

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SIXTEENTH  
ANNUAL  
CONVENTION  
OF THE  
California  
State Federation  
of Labor

HELD AT  
ARMORY HALL  
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA  
OCTOBER 4 TO 8, 1915



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OF THE

CALIFORNIA  
STATE FEDERATION  
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Santa Rosa, California

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# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

---

## PRESIDENT:

D. P. HAGGERTY.....1111 Lake Street, San Francisco

## VICE-PRESIDENTS:

### District No. 1—(Riverside South to State Line)

ROY H. LOMAN.....415 Central Mtg. Building, San Diego

### District No. 2—(Los Angeles County)

F. C. MARSH.....Room 202, Labor Temple, Los Angeles

HARRY OHLSEN.....Box 67, San Pedro

### District No. 3—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

WITTEN W. HARRIS.....1817 L Street, Bakersfield

### District No 4—(San Joaquin County)

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### District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

H. J. YOUNG.....731 Locust Street, San Jose

### District No. 6—(Alameda County)

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### District No. 7—(Contra Costa County)

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HARRY BARTLEY.....625 Maine Street, Vallejo

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ALFRED E. STEIMER.....83 Sixth Street

A. J. ROGERS.....177 Capp Street

### District No. 10—(Sacramento County North)

WM. J. McQUILLAN.....1811 Q Street, Sacramento

### District No. 11—(Humboldt County)

N. M. PALMER.....1481 Myrtle Avenue, Eureka

### District No. 12—(Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne)

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.....Box 132, Jackson

## SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.....San Francisco

707 Underwood Building, 525 Market Street.



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**A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH**  
of the  
**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

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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 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 fifteenth 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, enthusiasm and in other respects. The pending "Minimum Wage Amendment" received a great deal of attention at this convention; the Executive Council had reported favorably upon this measure but the convention voted to oppose it. All the incumbent officers present were re-elected.

Santa Rosa was the convention city for 1915. 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 sixteen 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 Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by W. H. Ives, chairman of the convention committee and President of the Santa Rosa Central Labor Council.

Rev. Peter Colvin offered the opening prayer.

Chairman Ives introduced Mayor C. E. Lee, who welcomed the delegates and visitors and presented the key to the city to President Haggerty.

Assemblyman Geo. W. Salisbury in a neat address extended the hospitality of the city to the delegates and visitors.

President D. P. Haggerty was then presented with a gavel as an emblem of authority. President Haggerty thanked the speakers for their felicitations and accepted the key and gavel on behalf of the officers and delegates.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read by Chairman T. A. Lucas of the Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, as follows:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Santa Rosa, Cal., October 4, 1915.

We, the undersigned, having examined all credentials submitted to date, find that the delegates listed below are entitled to seats in this convention. We therefore recommend that they be seated with the number of votes apportioned to each, in accordance with the Constitution:

#### BAKERSFIELD—

Bartenders, No. 378 (157):  
John J. Sheehan, 157.  
Kern County Labor Council (2):  
W. W. Harris, 1.  
J. M. McIntosh, 1.  
Musicians, No. 263 (46):  
Chas. A. Neuman, 46.

#### EUREKA—

Bartenders, No. 406 (59):  
Wm. T. Scully, 59.  
Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):  
Chas. Auten, 1.  
N. M. Palmer, 1.  
Machinists, No. 540 (13):  
Albert E. W. Jaques, 13.

#### FRESNO—

Barbers, No. 333 (92):  
S. F. Baxter, 92.  
Bartenders, No. 566 (80):  
F. M. Ryan, 80.  
Labor Council (2):  
Ludwig Keller, 1.  
Chas. Dillon, 1.  
Typographical, No. 144 (50):  
H. A. Breusing, 50.

#### LOS ANGELES—

Bartenders, No. 284 (646):  
F. Sesma, 323.  
Edward Malter, 323.  
Garment Workers, No. 125 (482):  
Daisy A. Houck, 241.  
Edith Suter, 241.  
Labor Council (2):  
F. C. Marsh, 2.  
Machinists, No. 311 (158):  
L. D. Biddle, 158.  
Molders, No. 374 (25):  
Dan Regan, 25.  
Musicians, No. 47 (500):  
H. S. Moore, 500.  
Teamsters, No. 208 (38):  
W. N. Coney, 19.  
Geo. E. Bevan, 19.  
Typographical, No. 147 (400):  
John H. Godfrey, 400.

#### MARYSVILLE—

Central Labor Council (2):  
Perry Knowlton, 2.

#### MILL VALLEY—

Carpenters, No. 1710 (34):  
H. L. Sherman, 34.

#### NAPA—

Garment Workers, No. 137 (84):  
Margaret A. Malone, 84.

#### OAKLAND—

Boxmakers & Sawyers, No. 1187 (26):  
F. G. McCann, 26.  
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses, No. 31 (300):  
A. C. Beck, 300.  
Labor Council (2):  
Wm. A. Spooner, 2.  
Street Carmen, No. 192 (800):  
R. H. Furman, 134.  
W. G. Meyer, 134.  
T. C. Duncan, 133.  
F. B. Peru, 133.  
L. Lebowsky, 133.  
J. F. Brown, 133.  
Teamsters, No. 70 (325):  
E. H. Hart, 163.  
Charles H. Johanson, 162.  
Typographical, No. 36 (209):  
W. E. Pitschke, 209.

#### PETALUMA—

Carpenters, No. 981 (13):  
John W. Dillon, 13.  
Labor Council (2):  
K. P. Buchanan, 1.  
M. Renatti, 1.  
Painters, No. 293 (28):  
H. E. Harding, 28.

#### RICHMOND—

Barbers, No. 508 (15):  
Mich. Oelschlaeger, 8.  
A. C. Shannon, 7.  
Cement Workers, No. 138 (35):  
J. H. Duus, 35.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Bartenders, No. 603 (200):  
Louis Hasselbach, 200.  
Butchers, No. 498 (47):  
Chas. Davey, 47.  
Federated Trades Council (2):  
John J. Clackin, 2.  
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (50):  
Daniel D. Sullivan, 25.  
Wm. J. McQuillan, 25.  
Typographical, No. 46 (231):  
George A. Thomas, 231.

**SAN DIEGO—**

Bartenders, No. 768 (438):  
John C. Sachs, 438.  
Typographical, No. 221 (152):  
Roy H. Loman, 152.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Alaska Fishermen's Union (1000):  
I. N. Hylen, 334.  
Chas. F. Hammarin, 333.  
Herman Twedt, 333.  
Bakers, No. 24 (700):  
Anton P. Wahl, 700.  
Bartenders, No. 41 (1100):  
August Zimmerman, 1100.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen (500):  
Henry Huntsman, 500.  
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (450):  
A. J. Rogers, 450.  
Beer Drivers, No. 227 (500):  
Jos. Fitzpatrick, 84.  
Chas. Kiesner, 84.  
H. J. Giannini, 83.  
Thos. Hanahan, 83.  
Geo. Stofor, 83.  
C. J. Hourihan, 83.  
Boxmakers & Sawyers, No. 1156 (100):  
John E. Malnburg, 100.  
Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (450):  
Emil Muri, 225.  
Louis Savoye, 225.  
Building Material Teamsters, No. 216 (400):  
W. Duryea, 400.  
Butchers, No. 115 (300):  
M. R. Grunhof, 150.  
J. J. Kretzmer, 150.  
Butchers, No. 508 (26):  
Gus Alden, 26.  
Grocery Clerks, No. 648 (225):  
W. C. Desepte, 225.  
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (142):  
A. W. Brouillet, 142.  
Cooks, No. 44 (1088):  
Wm. M. Furlong, 363.  
Alfred E. Stelmer, 363.  
Herman John Hoehn, 362.  
Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (148):  
D. J. Murphy, 148.  
Stationary Firemen, No. 86 (200):  
Dennis Foley, 200.  
Garment Workers, No. 131 (500):  
May E. Cummings, 500.  
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519 (100):  
H. J. Collins, 50.  
S. Tartaul, 50.  
Labor Council (2):  
Daniel P. Haggerty, 1.  
Daniel Murphy, 1.  
Laborers, No. 12992 (800):  
Frank Donigan, 800.  
Machinists, No. 68 (1000):  
James T. Bailey, 250.  
Edward A. Brown, 250.  
Wm. P. Hannan, 250.  
E. H. Misner, 250.  
Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n. (700):  
E. T. Ellis, 700.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders of the Pacific (1500):  
Patrick Flynn, 375.  
John Clark, 375.  
John Keville, 375.  
William Mechan, 375.  
Molders, No. 164 (650):  
R. W. Burton, 650.  
Musicians, No. 6 (912):  
Jos. J. Matheson, 304.  
W. C. Kittler, 304.  
H. Menke, 304.

Office Employees, No. 13188 (175):  
Thos. C. Riley, 175.

Pile Drivers, No. 77 (500):  
J. D. Barnes, 250.  
Donald Cameron, 250.

Post Office Clerks, No. 2 (320):  
Thos. F. Flaherty, 320.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):  
Ed Andersen, 400.  
Harry Ohlsen, 400.  
E. Ellison, 400.  
Frank Johnson, 400.  
Paul Scharrenberg, 400.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):  
Kathryn Deery, 217.  
Nellie Victor, 217.  
Chas. Hawley, 216.  
Chas. Child, 216.  
M. A. Peterson, 216.  
D. J. Gorman, 216.

Steam Shovel & Dredgemen, No. 2 (207):  
A. L. Wilde, 207.

Teamsters, No. 85 (1500):  
Wm. Conboy, 375.  
Edward Fitzpatrick, 375.  
James E. Hopkins, 375.  
Wm. O'Neil, 375.

Typographical, No. 21 (850):  
George A. Tracy, 284.  
D. S. White, 283.  
H. L. Cunningham, 283.

Upholsterers, No. 28 (135):  
B. B. Rosenthal, 135.

Waiters, No. 30 (2063):  
Hugo Ernst, 2063.

**SAN JOSE—**

Butchers, No. 506 (38):  
A. B. Cox, 38.  
Labor Council (2):  
Frank Haack, 2.  
Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (30):  
H. J. Young, 30.  
Teamsters, No. 287 (85):  
Carl Jones, 43.  
A. G. Lee, 42.

