Marine; better working conditions for seamen, and the abolition of the present barbarous penal provisions confronting seamen?

6. Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to regulate and limit the practice of courts to declare laws unconstitutional?

7. Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall?

8. Do you favor the right of the people to recall federal judges?

9. Do you favor an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to bar all Asiatics?

10. Do you favor the literacy test for all immigrants to the United States?

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATOR.

JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND (R).

No reply. For his record in Congress, see "Record of Congressmen."

FRANCIS J. HENEY (P).

Yes to all questions. Is of opinion that Congress has power to regulate and limit practice of federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional, and favors such legislation.

JAMES D. PHELAN (D).

Replies amount to yes on questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9; favorable in a general way to 7; undecided as to 10; indicates no opinion on questions 6, 8. Fears he would violate the election laws if he should give any pledge as to a specific bill.

ERNEST UNTERMAN (S).

Yes to all questions.

FREDERICK F. WHEELER (Prohib.).

No reply.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**First Congressional District.**

EDWARD H. HART (R).

No reply.

O. F. MELDON (D).

No reply.

WILLIAM KENT (I).

Yes to all questions except question 1, to which he replies: "Yes, as to labor; No, as to licensing trusts in food stuffs." See record.

Second Congressional District.

JAMES T. MATLOCK (R & P).

No reply.

JOHN E. RAKER (D).

Yes to all questions, except 6, as to which he is doubtful. See record.

W. P. FASSETT (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions, except 2, on which he is not informed.

Third Congressional District.

C. F. CURRY (R, D & P).

No reply. See record.

DAVID T. ROSS (S).

Yes to all questions, except 10, to which he answers, No.

EDWIN F. VAN VLEAR (Prohib.).

No reply.

Fourth Congressional District.

JULIUS KAHN (R & P).

No reply. See record.

HENRY COLOMBAT (D).

Yes to all questions, but doubtful on the last question.

A. K. GIFFORD (S).

No reply.

J. C. WESTENBERG (Prohib.).

Yes to 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10. Favorable to 2, 3; unable to answer 7, 8.

Fifth Congressional District.

JOHN I. NOLAN (R, P & D).

Yes to all questions. See record.

MADS. P. CHRISTENSON (S).

Yes to all questions, except 10, to which he answers, No.

FREDERICK HEAD (Prohib.).

No reply.

Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE H. DERRICK (R).

Favorable to 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10; has not studied question 5; unfavorable to 6, 7, 8.

J. A. ELSTON (P).

Yes to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10; doubtful on 1, 8; No to 6 and 7, as to which he follows platform of National Progressive Party.

HOWARD H. CALDWELL (S).

Yes to all questions.

H. E. WOLCOTT (Prohib.).

Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; qualified yes to 9, 10; No on questions 7, 8.

Seventh Congressional District.

A. M. DREW (R).

Yes to questions 2, 3, 5, 9, 10; favorable to 1, 4; No to questions 6, 7, 8.

DENVER S. CHURCH (D).

No reply. See record.

HARRY M. MCKEE (S).

Yes to all questions.

DON A. ALLEN (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Eighth Congressional District.

EVERIS A. HAYES (R).

No reply. See record.

L. D. BOHNETT (P & D).

No reply. Poor record at 1911 Session; better at 1913 Session.

JOSEPH MERRITT HORTON (Prohib.).

Yes to 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10; subject to condition that bills be drafted suitable to his opinion. Doubtful on 5; No to question 6.

Ninth Congressional District.

FRANK C. ROBERTS (R).

No reply.

CHARLES H. RANDALL (D, Prohib.).

Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10; favorable to 2, 9; good record at 1911 Session of Assembly.

CHARLES W. BELL (P).

Yes to all questions, except question 6, as to which he is unable to say until he sees the amendment to be drafted. See record.

HENRY A. HART (S).

Yes to all questions.

Tenth Congressional District.

H. Z. OSBORNE (R).

No reply.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS (P).

No reply. See record.

NATHAN NEWBY (D).

Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; favorable to 9; No to questions 6, 7, 8, 10.

RALPH L. CRISWELL (S).

Yes to all questions.

HENRY CLAY NEEDHAM (Prohib.).

No reply.

Eleventh Congressional District.

JAMES C. NEEDHAM (R).

Has promised to reply after investigating his own record. See record.

JAMES S. EDWARDS (P).

Yes to 3, 4, 5, 7, 8; No to 1, 10; uncertain as to 9; omits to answer 2, 6.

WILLIAM KETTNER (D & P).

Stands on his record and says he voted with labor men like John I. Nolan of the Fifth Congressional District. See record.

KASPAR BAUER (S).

Yes to all questions except 9, to which he replies No.

RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM CALIFORNIA ON MEASURES ADVOCATED BY LABOR.

1. On January 27, 1906—Repeal of the Federal Eight-Hour law on the Isthmus of Panama. This bill was vigorously opposed by Labor, but it passed the House on a vote of 120 "yeas" to 110 "nays," 11 answering "present," and 105 "not voting."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Joseph R. Knowland		Julius Kahn
James C. Needham		Everis A. Hayes
Sylvester C. Smith		

John E. Raker, William Kent, Wm. D. Stephens, Chas. W. Bell, Denver S. Church, Chas. F. Curry, William Kettner and John I. Nolan were not members at that time.

2. On December 6, 1906—Anti-Compulsory Pilotage bill by Littlefield of Maine. This measure was also opposed by Labor. It failed to pass the House.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Smith	Knowland	
	Kahn	
	Hayes	
	Needham	

John E. Raker, William Kent, Wm. D. Stephens, Chas. W. Bell, Denver S. Church, Chas. F. Curry, William Kettner and John I. Nolan were not members at that time.

3. February 18, 1907—Hours of Service bill for railroad employees. The satisfactory La Follette bill passed by the Senate was ignored by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, and a very objectionable substitute by Esch of Wisconsin was reported out of the committee and pressed to a vote, under suspension of the rules, which required a two-thirds majority in order to pass a bill. This Esch substitute was vigorously opposed by Labor. The measure failed to get sufficient votes under the rules to pass it.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Knowland		Kahn
Hayes		
Needham		
Smith		

John E. Raker, William Kent, Wm. D. Stephens, Chas. W. Bell, Denver S. Church, Chas. F. Curry, William Kettner and John I. Nolan were not members at that time.

4. March 1, 1907—The Ship Subsidy bill. This bill as passed by the House included a very objectionable conscription provision injuriously affecting seamen. This measure, and the conscription feature particularly, has always been vigorously opposed by Labor.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Knowland		
Kahn		
Hayes		
Needham		
Smith		

John E. Raker, William Kent, Wm. D. Stephens, Chas. W. Bell, Denver S. Church, Chas. F. Curry, William Kettner and John I. Nolan were not members at that time.

5. April 6, 1908—Employers' Liability bill, affecting employees on railroads engaged in interstate commerce. This bill was favored by Labor and it passed the House with but one dissenting vote.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Knowland		Hayes
Kahn		
Needham		
Smith		

Raker, Kent, Stephens, Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

6. On May 9, 1908—The Child Labor bill for the District of Columbia passed the House without a dissenting vote. It was strongly urged by Labor.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Kahn		Knowland
Hayes		
Needham		
Smith		

Raker, Kent, Stephens, Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

7. On May 11, 1908—A joint resolution passed the House disapproving certain laws enacted by the Legislature of New Mexico, the effect of which would have been a denial of justice to the injured parties in personal injury cases. This measure was practically an employers' liability bill and was advocated by Labor.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Knowland		
Kahn		
Hayes		
Smith		
Needham		

Raker, Kent, Stephens, Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

8. On December 12, 1908—Compulsory Investigation of Labor Disputes. This bill was opposed by Labor because it was considered a step towards compulsory arbitration. It failed to pass the House.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Smith	Knowland	Needham
	Kahn	
	Hayes	

Raker, Kent, Stephens, Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

9. On June 2, 1910, the House, while in Committee of the Whole, adopted the following amendment by Hughes of New Jersey, in the section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, making appropriation for the prosecution of violations of the Anti-Trust law. This proviso was favored by Labor:

"Provided further, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of Labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof NOT IN ITSELF UNLAWFUL."

On June 9, 1910, this proviso was stricken from the bill when it was reported to the Senate by the Appropriation Committee. On a record vote of 34 "ayes," 16 "nays" and 42 "not voting," the Senate sustained the action of the Appropriation Committee.

On June 21, 1910, a motion was made in the House to instruct the conferees to insist upon disagreeing with the Senate. The motion carried by a vote of 154 "ayes" to 105 "nays," 12 answering "present," and 119 "not voting." This record vote in the House was an endorsement of its former action in favor of the Hughes amendment when it was added to the bill while the House was in Committee of the Whole.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Hayes	Knowland	Kahn
	Needham	
	Smith	

Raker, Kent, Stephens, Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

On June 23, 1910, the conferees reported to the House a disagreement on this proviso and recommended "that the House recede and concur," which meant that the House agree with the Senate and eliminate the Hughes proviso from the bill. The motion carried by a vote of 138 "ayes" to 130 "nays," 16 answering "present," and 105 "not voting." By this vote the House of Representatives repudiated its former actions taken on June 2 and June 21, when it adopted the Hughes amendment and instructed its conferees to retain it in the bill. This last vote was the determining factor in which the House of Representatives placed itself on record as being opposed to any organization or individual making an organized effort to increase wages, to reduce hours, or to better the conditions of Labor—organized or

unorganized—without running the risk of criminal prosecution under the provision of the Anti-Trust law. On this final and most important vote, the California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Knowland	Hayes	Kahn
Needham		
Smith		

Raker, Kent, Stephens, Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

10. On March 28, 1912—The Match bill came up in the House. This bill, which will stop the ravages of "Phossy Jaw" among match workers, was advocated by Labor.

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Raker		Kent
Hayes		Knowland
Needham		Kahn
Stephens		Smith

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

11. On April 2, 1912—The Children's Bureau bill came up in the House. This was also favored by Labor. The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Raker		Kent
Hayes		Knowland
Needham		Kahn
Stephens		Smith

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

12. On May 13, 1912—Popular Election of United States Senators, favored by Labor. The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Raker		Needham
Kent		Smith
Knowland		
Kahn		
Hayes		
Stephens		

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members of that Congress.

13. On May 14, 1912, The Clayton Injunction bill, H. R. 23635, acceptable to the American Federation of Labor, limiting the issuance of injunctions, came up in the House. On the final passage of this bill the California Representatives voted as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Raker	Stephens	Kahn
Kent		Smith
Knowland		
Hayes		
Needham		

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

14. On July 17, 1912—The Clayton Contempt bill, which has been urged by Labor and which regulates the procedure of courts in direct and indirect contempt, came up in the House. This bill passed the House by a vote of 233 "ayes," 18 "nays," 11 answering "present," and 127 "not voting."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Raker		Knowland
Kent		Hayes
Stephens		Needham
		Smith

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

15. On December 17, 1912—The Immigration bill containing the Literacy Test for immigrants, which was favored by Labor, was before the House and passed by a vote of 201 "ayes," 61 "nays," 3 answering "present," and 123 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Hayes, Everis A.	Kahn, Julius	Knowland, Jos. R.
Kent, Wm.		
Raker, John E.		
Stephens, Wm. D.		