**SAN PEDRO—**

Bartenders, No. 591 (38):  
A. J. Smith, 38.  
Culinary Alliance, No. 754 (20):  
Geo. W. McDonald, 20.

**SAN RAFAEL—**

Teamsters, No. 694 (35):  
John D. Cozad, 35.

**SANTA ROSA—**

Barbers, No. 159 (24):  
Dexter Patton, 12.  
Ernest Cornett, 12.  
Boot & Shoe Workers, No. 446 (33):  
Oscar Showalter, 33.  
Carpenters, No. 751 (80):  
A. J. Trice, 40.  
Frank Adams, 40.  
Electrical Workers, No. 594 (12):  
A. Iles, 6.  
A. S. Bradlee, 6.  
Labor Council (2):  
W. H. Ives, 1.  
T. A. Lucas, 1.  
Laundry Workers, No. 43 (11):  
Bessie Penrice, 6.  
Claudia Leggett, 5.  
Musicians, No. 292 (49):  
Chas. O. Scott, 25.  
Walter McClurg, 24.  
Painters, No. 364 (6):  
Henry B. Goodwin, 6.  
Steam Engineers, No. 147 (17):  
D. C. Patterson, 9.  
W. J. Yandle, 8.  
Teamsters, No. 417 (54):  
G. W. Wade, 27.  
M. A. Caldwell, 27.  
Typographical, No. 577 (20):  
Charles Powers, 10.  
W. S. Linsley, 10.

**STOCKTON—**

Bartenders, No. 403 (154):  
 Larry L. Chase, 154.  
 Butchers, No. 127 (29):  
 Jess Corrillo, 15.  
 J. L. Schroeder, 14.  
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (65):  
 James Redenbaugh, 65.  
 Ladies' Garment Workers, No. 106 (18):  
 Mrs. Adeline F. Schmidt, 9.  
 Mrs. Rena Shaw, 9.  
 Teamsters, No. 22 (114):  
 Thos. J. Vitaich, 114.

**SUTTER CREEK—**

Miners, No. 135 (315):  
 James Glambruno, 158.  
 Antone Esola, 157.

**VALLEJO—**

Laborers, No. 11345 (13):  
 J. B. Dale, 13.  
 Machinists, No. 252 (165):  
 Harry Bartley, 165.

**Fraternal Delegates.**

There have been submitted to the Committee on Credentials two credentials for fraternal delegates from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Tokio, Japan, namely, B. Suzuki and S. Yoshimatsu.

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the question of seating these men. It has been said that the Laborers' Friendly Society is not a bona fide trades-union. It has also been alleged that these two men are not representing the working people of Japan, but are rather agents of the Japanese Government in a well planned campaign to weaken our immigration laws, etc.

Your Committee, however, has not been furnished with any evidence to substantiate the allegations referred to. In fact, no protest of any kind has been lodged with the Secretary of the Federation or with the Committee. We therefore recommend that both be seated without vote.

We have arrived at this conclusion (1) because the seating of these delegates in no way affects our attitude or modifies our demand for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers from our shores; (2) because we believe it is in accordance with the spirit of International Unionism and to our own advantage to aid and encourage the working people in Japan to organize and better their conditions.

T. A. LUCAS, Chairman;  
 G. W. McDONALD,  
 THOS. ELLIS,  
 Committee on Credentials.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Credentials was concurred in.

President Haggerty then announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary, W. E. Pitschke, Typographical, No. 36, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-Arms, M. A. Caldwell, Teamsters, No. 417, Santa Rosa.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Johnson, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

**COMMITTEES.**

**Credentials**—T. A. Lucas, Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Thomas Ellis, Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n., San Francisco; Geo. W. McDonald, Culinary Alliance, No. 754, San Pedro.

**Constitution**—I. N. Hylen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; Perry Knowlton, Central Labor Council, Marysville; Frank Sesma, Bartenders, No. 284, Los Angeles; Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers, No. 137, Napa; A. J. Trice, Carpenters, No. 751, Santa Rosa.

**Rules and Order of Business**—John H. Godfrey, Typographical No. 147, Los Angeles; M. R. Grunhof, Butchers, No. 115, San Francisco; John W. Dillon, Carpenters, No. 981, Petaluma; W. Duryea, Building Material Teamsters, No. 216, San Francisco; Carl Jones, Teamsters, No. 287, San Jose.

**Reports of Officers**—Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; Frank Haack, Labor Council, San Jose; T. G. Duncan, Street Carmen, No. 192, Oakland; E. Ellison, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; L. D. Biddle, Machinists, No. 311, Los Angeles.

**Resolutions**—Daniel Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco; H. A. Breusing, Typographical No. 441, Fresno; Thos. Flaherty, Post Office Clerks, No. 2, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland; H. J. Giannini, Beer Drivers, No. 227, San Francisco.

**Law and Legislation**—Witten W. Harris, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen, No. 7, San Francisco; Oscar Showalter, Boot & Shoe Workers, No. 446, Santa Rosa; R. W. Burton, Molders, No. 164, San Francisco; Edward A. Brown, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco.

**Grievances**—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen, No. 60, Sacramento; Nellie Victor, Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco; K. P. Buchanan, Labor Council, Petaluma; Antone Esola, Miners, No. 135, Sutter Creek; L. Lebowsky, Carmen, No. 192, Oakland.



**Labels and Boycotts**—Daisy A. Houck, Garment Workers, No. 125, Los Angeles; Hugo Ernst, Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco; John J. Glackin, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks, No. 648, San Francisco; Roy H. Loman, Typographical, No. 221, San Diego.

**Thanks**—Wm. T. Scully, Bartenders, No. 406, Eureka; A. C. Shannon, Barbers, No. 508, Richmond; Edward Anderson, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Adeline F. Schmidt, Ladies' Garment Workers, No. 106, Stockton; D. J. Murphy, Elevator Constructors, No. 8, San Francisco.

The appointments, as read, were approved by the Convention.

Badges and Officers' Reports were then distributed by roll call.

Chairman Ives made the following announcements:

Auto trip to Asti at 1 p. m. and inspection of the Asti vineyards.

Open meeting of Teamsters, No. 417, at 8 o'clock p. m. Also an open meeting of the Sonoma County Building Trades Council. All delegates were invited to attend these meetings.

Delegate G. A. Thomas, President of the California Typographical Conference, announced the conference would hold its first session at Trembley Hall at 8 o'clock this evening.

Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg requested delegates to leave railroad certificates at the desk to be validated.

President Haggerty stated that until the Committee on Rules and Order of Business rendered its report the Convention would proceed under the rules prevailing at the last convention.

The Convention adjourned at 11:45 to Tuesday morning at 9:30.

## SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

### Tuesday, October 5—Morning Session.

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram of greeting from the Los Angeles Bakers' Union.

### COMMUNICATIONS:

From E. B. Ault, chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the Washington State Federation of Labor, was read and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

From Glove Workers' Union, No. 39, San Francisco, was read and referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

From the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., relative to organizing Locals into District Councils. Filed.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business then submitted the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 5, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Sixteenth 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 Sixteenth 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 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,

JOHN H. GODFREY, Chairman,  
CARL JONES,  
M. R. GRUNHOF,

Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### ADDRESS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE SUZUKI.

Mr. B. Suzuki, of the Laborers' Friendly Society, of Tokio, Japan, then read the following paper:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my great honor and delight to meet you here face to face, and to talk with you with open heart a few words as a representative of Japanese wage-earners.

The question of the Far East is a quite new question, so Americans have heard little, know little, if at all, especially on the labor movement in Japan.

We can trace the origin of social ideals in modern history of Japan about thirty years ago. The influence of the French Revolution was strongly felt even in our country, resulting in the appearance in the field of political affairs of many young men imbued with liberal ideas. Thus a political party called "Liberal party" was organized. They insisted earnestly on the liberty and human equality in their

political programme. Kentaro Oi, one of these men, especially insisted on the benefit and betterment of the people of lower classes in his political propaganda.

A few years after, just eighteen years ago, Mr. Sen Katayama, who toiled and studied in America, brought back to his native country the principles and ideas of American trade unionism. A coterie of enthusiastic young men—newspapermen, lawyers, teachers—soon joined him, and the movement for organizing labor was launched for the first time in Japan. But, fortunately or unfortunately, these originators of the labor movement were all Socialists, and the pressure of the Government was soon brought upon them.

Along with the launching of the labor movement they started a propaganda for socialism and organized the Social Democratic party. This combination of trade unionism and social democracy was the main reason which startled and surprised the Government and invited it to bring pressure to bear upon them, because the imperial regime and social democracy, in its full application, are incompatible. Ever since that period the Government has been unable to recognize that socialism and trade unionism are two totally different things. And so the labor movement which was started by Mr. Sen Katayama and his colleagues, which promised to grow powerful and influential, proved comparatively short-lived.

But I believe the labor movement is an inevitable concomitant of the industrial revolution. Times change, people progress, and Government must know the difference between socialism and trade unionism. Especially the diffusion of compulsory education is increasing in the intelligent class of labor people of Japan. And so wage-earners of Japan began to stand up to protect their rights and interests by the power of organization. Thus the Yu-ai-kai, or the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, was organized by me and my friends just three years ago.

I must tell you the truth. Our organization is not at present anything like a powerful labor union as you are. Its existence is only three years, its membership is only 9,000 in forty-nine branches in different parts of our country, and its financial strength is insignificant. Nevertheless, it is an only association organized for enlightenment of the laboring class and the protection of its rights and interests.

I have been deeply impressed with the great influence your organization has upon society. In visiting the central bodies of California and traveling through the great continent during the past two months, this fact has everywhere been apparent. You have an admirable condition, far better than our people. I have made up my mind that your position must be our position eventually in Japan, and that your influence must be our influence in our home land, and I believe that it is not impossible for us to realize this in the not far future.

We came to America with nothing to give you save our good-will, but to receive everything that we must learn from you. Our brothers are waiting for our return with great anticipation for the knowledge we seek from you. It is within your power to teach us how to organize, and how to develop leaders and how to extend our power as an organization. Today my heart is full of the sentiment that you are our big brothers and that you will assist us and direct us in the further progress of our wage-earners and the elevation of their condition. This is not only the need of ourselves, but at the same time it is the need of humanity.