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

16. On February 19, 1913, the House took up for consideration the passage of the Immigration bill with the Literacy Test, over President Taft's veto. It failed to carry the necessary two-thirds vote for such an over-ruling, the vote being 213 "ayes," 114 "nays," 2 answering "present," and 52 "not voting."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Hayes	Kahn	
Kent		
Knowland		
Raker		
Stephens		

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan, not members at that time.

17. On March 1, 1913, the bill granting Compensation for Injuries to Workmen engaged in interstate commerce, passed the House by a vote of 218 "ayes," 81 "nays," 2 answering "present," and 80 "not voting."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Hayes	Raker	
Kahn		
Kent		
Knowland		
Stephens		

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan were not members at that time.

18. On March 4, 1913—The House passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill over President Taft's veto, by a vote of 264 "ayes," 48 "nays," 3 answering "present," and 66 "not voting." President Taft had vetoed this bill because it contained the following provisos favored by Labor:

"Provided, however, That no part of this money shall be expended in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of Labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, NOT IN ITSELF UNLAWFUL: provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who cooperate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Hayes		Kahn
Kent		Knowland
Raker		
Stephens		

Bell, Church, Curry, Kettner and Nolan, not members at that time.

19. On April 21, 1913—The Sundry Civil bill, which was reintroduced in the 63rd Congress, and which also contained the above provisos, came up in the House. On the special rule to consider this bill a record vote was taken and the Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Church	Bell	Kent
Kettner	Curry	Knowland
Nolan	Hayes	
Raker	Kahn	
	Stephens	

On the final passage of this bill through the House no record vote was taken.

20. On February 4, 1914—The House of Representatives again passed the Immigration bill, containing the Literacy Test, advocated by the organizations of labor. Two votes were taken on that occasion—one on the motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the Literacy Test, at which time the California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
	In favor.	
Kahn	Bell	
	Church	
	Curry	
	Hayes	
	Kent	
	Kettner	
	Knowland	
	Nolan	
	Raker	
	Stephens	

When that motion failed to carry, the bill was then placed before the House and passed by a vote of 252 "ayes" to 126 "nays."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Bell	Kahn	
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kent		
Kettner		
Knowland		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

21. On March 4, 1914—The Convict Labor bill passed the House by a vote of 302 "ayes," 3 "nays," 4 answering "present," and 123 "not voting."

The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

Ayes.	Nays.	Not Voting.
Bell		
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kahn		
Kent		
Kettner		
Knowland		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

March 19, 1914.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE SENATE AND THE ASSEMBLY.

1. When there is conflict between human rights and property rights, will you give preference to the former?
2. Are you in favor of prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
3. Are you in favor of abolishing the property qualification of jurors?
4. Do you favor a system whereby voters absent from their precincts may nevertheless be enabled to cast their ballots at State elections?
5. Are you in favor of granting a jury trial in cases of contempt of court in labor disputes?
6. Do you favor a more liberal appropriation for university extension work, with a view of bringing the State university nearer to the needs of the working people?
7. Under the present compensation act injured employees must wait two weeks before being allowed any compensation. Do you favor reducing such waiting period from two weeks to one week?
8. Do you favor stringent State regulation of private detectives and private armed guards?
9. Do you favor amending the alien land law by eliminating the leasing clause?
10. Do you favor protective legislation for those engaged in the manufacture and handling of Portland cement?
11. Do you believe that the State should provide work for residents during periods of general unemployment?
12. Do you favor a State constitutional amendment to regulate and limit the practice of courts to declare laws unconstitutional?

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE.

Second Senatorial District.

E. C. BONNER (R).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12; doubtful on 2, 3, 7, 9.

WILLIAM B. SHEARER (D).

No reply. Bad record as Assemblyman at 1913 Session (4 good votes, 7 bad votes, absent 12 roll-calls).

Fourth Senatorial District.

CLAUDE F. PURKITT (R, D & Prohib.).

No reply.

ERNEST WEYAND (P).

Yes to all questions, except question 2, as to which he is doubtful.

ARTHUR G. FULTZ (S).

Yes to all questions.

Sixth Senatorial District.

LOUIS TARKE (R).

Yes to questions 1, 6, 8, 11; No to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12; doubtful on 7.

W. E. DUNCAN JR. (P & D).

No reply.

ALVA P. MACY (Prohib.).

No reply.

Eighth Senatorial District.

CHARLES F. FURY (R).

No reply.

HERBERT W. SLATER (P & D).

Stands on his record as Assemblyman, which was fair at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

W. I. BEESON (Prohib.).

Will not pledge himself to specific questions.

Tenth Senatorial District.

REUBEN C. PARDOE (R).

No reply.

J. W. STUCKENBRUCK (D).

No reply. Good record at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

JOHN T. LEWIS (P).

Excellent record at 1911 Session.

R. A. HAWLEY (S).

Yes to all questions, except 6 and 9, which he omits to answer.

KENT WATSON (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Twelfth Senatorial District.

A. P. FERGUSON (R & P).

Unable and unwilling to answer either Yes or No on the questions.

L. J. MADDUX (D).

No reply.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.

GEORGE J. HANS (R).

No reply. Excellent record at 1911 Session, but poor record at 1913 Session.

SAMUEL POORMAN JR. (P & D).

No reply.

M. L. KERN (S).

Not questioned.

JOHN M. NEAD (Prohib).

Yes to all questions.

Sixteenth Senatorial District.

EDWARD J. TYRRELL (R, P & D).

No reply. Good record at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

C. McCARRON (S).

Yes to all questions.

WIRT LUCAS (Prohib).

Yes to all questions.

Eighteenth Senatorial District.

GUS HARTMAN (R).

No reply.

DOMINICK J. BEBAN (P).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

WILLIAM F. BURBANK (D).

Yes to 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11. Less favorable on 2, 3, 7, 9. Non-committal on 12.

HUGO ERNST (S).

Yes on all questions, except 9, as to which he favors either total exclusion or equal privileges if admitted.

Twentieth Senatorial District.

WILLIAM S. SCOTT (R & P).

Stands on his record at the 1913 Session, which is excellent.

JOSEPH P. HAYES (D).

Yes to all questions.

PETER HOY (S).

Yes to all questions, except 8, to which he answers No; 10, as to which he is undecided; and 9, which he omits to answer.

Twenty-second Senatorial District.

EDWARD J. D. NOLAN (R).

No reply. Excellent record at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

JOHN JOSEPH CROWLEY (P & D).

Yes to all questions, except 4, to which he replies No.

H. F. SAHLENDER (S).

Yes to all questions, except 9, as to which he believes that "all land should be socially owned."

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District.

LAWRENCE J. FLAHERTY (R & P).

Yes to all questions.

CHARLES J. POWERS (D).

Yes to all questions.

W. C. SHEPARD (S).

Yes to all questions, except 10, which is misunderstood.

Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

W. F. CHANDLER (P).

No reply. Bad record at 1911 Session, and worse at 1913 Session.

GEO. L. WARLOW (D).

Yes to all questions, except 12, as to which he is doubtful.

ORVILLE S. HECOX (Prohib).

Yes to all questions, except 10, which he does not understand.

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.

HERBERT C. JONES (R, P & D).

No reply. Poor record at 1913 Session.

Thirtieth Senatorial District

LYMAN M. KING (R & P).

Yes to all questions.

NOAH LEE LEVERING (D & Prohib.).

No reply.

EDWARD J. ROHRER (S).

Says: "Your questioning is mere piffle," and advocates the election of the Socialist ticket.

Thirty-second Senatorial District.

J. L. C. IRWIN (P & D).

No reply.

RAYMOND N. HENDERSON (S).

Yes to all questions.

CHARLES SHARP (Prohib.).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11. No to questions 3, 7, 9. Doubtful on 2, 12.

Thirty-fourth Senatorial District.

HENRY STANLEY BENEDICT (R, P & D).

No reply. Poor record at 1911 Session and equally poor if not worse at the 1913 Session.

JOHN M. BENJAMIN (S).

Yes to all questions.

THOMAS O. SANDERSON (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions except 9, which he opposes, because land may lie idle if not leased to aliens.

Thirty-sixth Senatorial District.

RUPERT B. TURNBULL (R).

Yes to 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11. No to 9, 12. Doubtful on 2.

WILLIAM J. CARR (P).

No reply. Poor record at 1913 Session.

J. NELSON NEVIUS (D).

Yes to 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. No to 9. Doubtful on 1, 2, 3, 12. Has no opinion on 8.

PATRICK H. QUINN (S).

Yes to all questions.

GEORGE S. YARNALL (Prohib.).

No reply.

Thirty-eighth Senatorial District.

J. W. BALLARD (R).

Does not reply specifically, quotes two maxims indicating his general attitude: "Who is governed least is governed best," and "The greatest good to the greatest number."

WM. FRANKLIN CRONEMILLER (P, D & Prohib.).

No reply.

WILLIAM FRANCIS IRELAND (S).

Yes to all questions.

Fortieth Senatorial District.

LESTER D. WELCH (R).

Unable to state his position on some of the questions; his "attitude towards labor one of honest friendship."

EDGAR A. LUCE (P & D).

Yes to all questions except 2, on which he is doubtful.

ALBERT G. ROGERS (S).

Yes to all questions.

E. E. DOTSON (Prohib.).

Questions and answers returned to him as he feared having violated the State law by answering.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.**First Assembly District.**

JAMES R. McGREW (R).

No reply.

H. B. REAM (D).

No reply.

HIRAM THOMAS WHITLEY (S).

No reply.

Second Assembly District.

JOHN F. QUINN (R & D).

No reply.

G. A. JASPER (P & Prohib).

Not questioned.

GEORGE KEELING (S).

Yes to all questions, excepting question 8, as to which he favors abolition instead of regulation. As to question 7, he deems more important to prevent discrimination against married men.

Third Assembly District.

C. C. McCRAY (R).

No reply.

LESLIE ALWARD (P).

Not questioned.

J. A. HUBBARD (D).

Not questioned.

RAYMOND A. TISDALE (S).

Yes to all questions.

Fourth Assembly District.

A. F. SHARTEL (R & P).

No reply. Excellent record at last session except on the Cement Bill.

L. N. PABST (D).

Not questioned.

P. E. HARBAUGH (S).

Not questioned.

Fifth Assembly District.

ELMER L. SISSON (R, P & D).

No reply.

Sixth Assembly District.

J. A. PETTIS (R).

No reply.

T. J. WELDON (D).

Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12. Doubtful on 2, 10, 11. Poor record at last session; voted against Cement Bill, Workmen's Compensation Act, and Child Labor law.

P. E. WILLIAMSON (Prohib).

Yes to all questions except 10, to which he replies No.

Seventh Assembly District.

O. W. MARCH (R).

No reply.

GEO. O. MILLER (P).

No reply.