We are learning in Japan that the laborers of the world have the same interests and the same enemies. We are learning that a worker is a human laborer—a world laborer—exposed to the same enemies. I believe that the laborers of the world must so understand each other across the boundaries of race and nation that at the first blast of the trumpet we shall not be driven as sheep to the slaughter, but shall stand as a rock—firm in our confidence in one another—as an immovable guard of eternal peace.

I bring the most cordial greetings to you from the wage-earners in Japan. I believe we have a common work in solution of labor problems of the world. Let us co-operate for the performance of this common task, with full understanding and friendship between the laborers of the land of the Rising Sun and those of the land where the sun has risen.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chairman Ives of the Local Committee on Arrangements announced that the Official Program was ready for distribution. That the delegates would be entertained in the evening by a dance given by the Santa Rosa Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. Also, that the official Convention picture would be taken in front of the court house at noon on Wednesday.

Delegate Beck, Oakland Cooks and Waiters, stated that it had been impossible to unionize Campi's and Barnett's restaurants and announced list of fair hotels, bars and restaurants.

Secretary H. A. Breusing, of the California Typographical Conference, announced a meeting of that body at 1 p. m. today.

Delegate Lebowsky announced that Delegate Spooner, on the Oakland Labor



Council, would be unable to attend the Convention, and President Haggerty appointed Delegate Lebowsky to act on the Committee on Grievances to succeed Delegate Spooner.

Delegate Ellison, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, moved that a telegram of felicitation be sent to Mrs. Margaret Seaman. On motion the telegram was ordered sent.

Secretary Scharrenberg announced that Congressman Kent was in town.

Delegate Don Cameron, of the Pile Drivers' Union, No. 77, then moved that Congressman William Kent be invited to address the Convention at 2:30 o'clock. Carried.

Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock.

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### Tuesday, October 5—Afternoon Session.

Convention was called to order at 2 p. m.

A communication from the San Joaquin County Labor Council was read and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

President Haggerty then introduced Congressman William Kent, who delivered an address which was greatly appreciated by the delegates.

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### ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM KENT.

Mr. Kent, in his opening remarks, declared that any one in Washington desiring to accomplish anything had to specialize, and that his specialty had been conservation by trying to preserve and develop the resources of the country and bring about their use by the people instead of allowing them to be gobbled up by the few.

"In this line of work," he continued, "I have found with me the labor element and have formed a mutual alliance with those who are direct representatives of labor."

The speaker referred to Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, as the highest type of labor representative in Washington, with whom he said he had joined in securing the passage of the Seamen's bill. Buchanan, of Illinois; David Lewis, of Maryland, and Joseph Knowland, of California, were also included as among the shining lights representing labor interests in Congress.

"With such men as these," declared Mr. Kent, "we made an attempt to pass the Seamen's bill, but failed at the session of Congress two years ago; but this year was more successful, securing the passage of a very fair measure. The new Seaman's Act has been the subject of much bitter comment, as it is claimed that it will completely destroy the American merchant marine, but after a careful analysis I feel sure that it will not.

"Congress will never repeal the measure. It is a protection against peonage and abuse of the workingman and the drowning of innocent passengers. I for one would rather have the American flag on a raft in the ocean, if it must be on the ocean, than to see the men engaged underfed and ill-treated. They do not owe fealty, and should not, to a Government which would allow such abuses.

"If we need a merchant marine, and I am inclined to think we do, I for one would rather prefer to see Uncle Sam go into the shipping business for himself and employ men of the right type and pay them properly, so that we could learn about this bugaboo and learn just what it costs to conduct business properly. I never would stand for a subsidy if the men under it were not allowed satisfactory living conditions. I don't believe Congress will ever stand for the repeal of the law.

"A civil pension bill is a necessity. We attempted to pass one at the last session, but were unable. This bill I regard as a necessity. Without it the Government will be loaded down with the old people who have passed the time of their usefulness, but are compelled to stay on through fear of hunger and want. With the pension bill a law it will mean that their old age will be provided for. All employes, public or private, should be assured of this—an honorable old age.

"We enacted a child-labor bill, which was only an entering wedge to what we should do next session. Labor and the conservationists together were able to secure an appropriation for the Children's Bureau, which is doing a great work in paving the way for this kind of legislation."

The speaker talked on the great economic problem of the just division of production. He pointed out that all labor was paid from products and all people lived thereby, and said a man "mal-employed," no matter how hard he may work, is just as badly off as a man unemployed, for his employment resulted in no good to any one.

"The solution of the problem lies," said Kent, "in a more just division of the products of the world and a thorough elimination of the mal-employed."

Referring to the present European situation, Mr. Kent declared we feel the

effects of it, as we are a part of humanity brought together by intercommunication, and we must pay our part of the present ineffable fallacy.

"I believe we are fortunate in having a man at the head of our government at this time who believes in real peace and is not to be carried away by any of this jingoism, but will stand with a firm dignity for our rights. One who can't be carried off his feet during these times of hydrophobia. Rather than be in that mad-dog fight I would stay on this side of the ocean.

"As much as I hate and loathe war, we must be prepared to defend our right to conduct our own affairs. I hope to see arrangements made for the training of more officers. If we ever do go to war, I want to see universal service and not have to rely upon volunteers. With the volunteer system the best men are killed off first. The duty to sustain the Government should rest on all alike. Meanwhile, as far as lies in my power, we will keep out of trouble and back up those who are now doing so well."

President Haggerty, on behalf of the Convention, thanked Congressman Kent, and said it was the regret of Labor that too few men of the caliber of William Kent and John I. Nolan were members of Congress.

Delegate Thomas, of Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46, then moved that Mrs. William Kent be granted the privilege of addressing the Convention. Mrs. Kent spoke on the National Suffrage movement and made an earnest appeal for the continued moral support of organized labor.

The following delegates were noted absent:

Fresno: Ludwig Keller. San Francisco: Dennis Foley, Chas. Hawley, Chas. Child, M. A. Peterson, D. J. Gorman, Wm. O'Neill. Santa Rosa: Ernest Cornett, A. S. Bradlee, Bessie Penrice, Chas. O. Scott, Walter McClurg, Charles Powers. Sutter Creek: Antone Esola.

The Convention then adjourned to 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

### THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

#### Wednesday, October 6—Morning Session.

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

A communication was read from the Tobacco Workers' International Union requesting the Convention to urge the use of products bearing the label and enclosing a resolution along that line, which was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Chairman Lucas, of the Committee on Credentials, read the following report:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Your Committee on Credentials has received additional credentials, as listed below, and recommend that the delegates be seated with the votes set opposite their names:

Teamsters, No. 420, of Richmond, F. W. Heckman, 78 votes.

Boilermakers, No. 25, of San Francisco, M. J. McGuire, 118 votes.

Respectfully submitted,

T. A. LUCAS, Chairman,  
THOS. ELLIS,  
G. W. McDONALD.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Chairman Hylen read the following report:

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by F. C. Marsh, Fred W. Heckman, Jas. Giambruno, T. J. Vitaich, J. E. Hopkins, Wm. J. McQuillan, H. J. Young, E. H. Hart, H. Bartley, W. W. Harris.

Amend Section 1, Article IX, page 18, of the Constitution to read as follows:

The sum of five (\$5.00) dollars a day, including expenses while traveling, shall be the compensation of the Executive Council (except the Secretary-Treasurer) and the Organizer when they are officially authorized to devote their time to the Federation. This section shall also apply to the members of the Auditing Committee, as provided for in Section 6, Article V.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

After some discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted by a rising vote, 61 to 25.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Daniel Murphy read the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

**Resolution No. 2**—Presented by Edward Malter of Bartenders' Union, No. 284, Los Angeles.

Whereas, David Caplan and Matthew A. Schmidt, now awaiting trial in the Los Angeles County Jail on charges arising from the Los Angeles Times disaster on October 1, 1910, are both members of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, We believe them to be worthy of the support of Organized Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby pledges its full support in seeing that our brothers have a fair and impartial trial, feeling confident of their vindication, if such be obtained; and be it further

Resolved, That a telegram expressing our absolute confidence and the good wishes of this Convention be immediately sent to our brothers in the Los Angeles County Jail.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 2.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

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**Resolution No. 5**—Presented by Wm. Hannon, of Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Holt Manufacturing Company, of Stockton, California, with an auxiliary plant at Peoria, Illinois, manufacturers of traction and caterpillar engines and other farming implements, is a standing menace to the present future efforts of the worker to secure a shorter work day, a decent living wage and the right to organize; and

Whereas, This firm was placed on the unfair list by the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor and a request made of the American Federation of Labor to advertise the conditions under which men are compelled to labor in this plant, to the end that the shorter workday might be secured with a decent living wage scale, and the right of the workers to organize for self-protection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to use their best efforts during the next year to secure the eight-hour day and organize the workers in this plant at Stockton, California, and again instruct their delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to introduce a resolution there asking for the assistance and co-operation of that body towards this end.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 5, as amended.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

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**Resolution No. 8**—Presented by W. G. Desepte, of Grocery Clerks' Union, No. 645, San Francisco.

Whereas, Conditions in the boxmaking industry today are such as to be deplored by all who have a spark of trade unionism in them, for with all things considered in relation to the cost of living they are the worst in the history of this industry; and

Whereas, Repeated efforts by the Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union themselves have been made to bring about the establishment of a union shop in the city of San Francisco, but with no avail; and

Whereas, Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, Local No. 1156, has requested the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of which it is a local, for the assistance of an organizer, but has met with the same answer from the international office, that in the near future they would comply with our request, this has gone on year in and year out; and

Whereas, In our various appeals for assistance we can thank the California State Federation of Labor and the Beer Bottlers' Union, Local 293, for their assistance, but believe it is the duty of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to assist its locals in organizing work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled this 4th day of October, 1915, in the city of Santa Rosa, instruct its officers to use their utmost endeavors with the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to prevail upon him to place an organizer in the field to establish a union box factory in the city of San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That the affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor

be instructed to lend their moral support to this organizer and the Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, Local No. 1156, to bring this about.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 8.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 9**—Presented by Harry Bartley, of Machinists' Union, No. 252, Vallejo.

Whereas, Appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the construction of two (2) battleships;

Whereas, The building of said battleships at a Government Navy Yard is for obvious reasons preferable to the letting of same to private institutions;

Whereas, The United States Government has situated at Mare Island, California, a large naval station, capable of efficiently constructing large and small ships; and

Whereas, The employes of Mare Island Navy Yard are largely composed of members of organized labor, who in a small way help to establish and maintain good conditions for those who work, both for the Government and elsewhere; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, petition the Secretary of Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, to have one of the battleships provided for in the last Naval Appropriation bill constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 9.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 12**—Presented by Frank Johnson, of Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, Several of the organizations connected with the California State Federation of Labor charge very high initiation fees; and

Whereas, High initiation fees are contrary to the best interests of labor; therefore

Resolved, That the State Federation condemn the practice of charging high initiation fees and recommends that no organization charge more than ten dollars initiation fee.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 12 be placed on file.

After some discussion Delegate Rogers moved the following amendment:

"That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to high initiation fees and that its delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention be instructed to favor such a proposition."

The amendment of Delegate Rogers was adopted.

**Resolution No. 14**—Presented by Maritime Delegation.

Whereas, A campaign of misinformation and misrepresentation is now being conducted throughout the country by ship owners and allied interests against the so-called La Follette Seamen's Act, having for its object creating a public sentiment favorable to the repeal or amending of said act; it being alleged that the enforcement of the said act will make it impossible for American ship owners to successfully compete with foreign ship owners, and thus result in ruin to the American merchant marine and driving the American flag from the ocean; and

Whereas, The La Follette Seamen's Act was passed in answer to an insistent public demand for legislation protecting the traveling public against the evils of undermanning and inefficient manning of vessels and against the lack of proper life-saving equipment, which have been the direct causes of the awful loss of human life in recent shipwrecks; and also for legislation giving the seamen the same degree of personal freedom enjoyed by all other American citizens; and

Whereas, All the provisions of said act respecting manning and life-saving equipment are applicable to all foreign vessels touching at American ports as well as vessels of American registry, thus placing the vessels of all nationalities upon a basis of absolute equality, so far as the same can be done by legislation; and

Whereas, The act has not yet become operative, and therefore the arguments for its repeal are only repetitions of the arguments made against its enactment; therefore, be it

Resolved, By California State Federation of Labor, in annual Convention as-

sembled, that the La Follette Seamen's Act should not be amended, repealed, or weakened in any manner, but should be rigidly enforced; and further

Resolved, That the officers of the Federation be instructed to assist in any manner possible to accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 14.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 16**—Presented by F. C. Marsh, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized labor of the city of Los Angeles has erected and maintained a magnificent \$350,000 seven-story steel and brick structure as its home in the heart of the business section of the city, thereby adding great impetus to the movement in general; and

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of the delegates of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the Board of Directors representing union men and women of this great institution are endeavoring to dispose of the mortgages covering the property by what is known as an underwriting plan which contemplates the selling of a sufficient amount of stock to cancel all of the indebtedness; and

Whereas, As the liabilities of this association do not exceed \$120,000, with assets amounting to \$350,000, making it a desirable investment and one which the affiliated unions of this Federation should gladly participate in; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommends to its affiliated unions that they invest what funds available to the end of liquidating the debt, that the temple may be cleared of said debt and thereby prove a menacing monument to the union wreckers of this commonwealth.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 16, and recommended that the financial statement submitted by the Los Angeles Union Labor Temple Association be published in the proceedings of the Convention.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

#### **Statement Submitted by Union Labor Temple Association of Los Angeles.**

Los Angeles, Cal., October 1, 1915.

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

Greeting: In view of the fact that it is imperative for the well-being of the labor movement of Los Angeles that the Union Labor Temple of that city be cleared of its present indebtedness, and that the remaining stock be subscribed by the unions of this State and their respective internationals, the following statement of facts is presented to the officers and delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

The proposition for the erection of a Labor Temple in Los Angeles had been discussed at various times, but did not assume definite shape until the fall of 1904, when the proceeds of the Labor Day outing for that year (\$1,050.00) formed the nucleus of a fund to purchase the ground on which a seven-story brick and steel class B building was later erected at a cost of \$179,539—said to be one of the finest structures of its kind on the North American continent.

The following financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, gives the physical condition of the properties in detail:

#### **Assets.**

Cash . . . . .	\$ 1,916.02
Rents Receivable . . . . .	1,968.40
Land . . . . .	70,000.00
Buildings . . . . .	179,539.56
Temple Furnishings . . . . .	8,605.92
Poolroom Fixtures . . . . .	1,606.50
Office Fixtures . . . . .	1,338.20
Cigar Stand Fixtures . . . . .	311.86
Barber Shop Fixtures . . . . .	264.50
Cigar Stock, Inventory . . . . .	696.41
Unexpired Insurance . . . . .	793.75
Accounts Receivable . . . . .	60.45
Commission Account . . . . .	427.70
Labor Day Program, Balance Due . . . . .	1,101.37
Cash Advanced for Dances . . . . .	25.00
<b>Total Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>\$268,655.64</b>

**Liabilities.**

Notes Payable .....	\$109,055.19
Loan Accounts .....	7,588.47
Stock Collections .....	1,500.00
Accounts Payable (for Purchase of Stock).....	1,453.50
California Savings Bank (Interest Due).....	195.70
Capital Stock Issued .....	96,609.00
	<hr/>
	\$216,401.86
Surplus as per Profit and Loss Account.....	52,253.78
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities .....	\$268,655.64

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.****Income.**

Rentals .....	\$ 12,495.55
Poolroom, Net .....	1,848.00
Balls, Net .....	2,365.85
Cigar Stand .....	1,248.29
Benefits .....	7,022.69
Discounts .....	12.50
Labor Day Picnic .....	1,552.57
Carnival .....	1,865.63
Labor Temple Journal .....	884.82
Labor Day Program .....	2,566.30
	<hr/>
Total Income .....	\$ 31,862.20

**Expenditures.**

Interest .....	\$ 8,124.88
Temple Salaries .....	5,858.80
Taxes and Licenses.....	2,666.98
Temple Expense .....	803.86
Salaries .....	1,564.45
Fuel, Light and Power .....	1,293.50
Maintenance and Repairs .....	495.06
Insurance .....	270.56
Office Expense .....	953.80
Exchange .....	1.10
Barber Shop .....	84.66
European Tour Contest .....	741.96
Petty Cash, Expense .....	40.00
Boxing Contests .....	97.45
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures .....	\$ 22,997.06
Gain for Year .....	8,865.14
Surplus as Shown at Beginning of Year.....	43,388.64

Surplus .....

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It is gratifying to consider that during the past twelve months of the present fiscal year the Board of Directors has succeeded in reducing the indebtedness in the approximate amount of nine thousand dollars.

However, it is practically impossible to pay off the indebtedness unless the internationals invest a small portion of their funds in this property.

To secure this action, the Board of Directors of the Union Labor Temple Association have drawn an underwriting project, sanctioned by the Commissioner of Corporations of the State of California (a copy of which is hereby attached for the consideration of the Committee to which this proposition will be submitted).

By this method it will readily be seen that the funds are safeguarded prior to investment in the stock of the Labor Temple, in addition to drawing 4% interest, guaranteed by the California Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

Upon the completion of the underwriting of the stock, the Union Labor Temple Association will be in a position to pay at least 5% dividends on all stock subscribed.

The International Typographical Union, at its convention held in the city of Los Angeles in August of this year, unanimously passed the following resolutions, after a thorough investigation by its Finance Committee:

"Whereas, Organized labor of the city of Los Angeles has erected and main-

tains a magnificent \$350,000 seven-story steel and brick structure as its home in the heart of the business section of the city, thereby adding great impetus to the labor movement in general; and

"Whereas, It has been the privilege and pleasure of the delegates to the sixty-first convention of the International Typographical Union to meet in the beautiful auditorium of this magnificent palace of labor; and

"Whereas, The Board of Directors representing the union men and women of this great institution are endeavoring to dispose of the mortgages covering the property by what is known as an underwriting plan, which contemplates the selling of a sufficient amount of stock to cancel all of this indebtedness; and

"Whereas, The liabilities of the Association do not exceed \$120,000, with assets amounting to \$350,000, making it a desirable investment, and one which this union would gladly participate in were it not for a provision in its by-laws covered by Article V, Section 3 (revenues and funds), which provides how the officers of the International Typographical Union shall invest its funds; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the International Typographical Union recommends that all international labor organizations having locals in Los Angeles and vicinity be requested to thoroughly investigate the Los Angeles Labor Temple properties with the end in view of investing funds in that association in order that the Labor Temple may be cleared of all debt and thereby prove a menacing monument to the union-wreckers of this commonwealth."

The Board of Directors of the Union Labor Temple Association is practical in its work and realizes that the mere endorsement of the above statements will accomplish but little; therefore, it urgently requests that such action be taken by the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor as to bring this all-important matter concerning Los Angeles to the attention of the Executive Committees of the various international unions of North America by direct and urgent request from their respective affiliated unions in the State of California.

Respectfully submitted,

UNION LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

T. D. FENNESSY, President.

F. C. MARSH, Secretary.

Proposition No. 17, relating to the admission of foreign-built vessels to the American coastwise trade, was reported favorably by the Committee. After some discussion the proposition was re-referred to the Committee.

Chairman Ives, of the Arrangement Committee, announced the official Convention picture would be taken at 12 o'clock at the court house. Also, that the delegates were invited to visit Grace Brothers' Brewery at 4 p. m. Delegate Ives stated the Women's Improvement Club would furnish automobiles for women delegates and visitors.

Delegate Vitaich announced that Paul's restaurant and Barnett's Quick Lunch had been unionized and were entitled to the patronage of organized labor.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

San Francisco—A. W. Brouilet.

Santa Rosa—Ernest Cornett, A. Iles, A. S. Bradlee, Bessie Penrice, Chas. O. Scott and W. S. Linsley.