B. B. MEEK (D).

Not questioned.

GEORGE K. BACON (Prohib).

Yes to all questions, except 2 and 3, to which he replies No, and 7, to which he is opposed but has no definite views.

Eighth Assembly District.

A. H. WHITE (R).

No reply.

W. W. RUSSELL (P).

Yes to all questions except 10, which he does not understand.

L. N. TABLER (D).

No reply.

C. W. HATCHER (S).

Yes to all questions.

Ninth Assembly District.

FRANK M. RUTHERFORD (R, P & D).

No reply. Excellent record at the 1911 session, with only one bad vote.

FRANK ALBERT TAYLOR (S).

No reply.

Tenth Assembly District.

H. J. WIDENMANN (R, P & D)

Yes to questions 1, 3, 6, 8. No to questions 2, 4, 5, 10, 11. His position on 7, 9, 12 uncertain.

MARY E. LUPER (S).

No reply.

Eleventh Assembly District.

BISMARCK BRUCK (R & D).

No reply.

W. J. STEARNS (P).

Yes to all questions, except 2, 3 and 5, to which he replies No.

CHARLES L. HESSE (S).

Yes to all questions, but omits to reply to question 2.

JAMES M. PALMER (I).

Not questioned. Poor record at 1913 session. (On 23 important roll calls cast 8 good and 8 bad votes, absent 7 times.)

Twelfth Assembly District.

KNOX BOUDE (R & P).

Yes to all questions.

G. W. LIBBY (D).

Yes to all questions. Fair record at 1913 session. Replies to answers indicate improvement in his attitude toward Labor.

EMILIE M. SKOE (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions, except 9, as to which candidate will inquire.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

DONALD E. CRUZAN (R).

No reply.

EDWARD W. MORRIS (P).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12. No to questions 3, 9. Doubtful on 2, 11.

GEORGE W. SALISBURY (D).

Yes to all questions.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

WALTER W. CHENOWETH (R).

No reply.

STEPHEN WHEELER DOWNEY (P).

Yes to all questions except question 9, as to which he will get more information.

ALWIN L. HEIM (S).

Yes to all questions.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

JOHN IRWIN (R).

No reply.

LEE GEBHARDT (P).

No reply.

CHARLES E. HOFFMAN (D).

Yes to all questions.

W. G. ERHARDT (S).

Yes to all questions.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

W. R. GALE (R).

Yes to questions 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12. No to 3. Does not understand 4, 10. Not clear on 2, and would restrict 11 to citizens.

S. G. BEACH (P & Prohib).

Not questioned.

R. I. KERR (D).

Not questioned.

D. W. THORNE (S).

Yes to all questions.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

J. E. MANNING (R).

Will not pledge himself to any specific legislation.

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON (I).

Not questioned.

CHAPMAN LEIGH (D).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. No to questions 2, 3, 5, 7.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

WILLIAM R. SHARKEY (R & P).

No reply.

CLARE D. HORNER (D).

No reply.

M. IVERSEN (S).

Yes to all questions except question 7, which he does not understand, whether or not it is for the benefit of the working class.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

GEORGE W. ASHLEY (R).

No reply.

J. M. BIGGER (P).

Not questioned.

FRANK A. HENNING (D).

No reply.

THOMAS CANFIELD HAWLEY (S).

Yes to all questions, except 9, to which he replies No as he understands it.

Twentieth Assembly District.

ORRIN S. HENDERSON (R).

States his constituents are able to judge him on his past stand on public questions.

H. C. STANLEY (P).

No reply.

LAWRENCE EDWARDS (D).

No reply.

ANDREW JOHN MADDEN (S).

Omits to answer 7, yes to all other questions.

ROBERT G. ROGERS (Prohib).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. Doubtful on 2, 10. Unfavorable to 2, 3, 9.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

WALTER A. McDONALD (R, P & D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at sessions of 1911 and 1913.

THOMAS F. FEELEY (S).

No reply.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

WILLIAM P. KENNEDY (R & P).

Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. No to question 4. On question 9, favors the "amending of the law." Refers to his record at the 1911 Session, which was excellent.

JOHN J. FORD, Jr. (D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at the 1913 Session.

ROLLAR ALLEN (S).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

JAMES J. RYAN (R & P).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

JOHN FRANCIS McCARTHY (D).

Yes to all questions.

ROSE C. WALKER (S).

Yes to all questions except 9, to which the reply reads that "all land should be socially owned."

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

WILLIAM M. COLLINS (R, P & D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

HARRY W. HARTMAN (S).

No reply.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

CHAS. W. GODSIL (R).

Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11. Indefinite on 2 and 12. Misunderstands question 10.

JOSEPH A. KENDRICK (P).

No reply.

WILLIAM C. McCARTHY (D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

HENRY WARNECKE, Jr. (S).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

J. J. HAYES (R).

Yes to all questions.

GEO. E. BRADLEY (P).

Yes to all questions.

ROY FELLOM (D).

Yes to all questions.

D. F. PEMBERTON (S).

No reply.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

ROBT. W. NEAL (R).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. No to question 3. On 2 satisfied with present laws. Unable to answer 10.

NICHOLAS J. PRENDERGAST (P).

Yes to all questions.

E. P. WALSH (D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1911 and 1913 Sessions.

WILLIAM HENRY EASTMAN (S).

Yes to all questions except 9, as to which he believes all lands should be socially owned.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

JAMES J. McDONALD (R).

Yes to all questions.

LOUIS F. ERB (P).

No reply.

J. CHARLES FLUGGER (D).

Yes to all questions, except to 2, as to which he is non-committal, and 10, which he is unable to answer.