The Convention adjourned at noon to 2 o'clock.

### Wednesday, October 6—Afternoon Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock and called Past President D. D. Sullivan to the chair.

Chairman Sullivan announced that nominations for officers were in order.

### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

President: Delegate E. A. Brown nominated D. P. Haggerty, of San Francisco. Delegate John Clark nominated James E. Hopkins, of San Francisco.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Delegate Sesma nominated John C. Sachs, of San Diego. Delegate Daniel Murphy nominated Roy H. Loman, of San Diego.

District No. 2—Delegate Ed. Andersen nominated F. C. Marsh, of Los Angeles.



Delegate Sesma nominated Harry Ohlsen, of San Pedro. Delegate Geo. E. Bevan nominated W. N. Couey, of Los Angeles.

District No. 3—Delegate Sheehan nominated W. W. Harris, of Bakersfield.

District No. 4—Delegate Redenbaugh nominated Thos. J. Vitaich, of Stockton.

District No. 5—Delegate Haack nominated H. J. Young, of San Jose.

District No. 6—Delegate Furman nominated E. H. Hart, of Oakland.

District No. 7—Delegate Duus nominated F. W. Heckman, of Richmond.

District No. 8—Delegate Dale nominated Harry Bartley, of Vallejo.

District No. 9—Delegate Hawley nominated D. J. Gorman, of San Francisco. Delegate Cameron nominated May E. Cummings of San Francisco. Delegate Barnes nominated M. R. Grunhof, of San Francisco. Delegate Dale nominated W. G. Desepte, of San Francisco. Delegate McQuillan nominated D. J. Murphy, of San Francisco. Delegate Brown nominated Alfred E. Steimer, of San Francisco. Delegate Daniel Murphy nominated A. J. Rogers, of San Francisco.

District No. 10—Delegate Johanson nominated Wm. J. McQuillan, of Sacramento.

District No. 11—Delegate Scully nominated N. M. Palmer, of Eureka.

District No. 12—Delegate Cameron nominated James Giambruno, of Sutter Creek.

Secretary-Treasurer: Delegate Ed. Andersen nominated Paul Scharrenberg, of San Francisco.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor: Delegate Barnes nominated Donald Cameron, of San Francisco. Delegate Misner nominated Hugo Ernst, of San Francisco. Delegate Tracy nominated Charles H. Johanson, of Oakland.

Delegate Sesma moved that those nominees having no opposition be eliminated from the printed ballot. The motion carried.

The President announced the appointment of the Election Board, as follows:

Supervisors—Jos. J. Matheson, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco; Carl Jones, Teamsters, No. 287, San Jose; S. F. Baxter, Barbers, No. 333, Fresno.

Tally Clerks—J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield; Edith Suter, Garment Workers, No. 125, Los Angeles; F. B. Peru, Street Carmen, No. 192, Oakland; H. E. Harding, Painters, No. 293, Petaluma; Chas. Davey, Butchers, No. 498, Sacramento; Chas. F. Hammarin, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; A. J. Smith, Bartenders, No. 591, San Pedro; Chas. O. Scott, Musicians, No. 292, Santa Rosa; James Redenbaugh, Cooks and Waiters, No. 572, Stockton.

President Haggerty introduced E. W. A. O'Dell, general organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who addressed the Convention in behalf of that organization.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Daniel Murphy read the report of the Committee, as follows:

**Resolution No. 18**—Presented by J. D. Barnes and Don Cameron, of Pile Drivers' Union, No. 77, San Francisco.

Whereas, Each year the Government of the United States expends large sums of money in the building and maintaining of Army and Naval Stations in the United States and its various Territorial possessions; and

Whereas, By an investigation it has been found that nearly all of the labor employed on the construction work is of an alien or non-citizen character and to the detriment of the citizen workmen of these United States who in many if not nearly all instances have been discriminated against by the contractors and their agents who are engaged in supervising this work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to such procedure and herewith protest against the discrimination as has and is now being practiced against American citizens labor, in the building, equipping and maintaining our Army and Navy Stations within the United States and its Territorial possessions; and therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its Secretary to communicate this protest to the Secretary of the United States Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels; to the Secretary of War, Hon. Lindley M. Garrison; to the Secretary of Labor, Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, calling their attention to these facts and requesting them to use their good office to see that the inalienable rights of the American workman be safeguarded, and that he be given the right to work on all construction work being done for the United States Government, either directly or indirectly being constructed for the United States Government by day labor or through the use of contract labor; be it further

Resolved, That the delegate elected from this body to attend the Convention of the American Federation of Labor be and hereby is instructed to introduce a similar resolution before that body calling upon the American Federation of Labor to

take similar action and to have its Legislative Committee to draw up a petition to Congress asking that august body of lawmakers to enact a law that will prohibit the employment of alien labor on all Government work in preference to citizen labor of these United States and its Territorial possessions.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 18.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

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**Resolution No. 21.**—Presented by James Giambruno of Miners' Union No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Whereas, There is now incarcerated in the Trinidad, Colorado County, jail one John R. Lawson, an officer and member of the United Mine Workers of America, who has been indicted, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of complicity of murder, a crime that everybody who knows him knows him as being incapable of committing, either by word or act or commission, and the evidence introduced at the trial showed conclusively that John R. Lawson was not alone miles away from the scene of the alleged crime, but even was not in a position to know that such a crime was even contemplated, and therefore could not be guilty of the crime for which he was sentenced to life imprisonment; and

Whereas, We, the Delegates in attendance at this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, realizing that inasmuch as the judge who presided at the trial of John R. Lawson was formerly in employ of the mine-owners and was always considered prejudiced against Organized Labor, could not fairly and impartially try such an important case without exhibiting the prejudice he was known to hold against Organized Labor, and since the Colorado Supreme Court must have taken this view of the case when it ordered a new trial for Bro. Lawson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Delegates to this Convention, believing in the absolute innocence of John R. Lawson, pledge both our moral and financial support in any effort to secure for him a second trial by an unbiased and impartial judge and jury of which he was denied at the first trial, when convicted and sentenced; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the United Mine Workers' Journal and a copy to the "Miners' Magazine," the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners; and a telegram, expressing our confidence and good-will, be sent to John R. Lawson, and our sincere hopes of his ultimate acquittal and vindication of the crime charged against him.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 21.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Chairman W. W. Harris read the report of the Committee, as follows:

**Resolution No. 1.**—Presented by N. M. Palmer, of Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, Many employers in California deduct compulsory hospital fees from the wages of all of their employes as a condition of employment; and

Whereas, Many such employes already have hospital protection in lodges or in other hospitals than those selected by various employers; and

Whereas, It is an injustice to compel any employe, who already has hospital protection or who prefers to choose his own hospital, to pay hospital fees to another hospital selected by his employer; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled, that we instruct our Legislative Committee to use its utmost endeavor at the next session of the California State Legislature to secure the passage of a law which will prohibit any employer from dictating to his employes where they shall buy their hospital protection; also to prohibit all employers from deducting hospital fees from the wages of any employe who already has hospital protection.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 1, and on motion the Committee's report was adopted.

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**Resolution No. 3.**—Presented by Harry Bartley, of Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo.

Whereas, Within the past few years public opinion and sentiment has become much awakened to the justice of adequate compensation to workmen injured by industrial accidents, and during that time marked progress has been made in favorable legislation providing compensation for injuries or deaths of employes and giving recognition to the rightful liability of an employer for the safety of workmen in his employ; and

Whereas, The United States Government should properly be foremost to set a

high example and take the lead over the several States in humanitarian measures of this character, the scope of which is world-wide; and

Whereas, The provisions of the compensation acts of the United States Government applying to accidents and injuries of its employes, are inadequate and not up to the standard of similar laws in a number of the States, including our own State of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Sixteenth Annual Convention assembled, hereby pledges fullest support to secure Congressional enactment of laws for compensation of injuries to the Government employes more nearly in keeping with the best of the recent State laws. We urge that such Government laws embody provisions for (1) compensation of 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; and be it further

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

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

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 3.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

**Resolution No. 6.**—Presented by W. N. Couey, of Teamsters' Union No. 208, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The large employers of labor require applicants for employment to make out applications for employment in which a personal record of the applicant is the chief feature; and

Whereas, In many instances the applicant is turned down through no inability to perform the labor for which he seeks employment; and

Whereas, These applications often result in the dismissal of those already employed; and

Whereas, The system tends to a very elaborate system of the Black List; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor assembled, that we go on record as being opposed to this practice; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Committee on Law and Legislation be and hereby is instructed to draft a law for presentation at the next Legislature condemning the practice of the Black List, and seeking a remedy therefor.

The Committee recommended adoption of Resolution No. 6.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained legislation of the character contemplated in this resolution had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 7.**—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 employees of the various navy yards, naval stations and arsenals be granted the Saturday half-holiday the entire year; and that the Secretary of the Federation is hereby instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and the California delegation in Congress requesting endorsement and active support.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 7, and on motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

The following Delegates were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Sacramento, John J. Clackin; San Francisco, Henry Huntsman, A. W. Brouillet; Santa Rosa, Ernest Cornett, Bessie Penrice.

Convention adjourned to 9:30 Thursday morning.

**FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.****Thursday, October 7—Morning Session.**

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the Mayor of Eureka inviting the Federation to hold its Seventeenth Annual Convention in that city.

A telegram was read from San Francisco regarding certain advertisements inimical to the interests of the labor movement. On motion, the subject matter was referred to the Executive Council.

A communication from the Pasadena Board of Labor was read and ordered filed.

Chairman Ives of the Convention Committee announced that a banquet would be held at 9 o'clock this evening for delegates and visitors, and requested that the Convention hall be vacated promptly at 4 o'clock, as that would be the place of banquet.

The President announced an error in the printed ballot and stated Delegate Cameron's name should not appear thereon as a candidate for Vice-President from District No. 9.

Delegate Cameron of San Francisco asked that he be allowed to withdraw as a candidate for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Granted by the Convention.

President Haggerty stated the time for the annual election of officers had arrived, and the official ballots were distributed by roll-call. The Election Board then retired to canvass the votes.

Delegate Sesma moved that candidates having no opposition be declared elected by acclamation. The motion prevailed.