JOHN M. REYNOLDS (S).

Yes to all questions except 9, as to which he is not informed.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

EUGENE E. PFAEFFLE (R).

Yes to all questions, except on question 3, to which he replies: "Yes in criminal cases," and on 12 on which he is undecided.

HARRY F. MORRISON (P).

Yes to all questions.

JAMES JOSEPH BYRNES (D).

Yes to all questions.

M. H. MORRIS (S).

No reply.

Thirtieth Assembly District.

MARION D. COHN (R).

Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12. No on question 4. Doubtful on questions 9 and 11. Knows nothing about 10 but favors safety for workingmen.

JOSEPH EDMUND MARRON (P & D).

Yes to all questions.

WM. F. DeWITT (S).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-first Assembly District.

MILTON L. SCHMITT (R).

No reply. Very bad record at the 1913 Session—4 good votes, 9 bad votes, and absent on 10 roll-calls.

C. A. DeCAMP (P).

No reply.

CHARLES P. EELLS (D).

No reply.

LOUIS LAGOMARSINO (S).

Yes to all questions, except 9, to which he replies that all lands should be socially owned.

Thirty-second Assembly District.

FRANK N. RODGERS (R).

No reply. Excellent record at the 1911 Session.

ROBERT HARRISON CAREY (P).

Yes to all questions except 9, which he does not favor "at this time."

JOHN T. FLEMING (D).

Yes to all questions.

LE ROY H. BEAR (S).

Yes to all questions except 8, to which he replied: "No—that is to give legal sanction to such," and 9, as to which he believes the lands should be socially owned.

Thirty-third Assembly District.

VICTOR J. CANEPA (R, P & D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at the 1913 Session.

MARTIN L. AHL (S).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

CHESTER H. HATCH (R).

No reply.

GEO. BECK (D).

Replies: "From the experience I had last session I have made up my mind not to tie myself up by answering any questions what I will do or will not do." On 23 important roll-calls at last session, he cast 11 good votes, 7 bad votes, and was absent 5 times.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

PAUL J. ARNERICH (R).

No reply.

ALFRED MORGENSTERN (P & D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at the 1913 Session.

SHELDON W. SHAFER (S).

Yes to all questions except 7 and 9, as to which he is not informed.

ABBIE J. FORBES (Prohib).

Yes to questions 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. No to 6, and not prepared to answer 3, 5 and 9.

HENRY F. SCHLICHTING (I).

Not questioned.

Thirty-sixth Assembly District.

W. W. CRIBBINS (R).

No reply.

HARRY A. ENCELL (P).

No reply.

FRANCIS ST. J. FOX (D).

Yes to questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Is favorable to 1, 2 and 8. No to question 12.

C. ALWARD TOBEY (S).

Yes to all questions.

ELLEN M. KERR (Prohib).

No reply.

Thirty-seventh Assembly District.

MONTELL TAYLOR (R).

No reply.

WM. J. HAYES (D).

No reply.

WILLIAM T. SATTERWHITE (P).

Yes to all questions. Thinks constitutional amendment required on 5.

MORRIS GREEN (S).

Yes to all questions except 9, as to which he is not posted.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY (Prohib).

Yes to all questions except 9, as to which he is not informed.

Thirty-eighth Assembly District.

LOUIS SCHAFFER (R).

Yes to 6, 8, 9, 11. Conditional yes to 1, 2, 4, 5, 7. No to 3, 12. Misunderstands question 10.

DANIEL FERGUSON (P & D).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at the 1913 Session.

H. C. TUCK (S).

No reply.

AUGUSTIN C. DALY (Prohib).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-ninth Assembly District.

F. W. ANDERSON (R & P).

Yes to all questions, with the reservation that replies to questions 2, 5, 12 are "according to his understanding of them."

D. M. STEWART (D).

Not questioned.

H. G. STROWENJANS (S).

Yes to all questions.

HAROLD W. MEADS (Prohib).

Yes to all questions.

Fortieth Assembly District.

GEORGE GELDER (R & P).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

LESLEY A. LODGE (D).

Yes to all questions.

WILLIAM D. PATTERSON (S).

Yes to all questions; on question 8 favors abolishment and not regulation.

ALLISON P. WIESTER (Prohib).

No reply.

FREDERICK J. GOBLE (I).

Not questioned.

Forty-first Assembly District.

C. C. YOUNG (R, P & D).

No reply. Three bad votes at 1911 Session, and 9 bad votes at 1913 Session. Record not improving, going from poor to bad.

EDEL HECHT (S).

Yes to all questions, except 9, on which he will vote according to his party.

JAMES O. DAVIS (Prohib).

Yes to all questions, except question 2, which is qualified, and 3 and 9, to which he answers No.

Forty-second Assembly District.

HENRY WARD BROWN (R).

No reply. Record is improving. At 1911 Session he cast 3 bad votes on 16 important roll-calls, and at 1913 Session he cast only 2 bad votes on 21 important roll-calls.

CHARLES M. MORSE (P).

Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12. Uncertain on 2, 5, 9. Thinks 7 not necessary at present.

H. N. ROYDEN (D).

Yes to all questions.

Forty-third Assembly District.

HAROLD E. McPHERSON (R & P).

No reply.

EDWARD J. KELLY (D).

Yes to questions 4, 6, 7, 8. Favorable to 11. Cannot answer 1, 10. No to questions 2, 3, 5, 9, 12.

FRANK R. BRENTLINGER (S).

Will support measures in Socialist platform.

Forty-fourth Assembly District.

T. M. WRIGHT (R & P).

Replies that he will not be pledged on any question. Refers to his record as union man and employer of union labor.

Forty-fifth Assembly District.

D. R. HAYES (R).

No reply. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

EGERTON D. LAKIN (P).

No reply.

ELIJAH MILLER (D).

Yes to all questions except 9, to which he replies: "No, I would make the law apply to all aliens alike."

Forty-sixth Assembly District.

LEWIS L. DENNETT (R & P).

Answers yes to question 1, but practically retracts by declaring in favor of property rights on question 2. Yes to 6, 8, 9; favorable to 10, 11; no to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12.

DAVID W. TULLOCH (D).

No reply. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

WILLIAM H. LOCKWOOD (S).

Yes to all questions.

MARY M. ELMORE (Prohib).

No reply.

Forty-seventh Assembly District.

GEO. A. CLARKE (R).

Yes to all questions, with qualifying statements regarding 4 and 10. See record of 1913 Session.

MAURICE B. BROWNE (D & P).

No reply.

F. H. FRENCH (S).

No reply.

Forty-eighth Assembly District.

A. E. BOYCE (R & D).

Not questioned.

S. G. BUTTON (S).

Yes to all questions.

MARGARET C. COLEMAN (Prohib).

Yes to all questions.

Forty-ninth Assembly District.

EDWARD STANTON ELLIS (R & D).

No reply.

Fiftieth Assembly District.

L. D. SCOTT (R).

Not questioned.

CHAS. ERICKSON (P).

No reply.

J. R. GOULD (D).

Yes to all questions except 10, which he says he is not qualified to answer, and 7, to which he replies No.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSEN (S).

No reply.

HENRY M. McKNIGHT (Prohib).

Yes to all questions except 9 and 10, on which he is not positive.

Fifty-first Assembly District.

HAYDEN F. JONES (R).

No reply.

T. R. THOMSON (P).

Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11. His position doubtful on questions 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12.

HENRY HAWSON (D).

Yes to all questions except 12, to which he is opposed.

JOSEPH J. BALLAM (S).

No reply.

LOUIS REINHEIMER (Prohib).

No reply.

Fifty-second Assembly District.

L. B. CARY (R & P).

No reply. Very bad record at 1913 Session.

ROY C. TRABER (D).

No reply (as the reply which was received was not written by himself, nor did it appear to have been authorized.)

J. F. BUTLER (Prohib).

Yes to questions 4, 7, 8, 11, 12. No to questions 2, 3, 9. Doubtful on 1, 5, 6. Not informed in regard to 10.

Fifty-third Assembly District.

CHAS. EASTMAN (R).

No reply.

E. S. RIGDON (D).

No reply.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR (S).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-fourth Assembly District.

W. A. LONG (R).

Replies that he is well known by his constituents, but will not reply to others for fear of being misunderstood.

SUMNER RANEY (P & D).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12. No to question 9. Qualified answer to 3, 7. Omits to answer 2, 5.

ULYSSES S. WRIGHT (Prohib).

No reply.

Fifty-fifth Assembly District.

WARD G. RUSH (R).

Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. No on question 3. Doubtful on 2, 7, 11, 12.

FRED CARROLL SCOTT (P & D).

No reply.

PETER SCHULP (S).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-sixth Assembly District.

WITTEN W. HARRIS (R, P, D & Prohib).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-seventh Assembly District.

GEO. H. JOHNSON (R & D).

No reply. Bad record at 1913 Session.

MIA E. C. DEVENING (P).

Not questioned.

L. W. GRANT (S).

Yes to all questions.

GEO. G. LAIDLAW (Prohib).

Yes to 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12. No to 7, 9. Doubtful on 2.

Fifty-eighth Assembly District.

FRANK H. OWEN (R).

Yes to all questions except 12, as to which he favors a constitutional change.

JOHN S. PHELPS (P, D & Prohib).

Yes to 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11. No to 2, 3, 5. Doubtful on 7, 9, 12.

JAMES W. BRUCE (S).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-ninth Assembly District.

IRA EARL KRAMER (R & P).

No reply.

H. C. BAGBY (D).

No reply. Very bad record at 1913 Session.

MINA DOMINGUEZ (S).

Yes to all questions.

FRANKLIN B. SOUTHWICK (Prohib).

No reply.

Sixtieth Assembly District.

ROGER G. EDWARDS (R).

No reply.

THOMAS G. GABBERT (P).

Yes to all questions except 4, in regard to which he requires further information.

Fair record at 1913 Session.

W. H. ALLEN (D).

Yes to all questions.

F. W. ROSAMOND (S).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-first Assembly District.

FRANK A. McDONALD (R).

No reply.

HARRY A. WISHARD (P).

No reply.

FRANK L. MUHLEMAN (D).

Yes to all questions.

ESTELLE LAWTON LINDSEY (S).

Yes to all questions.

ENOCH A. HOLTWICK (Prohib).

No reply.

Sixty-second Assembly District.

CHARLES W. LYON (R & D).

No reply.

VICTOR R. McLUCAS (P).

No reply.

CHARLES LLOYD (S).

No reply.

WILLIAM M. SANDERS (Prohib).

No reply.

Sixty-Third Assembly District.

ALFRED L. BARTLETT (R).

No reply.

ALBERT E. PECK (P & D).

Yes to all questions except 2, 3 and 9, as to which he is uncertain.

WILLIAM E. CARPENTER (S).

Will vote for measures on Socialist platform.

WILEY J. PHILLIPS (Prohib).

No reply.

Sixty-fourth Assembly District.

CHARLES ELWOOD SCOTT (R).

Yes to all questions except 2, on which he is uncertain, and 3 and 5, to which he answers No.