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**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.**

Consideration of Proposition No. 10 was resumed.

Chairman W. W. Harris read the proposition, as follows:

**Proposition No. 10.**—Presented by Musicians' delegation, San Francisco. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

Whereas, There are many so-called "teachers of music" in California without any qualification or responsibility; and

Whereas, The public has no information or means of distinguishing between the real and the bogus music teachers; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, that we endorse the "Teachers' Act," furthered by the Musicians' Union, and providing for the registration and licensing of teachers of music, and for a State Board of Examiners in Music, etc.

Delegate Newman stated the act referred to in the proposition had not been read and asked for its reading. The motion was defeated.

Delegate McDonald moved the proposition be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee with instructions to report at the next Convention.

The motion of Delegate McDonald prevailed.

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**Resolution No. 23.**—Presented by Anton Wahl, of Bakers' Union No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, Workers in bakeries, kitchens, slaughter-houses and other food-producing establishments are subject generally to intolerable and noxious sanitary conditions; and

Whereas, There have been enacted both State laws and local ordinances which, if enforced, would materially ameliorate the conditions of the workers in such places, but which laws and ordinances remain only dead letters by reason of the lack of adequate local inspectors; and

Whereas, It would be futile and impractical to ask for further legislation on the subject of sanitation of such working establishments until the existing laws and regulations have been thoroughly tried out by their rigid enforcement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record in favor of local inspection of bakeries, kitchens, slaughter-houses and other food-producing establishments, and that all labor organizations and central labor bodies be and are hereby urgently requested to initiate in their respective counties or municipalities steps to establish and maintain proper local sanitary inspection of such establishments.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 23. On motion the Committee's report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 26.**—Presented by James Giambruno, of Miners' Union No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has endeavored for the past several years to induce the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law for all underground workers; and

Whereas, Underground work is extremely detrimental to the health of those engaged in that industry and extremely hazardous; therefore be it

Resolved, By this Convention, that its legislative agents be instructed to double their efforts at the next session of the Legislature and endeavor to have that body enact a "collar to collar" eight-hour law such as is in force in our neighboring State of Arizona.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 26, and, on motion, the Committee's report was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 4.**—Presented by Frank Johnson, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Resolved, That vendors of articles or papers on the streets should not be less than fourteen years old if males, and should not be less than eighteen years of age if females; further

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor requests the State to prohibit street vending by person of any lower age and that if needed they be taken care of by the State.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 4. The Committee's report was concurred in.

The Convention adjourned at noon to 2 p. m.

#### Thursday, October 7—Afternoon Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Delegate Sesma moved that Supervisor R. H. Norton of Los Angeles County be granted the privilege of the floor. Carried.

President Haggerty then introduced Mr. Norton, who addressed the Convention in advocacy of the abolition of the grand jury system.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Chairman D. D. Sullivan read the report of the Committee, as follows:

**Resolution No. 22.**—Presented by Frank Donigan, of United Laborers' Union No. 12992, San Francisco.

Whereas, Section 14, of Article XIII, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which directs that one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the initiation fees collected be forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has proved impracticable and detrimental to Federal and Laborers' Unions of California chartered by the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, that they instruct their delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to use his influence to the end of repealing said section.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 22, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman George A. Tracy read the report of the Committee, as follows:

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee appointed to scrutinize the reports submitted to this Convention by the officers who were selected to carry on the administrative affairs of the Federation during the last year, respectfully submits that it has carefully examined the various documents submitted, with the result that it is evident to the Committee that the work that has been done and the betterments achieved are not only commendable in their relation to the forward labor movement, as such, but give evidence of careful regard for the good name and reputation of the California State Federation of Labor, and also of painstaking regard for the details incident to the welfare and upbuilding of the organization.

### President's Report.

The report of President Daniel P. Haggerty treats broadly of the important subject of vocational training of the young men and women of the State of California, and tells of the necessity of providing ample and complete opportunity for obtaining educational requirements and mental development in order that the apprentice or beginner may gain the knowledge necessary to protect him in his chosen occupation against the misguided, if not unscrupulous, employer who seeks only a more efficient and better equipped working unit, to the end that he may increase the profits of his business investment, with little thought and less care for the never-ending supply of workers. In the development of the science that treats of the relationship between the employer and the employe, the trades-union movement, crude as it may be, offers the best practical solution that the present generation seems capable of assimilating, and our attitude towards the subject of vocational training should be as the president has so tritely pointed out in his report. There is, perhaps, no passing subject of more general interest, and no opportunity should be neglected to use our influence in shaping the general policy of vocational training to the end that all of the human faculties—mental and physical alike—shall be developed in unison. It should also be understood that the functions of training schools shall only be supplementary to our general system of education, and shall not become commercialized to the detriment of legitimate industry.

President Haggerty also refers to the attitude of some of our jurists and of efforts of certain component parts of our citizenship to use the courts of our country to crush the spirit and discourage the men and women of the land in attempts to better conditions in society generally through organization. The illustration of the power of money in obtaining freedom from punishment for crimes committed or alleged is so directly pointed out in the cases of John R. Lawson, the Colorado mine worker, and Harry K. Thaw, the millionaire, that, in the opinion of your Committee, the president should be especially commended for his timely words on this subject.

### Reports of Vice-Presidents.

The Vice-Presidents are the agents and organizers of the Federation in their respective localities, and their reports are descriptive of the conditions of the labor movements in the different sections of the State. The reports should be carefully read and studied by the delegates to the Convention.

We shall not attempt to review the reports in detail. They tell their own story. We shall only call attention to certain features of more than passing interest.

We note with gratification that in spite of the prevailing business depression and consequent unemployment, the movement has not alone successfully maintained wages and working conditions, but has actually, in many instances, obtained substantial improvements in these respects. There has been a falling off in the membership of the Federation by the withdrawal and disbanding of some unions. This is due to the industrial depression and is not the result of conflicts with the employers. The loss has been largely compensated by the formation and affiliation of new organizations. The trend of the times is upward and we look forward to a great increase in membership and improvements in the conditions of labor in the near future.

**District No. 1, San Diego,** is marking time, but has on its hands sufficient of a fight to keep it from dying from inaction.

**District No. 2, Los Angeles,** is to be congratulated upon the splendid progress made in San Pedro, where the membership has more than quadrupled during the year. The activity in organizing has borne rich fruit in increased wages and better conditions. The condition of the movement in San Pedro is a standing refutation of the belief that the workers of Southern California do not feel the need of organization or lack the courage to get together.

Conditions in Los Angeles in respect to organization are far from satisfactory, and we hope that in the near future a concerted effort will be made by the International Unions concerned and the American Federation of Labor to strengthen the organizations in that city.

It speaks well for the loyalty and devotion of the membership in Los Angeles that, in spite of poor conditions of employment and continued opposition from the organized employers, no union has been compelled to disband.

We learn with pleasure, that the Machinists' Union of Los Angeles has organized a lecture bureau for the purpose of educating the members of the craft on matters pertaining to their business; and we believe similar lecture bureaus could be used to advantage by other organizations.

**District No. 3, Bakersfield.**—The movement in this district shows splendid progress, and has been unhampered by troubles from without or within.

**District No. 4, Stockton.**—This district is recovering from the effects of the fight with the Merchants, Manufacturers & Employers' Association of last year. The

Vice-President reports that the thanks of the movement is due the Women's Trade-Union League of Stockton. Your Committee heartily concurs in the statement, and wish to add that the formation of such leagues throughout the State would prove very valuable auxiliaries to the labor movement.

**District No. 5, San Jose.**—In the report for this district attention is called to the need of a deputy labor commissioner to be stationed at San Jose to see to it that the labor laws are observed in the fruit-canning industry. We recommend that this matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration and action.

**District No. 6, Oakland,** is up against a struggle with the employers, banded together in the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association, and we take pride in the plucky fight made by the trades-unions against that association.

**District No. 7, Richmond.**—We call attention to the fact that the City Council of Martinez has adopted an anti-picketing ordinance, and would urge upon the trade-unionists in that city the necessity of having this ordinance repealed. We also urge upon trade-unions in other cities to oppose any attempt that may be made by similar enactment to deprive the workers of their constitutional and natural rights.

**District No. 8, Vallejo.**—We congratulate our fellow-workers in the United States navy yard upon the abolition of the notorious Taylor system. We recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use every effort to assist the navy yard workers in having repealed the civil service regulation, depriving civil service employes of their right to represent the unions of their craft in the capacity of officers.

**District No. 9, San Francisco,** during the year has maintained its standing and prestige in the movement, and has realized its long-cherished hope of occupying its own building. The new Labor Temple is one of the finest in the country and is a credit to those who conceived and worked out this project.

**District No. 10, Sacramento.**—Apparently some of the employers of Sacramento have learned nothing from the unsuccessful attempt of the employers in other sections to disrupt the labor movement, but we have faith in the justice of the cause of labor and confidence in our ability to meet the new attempt, and to emerge victoriously from the struggle.

**District No. 12, Jackson.**—The Vice-President for this district calls attention to the fact that no effort has been made to assist the miners and lumbermen to organize, and we recommend the incoming Executive Council be instructed to make an investigation into labor conditions in this district and render every possible aid in organizing the crafts referred to.

### Organizer Dale's Report.

Not the least interesting of the reports submitted by your officers is that of Organizer J. B. Dale. Your Committee believe that the Federation would be ungrateful if, at this time, the delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Convention failed to give expression to a deep sense of gratitude and appreciation for the loyal and conscientious service rendered by Mr. Dale during the long period of his activity in the field as a representative of this organization. The cause of organized labor has suffered much because of incompetent and inefficient representatives, and it is with a feeling of pride and gratification on the part of your Committee that it commends to you the unselfish, untiring and devoted services of a man who has devoted the best years of his life to the real work, the rough work, the hard and unremunerative work of a field organizer.

After making a report in detail covering his activities in Stockton and at El Centro, Mr. Dale concludes his statement with a narrative of his experience in Los Angeles, which furnishes interesting and instructive reading. Mr. Dale suggests in his report that this Federation use its influence to have as many International Organizers sent into Los Angeles as possible, and also sets forth his ideas regarding the plan of campaign that should be followed. In all of the suggestions made by Organizer Dale your Committee heartily concur, with the single exception that it does not believe that a time limit should be fixed.