ARTHUR W. ECKMAN (P).

Non-committal in his reply.

ELEK MARKOWITZ (D).

States he is generally favorable but has lost the questions, therefore unable to reply specifically.

MILTON M. BAKER (Prohib).

Yes to 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11. Not posted to answer 2, 9, 10, 12.

Sixty-fifth Assembly District.

PETER C. PHILLIPS (R).

Yes to all questions.

FRANK D. HADDOCK (D).

No reply.

CHAS. W. KINGSLEY (S).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

Sixty-sixth Assembly District.

RICHMOND P. BENTON (R).

Yes to all questions except 12, on which he is non-committal, and 3, to which he replies, "to personal property."

THOMAS L. AMBROSE (P).

No reply. Good record at 1913 Session.

JOHN J. NIETO (D).

Yes to all questions.

WALTER J. GRAY (S).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-seventh Assembly District.

HENRY BURNAP PITCHER (R).

Yes to all questions except 10, which is misunderstood.

HOWARD J. FISH (P).

No reply. Poor record at 1913 Session.

HENRY S. HARVEY (D).

Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. No to 9, and doubtful on 10, 11, 12.

JOHN C. PACKARD (S).

Yes to all questions.

GEO. F. THOMPSON (Prohib).

Yes to 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12. Less favorable to 1, 3. See no necessity for 7, 9, 10.

Sixty-eighth Assembly District.

L. L. LOSTUTTER (R).

No reply.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSTONE (P).

No reply. Poor record at 1913 Session.

A. O. BAILEY (D).

No reply.

GEORGE W. OGLE (Prohib).

Yes to all questions except 9, on which he is doubtful, and 7 and 10, to which he replies No.

ALBERT JAMES (S).

Not questioned.

Sixty-ninth Assembly District.

HIRAM A. UNRUH (R).

No reply.

HENRY W. WRIGHT (P & D).

No reply.

MILES SUART (S).

Yes to all questions.

JOSEPH E. HOULGATE (Prohib).

No reply.

Seventieth Assembly District.

JOSEPH A. ROMINGER (R).

No reply.

JOHN H. STRINE (P).

No reply. Fair record, 10 good and 7 bad votes at 1913 Session.

CHARLES L. SOYSTER (D).

No reply.

PEEBLES SHOAF (S).

Yes to all questions.

HARRY E. CLARKE (Prohib).

Yes to questions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. Qualified answers to the other questions.

Seventy-first Assembly District.

FREDERIC M. SHEPARD (R).

No reply.

ERNEST H. PATE (D & P).

Desires to be just to all, with special privileges to none.

LEWIS A. SPENGLER (S).

Yes to all questions.

JAMES GILLESPIE (Prohib).

No reply.

Seventy-second Assembly District.

HARRY A. CHAMBERLIN (R).

No reply.

ARTHUR G. KUCK (P).

No reply. Poor record at 1913 Session, 10 good and 6 bad votes.

EARL H. HAYDOCK (D & Prohib).

Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11. Favorable to 7 and 10. Omits to answer 2, 8, 9.

OSCAR C. ZAHN (S).

No reply.

Seventy-third Assembly District.

W. H. O'CONNELL (R).

No reply.

CHAS. H. V. LEWIS (P).

Replies equivalent to yes on all questions except 2, as to which his position is not quite clear.

THOMAS S. KNOLES (D).

Yes to all questions.

GEORGE W. DOWNING (S).

Yes to all questions.

HORACE J. WINSLOW (Prohib).

No reply.

Seventy-fourth Assembly District.

FRANK H. MOUSER (R, D & P).

Yes to all questions. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

FREDERICK HEUSSLER (S).

Yes to all questions.

EDWARD T. HUBBARD (Prohib).

Yes to all questions except 12, as to which he is uncertain.

EDWARD G. GRUBB (I).

Not questioned.

Seventy-fifth Assembly District.

EDWIN BAKER (R).

No reply.

JAMES S. McKNIGHT (P & D).

No reply.

CYRUS W. COFFIN (S).

Yes to all questions.

ROBERT H. SCOTT (Prohib).

No reply.

Seventy-sixth Assembly District.

JOE C. BURKE (R).

No reply.

HANS V. WEISEL (P).

No reply. Excellent record at 1913 Session.

EDWARD A. CHAFFEE (D & Prohib).

No reply.

JUSTIN H. STEWART (S).

Yes to all questions.

S. C. HARTRANFT (I).

Not questioned.

Seventy-seventh Assembly District.

WILLIAM A. AVEY (P & D).

Promised to submit replies but failed to do so.

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE (Prohib).

No reply.

Seventy-eighth Assembly District.

PHILO JONES (R).

Yes to questions 1, 6, 8. Doubtful on 2, 3, 5. No on 7. Unable to answer 4, 9, 10, 11, 12. Answers subject to modification.

PORTER N. FERGUSON (P & Prohib).

No reply.

ROBERT E. WILLS (D).

No reply.

GEORGE L. PAGE (S).

Yes to all questions.

Seventy-ninth Assembly District.

GRANT CONARD (R).

Non-committal.

WILLIAM R. CUSHMAN (P, D & Prohib).

Yes to all questions except question 2, to which he replies No.

OTTO HENCKLER (S).

Yes to all questions.

Eightieth Assembly District.

W. A. DORAN (R).

Yes to all questions except 4, as to which he fears opportunity for colonizing voters (fears groundless as bills proposed prevent such absolutely).

FRED E. JUDSON (P & Prohib).

Yes to all questions except 2, which he omitted to answer. Fair record at 1913 Session, 14 good votes to 5 bad votes.