We therefore recommend that the Executive Committee of this Federation be instructed to lend every assistance within its power to effect a more thorough organization of the working people in Los Angeles, and that the representative of this body be instructed to act in harmony with other field organizers that may be on the ground; that the plan outlined by Organizer Dale for carrying on the work be endorsed by this Convention, with the understanding that no time limit be fixed when the work of organization shall cease.



### Delegate to A. F. of L.

The report of Paul Scharrenberg, delegate to the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., is an interesting and carefully prepared document, treating, in detail, every subject of major interest that came before that body. It is printed in full in the annual reports and should be read by every delegate to this body. To those of our members who are prone to criticize the officers of their unions and to berate the officials of the American Federation of Labor for things that are done and for things that are left undone, Scharrenberg offers a solace and a peculiar philosophy that is at first interesting, then convincing, and finally compelling. It advises us to kick and keep on kicking, but never to kick over the traces because things are not coming our way fast enough. On the whole, the report is a credit to the delegate who prepared it and to the Federation.

### Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, as usual, is a most complete document, the financial statement showing in detail the receipts and disbursements for the year, including a comparative table of the growth of the Federation since and including the year 1909 up to and including the 1st of October, 1915. The total affiliation of central bodies and local unions at the present time is 516, representing a total membership of 66,500. The report deals with the work of the Federation organizers, Supreme Court decisions affecting the constitutionality of the eight-hour day for women and the Workmen's Compensation Act, the tyranny of bureaucratic civil service, the prevention of industrial accidents, the failure to secure pardons for Ford and Suhr, the A. F. of L. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the boycott on Levi Strauss & Company, the results of direct legislation, the reports issued by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and is concluded by an interesting summary of the year's work. Appended to the Secretary's report is the statement issued by Governor Johnson denying a pardon for Ford and Suhr.

We recommend heartily the position of the Secretary-Treasurer in denouncing the tyrannical, un-American bureaucratic methods of the Federal Civil Service Commission.

As President Gompers truly says, in his communication in reference to the ruling of the Civil Service Commission affecting the rights of employes of the Mare Island navy yard:

"Our present system of civil service needs an entire overhauling, reconstruction and renovation. There is a constant inclination to deprive civil service employes of every attribute of freedom and incorporate a system of subserviency and sycophancy that is nothing short of hateful to Americans who boast that this is the home of the brave and the land of the free."

We urge the representative of the California State Federation at the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention to co-operate with the representatives of affiliated civil service employes' organizations in having that Convention record in emphatic terms the disapproval of organized labor of the bureaucratic methods of the Civil Service Commission and to aid the Convention in seeking to suggest legislative relief for civil service employes.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. TRACY, Chairman.

FRANK H. HAACK.

THOS. G. DUNCAN.

E. ELLISON.

L. D. BIDDLE.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee on Officers' Reports then continued to report, as follows:

**Resolution No. 11.**—Presented by J. Redenbaugh, of Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 572, Stockton.

Whereas, There is a balance of \$721.54 of the Stockton Strike Fund on hand with the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The unions of Stockton are at this time battling against the unfair concerns; and

Whereas, The said unfair concerns have through the courts obtained injunctions against the unions, a condition which we feel can be overcome with the proper assistance from the State Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said \$721.54 be held by the Executive Board to be used exclusively for the purpose of engaging efficient legal talent to the end that the injunctions now pending against the Stockton unions be dissolved, and to further the interests of the affiliated unions therein.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 11, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

**Proposition No. 13.**—Presented by Gus Alden, of Butchers' Union No. 508, San Francisco.

Whereas, By means of organization and persistent efforts to improve the conditions of its members, Local No. 508 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, has succeeded in negotiating with the wholesale butchers and dealers of San Francisco an agreement for increased pay for part of its membership, by reason of which now all members of said Local enjoy better wages and shorter hours than members of the craft working in other localities on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, Certain centers of the wholesale butcher trade are competing directly with San Francisco, and by reason of the unorganized condition of the butcher workmen and their lower wages and longer hours are able to undersell San Francisco wholesale butchers, and thus constitute a detriment and menace to the organized butcher workmen of San Francisco; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, in annual convention assembled, that we hereby go on record in favor of a vigorous organizing campaign among the butcher workmen in the cities of Oakland and Sacramento, California, and Ogden, Utah, and particularly the employes of Swanston & Sons of Sacramento and the Ogden Packing and Provision Company, in order that by establishing effective organizations among the butcher workmen in said places, not only their own conditions may be improved, but that thereby also any existing unfair competition with San Francisco may be removed; and be it further

Resolved, That this Federation hereby most earnestly solicits the California State Federation of Labor to send its organizers into the field to accomplish the above purposes in California, and that the Federation and the representatives of its constituent Locals hereby pledge themselves to assist the State Federation of Butcher Workmen in this work to the full extent of their ability.

Upon recommendation of the Committee, Proposition No. 13 was referred to the Executive Council.

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**Proposition No. 20.**—The Committee submitted a substitute, as follows:

Your Committee offers the following substitute for Proposition No. 20:

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor at its Fifteenth Annual Convention, held at Stockton, passed the following resolution:

"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"; and

Whereas, The Governor has declined to interfere with the process of law by which Ford and Suhr were convicted, giving as his reasons therefor the fact that certain threats were made intended to influence his action; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we reaffirm the action of the Stockton Convention, and again request the Governor, at such time as the threats of sabotage and incendiarism cease, to reopen the case, and render a decision on the merits thereof, regardless of any threats of irresponsible persons, who in no way represent organized labor, who are disavowed by the California State Federation of Labor and by the real friends of Ford and Suhr, who are unknown personally to the citizens of California, and who may have been employed by those responsible for the conviction and incarceration of Ford and Suhr.

Delegate Andersen moved that the substitute be adopted.

Delegate Ernst supported the motion.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained his position in the matter and said he favored the substitute of the Committee.

The substitute submitted by the Committee was adopted.

The Committee recommended the communication from E. B. Ault, of the Unemployment Committee of the Washington State Federation of Labor, be referred to the incoming Executive Council. On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

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**Resolution No. 19.**—Presented by Thos. F. Flaherty, of Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the present laws, Federal civil service employes have no adequate protection against the arbitrary action of Department officials in cases involving reduction in wages and dismissal from the service; and

Whereas, The absence of proper protection for the employes mitigates against an efficient civil service and operates toward the upbuilding of a bureaucracy; and

Whereas, If the employes have the right to appeal from the decisions of Department officials to an independent tribunal, the present tendency to coerce them into servility and deprive them of fundamental rights would be materially lessened; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the efforts of the Federal civil service employes to secure the establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeals, or Trial Board, upon which the employes shall have representation, with power to hear and review testimony and to set aside the judgment of Department officials when deemed unjust in all cases involving wage reductions or dismissals from the Federal civil service; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California Congressional delegation, with the request that they co-operate in having the Sixty-fourth Congress correct by the necessary legislation this obvious defect in the Federal civil service laws, by granting to Government employes the right to a trial and a hearing.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 19. The report of the Committee was concurred in.

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Delegates Thomas and D. D. Sullivan each asked the privilege of introducing a proposition. Granted.

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#### REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

Santa Rosa, October 7, 1915.

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

Greeting:—We, the undersigned Election Board, beg leave to submit the following report:

**For President—**

*D. P. Haggerty.....	17,396
James E. Hopkins.....	10,411

**For Vice-President, District No. 1—**

*Roy H. Loman.....	18,420
John C. Sachs.....	9,685

**For Vice-President, District No. 2—**

W. N. Couey.....	8,895
*F. C. Marsh.....	22,560
*Harry Ohlsen.....	23,004

**For Vice-President, District No. 9—**

May E. Cummings.....	13,088
W. G. Desepte.....	5,160
*D. J. Gorman.....	18,802
M. R. Grunhof.....	6,252
D. J. Murphy.....	6,308
*A. J. Rogers.....	17,031
*Alfred E. Steimer.....	16,600

**For Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention—**

\*Hugo Ernst..... 17,701  
 Chas. H. Johanson..... 10,404

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. J. MATHESON,  
 CARL JONES,  
 S. F. BAXTER,  
 Supervisors.  
 J. M. McINTOSH,  
 EDITH SUTER,  
 F. B. PERU,  
 H. E. HARDING,  
 CHAS. DAVEY,  
 CHAS. F. HAMMARIN,  
 A. J. SMITH,  
 CHAS. O. SCOTT,  
 JAMES REDENBAUGH,  
 Tally Clerks.

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

NOTE: For details, see tabulated vote for officers on page 43 et seq.

Delegate Thomas announced that a meeting of the State Typographical Conference would be held at 5 p. m.

The Convention then adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Friday.

### FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

#### Friday, October 8—Morning Session.

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

Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg read the following telegram:

"San Francisco, October 7, 1915.

Paul Scharrenberg,

Secretary California State Federation of Labor,  
 Convention, Santa Rosa.

Local six, American Federation Musicians, has placed N. S. G. W. bands with local jurisdiction upon the unfair list and ask the moral support of the Federation.  
 E. H. SLISSMAN."

The matter was referred to the Executive Council.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Delegate Frank Sesma, of the Committee, read the report, as follows:

**Proposition No. 27.**—Presented by Harry E. Harding, of Painters' Union No. 293, Petaluma.

Whereas, There is a crying need for organizers at the present time to build up the trade-union movement in this State; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that money spent in organizing work is a good investment; and

Whereas, At the present time the revenues of the State Federation of Labor are not adequate to keep organizers in the field; therefore be it

Resolved, That the per capita tax paid into the State Federation of Labor be made two cents per month, and that the revenues derived by the increased per capita tax be used for organizing purposes.

The Committee reported favorably upon Proposition No. 27.

The report of the Committee was not concurred in.

**Resolution No. 28.**—Presented by Harry E. Harding, of Painters' Union No. 293, Petaluma.

Whereas, At the present time the City of Petaluma and its affiliated Council is

not annexed in the Eighth District, which comprises Santa Rosa, San Rafael and Vallejo; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eighth District shall be composed of Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 28. On motion, the Committee's report was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 39.**—Presented by Wm. A. Spooner, of Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, There are a number of local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who are not affiliated with central bodies; and

Whereas, We believe that all local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be affiliated with central bodies; and

Whereas, Article XI, Section 11, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, sets forth: "It shall be the duty of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist, similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction"; and

Whereas, Resolutions have been presented to the American Federation of Labor Conventions year after year anent this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled this 7th day of October, 1915, instruct its delegate to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in the City of San Francisco, November, 1915, to present the following amendment:

To amend Article XI, Section 11. of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, by striking out the entire section and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to be known as Section 11 of Article XI:

"It shall be mandatory upon all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to make it mandatory upon their local unions to join the chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. It shall be mandatory upon all locals chartered by the American Federation of Labor to affiliate with all trade and central labor unions in their respective districts."

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 39.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Constitution has disposed of all propositions referred to us by the President and begs to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. HYLEN, Chairman.

PERRY KNOWLTON.

FRANK SESMA.

A. J. TRICE.

MARGARET A. MALONE, Secretary.

On motion, the Committee's request was complied with.

Delegate Grunhof asked permission to introduce a proposition out of order. Upon request, Delegate Grunhof explained that his proposition urged the abolition of the Grand Jury system in California.

On motion, the subject matter was referred to the Executive Council.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman Tracy read the following report:

**Proposition No. 25.**—Presented by F. W. Heckman, of Teamsters' Union No. 420, Richmond.

Whereas, Norman Matson, former editor of the Richmond Daily News, was convicted at Martinez on a charge of criminal libel, brought against him by former Chief of Police James P. Arnold, of Richmond; and

Whereas, The charge against said Norman Matson, and his subsequent conviction, is an attempt at revenge for the fearless manner in which he exposed municipal corruption in Richmond, and his fight for better living conditions for those who toil; and

Whereas, The conviction and sentence of Norman Matson is now on appeal to

the District Court of Appeal, and we are firmly convinced, his conviction and sentence are a grave miscarriage of justice; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) of its fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive Council to be used in paying the expenses of the pending appeal.

The Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to use its best judgment in regard to aiding Brother Matson.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 38.**—Presented by Daniel Murphy, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The headquarters city of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco, has a Labor Temple in which are housed a large number of the organizations constituting its membership; and

Whereas, The concentrating of the organizations in one building has a beneficial influence upon the progress of the movement, and the State Federation of Labor is, and should be, a leader in all matters of this kind, yet is now occupying offices in the Underwood Building, separated from the great majority of the organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the proper place for the headquarters of this body is in the Labor Temple in close proximity to the subordinate unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the officers of the State Federation of Labor to proceed at once to move into offices in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 38 be not adopted.

After some discussion the report of the Committee was concurred in by a rising vote of 67 for and 32 against.

Convention adjourned at 12:30 until 2 o'clock.

#### Friday, October 8—Afternoon Session.

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

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Daniel Murphy read the report of the Committee, as follows:

**Proposition No. 17.**—Re-referred on third day to the Committee with instructions to redraft the proposition.

The Committee submitted the following as a substitute:

**Resolution No. 17.**—Whereas, There is under consideration the question of opening our coastwise trade to foreign-built vessels; and

Whereas, The world's history, now in the making, emphatically warns us not to rely on outside sources for our means of protection; and our ability to defend ourselves in times of war and to use the ocean highways in times of peace, will largely depend upon the upbuilding of our shipyards to the end that quantity in construction and efficiency in labor will eventually lessen the cost to a point where we may reasonably expect to meet any competition, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor place itself on record as opposed to any interference with our present Coastwise Navigation Laws. These laws, in our opinion, were wisely framed to encourage the construction of vessels in American shipyards, and to protect the vessels in their operations on our sea coast. All the present merchant marine of the United States is the by-product of those laws, as they furnish the stronghold behind which American tonnage can find protection against foreign competition.

Having faith in the protection of these laws, American shipowners have expended hundreds of millions of dollars in American shipyards, and have acquired tonnage at a cost much in excess of what said tonnage could have been purchased for from foreign sources, and it would be not only unjust to permit the injury to their investments of allowing cheaper, because foreign built, vessels, to compete with them, but highly impolitic because the smothering of shipbuilding in this country would have a disastrous effect upon the men employed in said industry.

The substitute was adopted by the Convention.

**Resolution No. 31.**—Presented by Thos. F. Flaherty, of Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, More than half of the entire distribution of mail in the postal service is done at night, necessitating the service of thousands of clerks; and

Whereas, Neither by a time or a wage differential does the Postal Department recognize the admitted hardships of night work; and

Whereas, In practically all industries where night work is necessary those performing it receive some recognition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor pledge its support to the efforts of affiliated clerks in attempting to secure remedial legislation granting a time differential to night workers in the postal service.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 31, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 32.**—Presented by Frank Donigan, of United Laborers' Union No. 12992, San Francisco.

Whereas, Active work on the Hetch-Hetchy water project, endorsed at a previous session of this Federation, is now under way; and

Whereas, Laborers and others employed in the work of said project have been employed 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 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.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 32.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 33.**—Presented by Chas. Child, of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, Asiatic immigration and the resultant competition has for many years past been a menace to the industrial welfare of our people, especially in California and the Pacific Coast States; and

Whereas, Because of this menace it is the duty of our people to refrain from patronizing or employing Asiatics in any manner, as well as to demand extensions of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion law so as to bar all Asiatics; and

Whereas, The Anti-Jap Laundry League, composed of Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256 of San Francisco, has for many years sought strict Asiatic Exclusion legislation as well as opposed Asiatic competition; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has at all times persistently fought Asiatic immigration and competition; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor again records itself as opposed to the patronizing or employing of Asiatics in any manner, and in favor of an extension of the Chinese Exclusion law so as to bar all Asiatics.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 33, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

Delegate Hugo Ernst requested to be recorded as not approving the present method of solving the Asiatic Exclusion problem.

**Proposition No. 24.**—Presented by D. P. Haggerty, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorses an amendment to the Federal Constitution, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as follows:

"That the right of citizens of the United States or of any State to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

And that Congress be requested to submit this amendment to the States, as provided by the Constitution.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in Proposition No. 24. Chairman Murphy explained that the Committee did not deem it proper to endorse any one of the numerous proposed methods to bring about nation-wide women's suffrage.

The report of the Committee was adopted.



**Resolution No. 35.**—Presented by James Giambruno, of Miners' Union No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Whereas, There is at the present time a struggle on the part of labor at Clifton, State of Arizona, for better wage and working conditions and recognition of the Miners' Union and unions of other crafts; therefore be it .

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, this 7th day of October, 1915, that we are in full sympathy with striking mine workers of Clifton, Arizona, and that the following telegram be sent to the strikers:

To Guy E. Miller, Executive Board Member W. F. of M., Clifton, Arizona:

The California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, this 7th day of October, 1915, extends fraternal greetings to the striking miners of the Clifton district and wish them success in their struggle.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 35, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 37.**—Presented by Thos. F. Flaherty, of Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States is one of the few civilized countries that has no retirement provision for its superannuated civil service employes; and

Whereas, The absence of retirement legislation is costly to the Government and to the employes; men are either retained beyond their years of usefulness or they are dismissed after giving their life's work to the service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse the efforts of Federal civil service employes to secure the early enactment of an equitable retirement measure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to give all possible aid to affiliated civil service employes in calling the urgency of this situation confronting aged Government workers to the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 37.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 41.**—Presented by D. D. Sullivan, of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento.

Whereas, The bakeries in the vicinity of Sacramento and north are not abiding by the principles and organization of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers; and

Whereas, Such conditions place the membership of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers and organized labor in general in this district and vicinity in a deplorable condition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Sixteenth Annual Convention assembled, request the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union to send an organizer for this district exclusively for a period of one month.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 41, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

This completes the work of the Committee on Resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL MURPHY, Chairman.

H. A. BREUSING.

THOS. FLAHERTY.

E. H. HART.

H. J. GIANNINI.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman Tracy read the report, as follows:

**Proposition No. 30.**—Presented by George E. Bevan, of Teamsters' Union No. 208, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Conditions in the City of Los Angeles unfortunately are in a deplorable condition; and

Whereas, The Labor Movement in Los Angeles is on the decline instead of increasing, especially is it so of the Teamsters' Union, which should be one of the strongest local unions of Los Angeles, but sorry to say is one of the smallest locals, paying per capita tax to the State Federation of Labor on only 38 members, when it should be paying for 3800 members; and

Whereas, There are in Los Angeles close to 300,000 working men and women

with only about 17,000 organized; the balance, about 280,000, remain to be organized; and

Whereas, There is in the neighborhood of 7,000 teamsters and chauffeurs in Los Angeles, and of the amount only 38 are organized; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention return Brother Dale, State Organizer, back to Los Angeles; and be it further

Resolved, That he shall have the assistance of as many other organizers as it is possible to send to Los Angeles to complete the work he has already started; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention do all in its power to get the other organizers from the various international unions; further

Resolved, That these organizers stay in Los Angeles for a period of not less than four months, and if at the end of that time they are successful they shall remain until their work is completed.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 30 be referred to the Executive Council. The Committee's report was adopted.

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**Resolution No. 36.**—Presented by J. J. Kretzmer, of Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco.

The following resolution was adopted at our regular Annual Convention in Oakland, October 4, 1915, and referred to the California State Federation of Labor Convention for endorsement:

Whereas, That several locals in the State Federation of Butcher Workmen are also affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said State Federation of Labor has paid organizers in the field nearly at all times; therefore be it

Resolved, That said paid organizers be instructed by the proper officers of said State Federation of Labor, that when they are organizing in the communities where there are no locals of Butchers, that they try to do something toward organizing the butchers; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Butcher Workmen will do all in its power to assist said organizers.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 36, and, on motion, the Committee's report was concurred in.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Chairman Daisy Houck read the report of the committee, as follows:

Communication from Glove Workers' Union No. 39, of San Francisco—Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to draft and send to affiliated unions a circular letter, calling attention of all members of organized labor to the attitude of the glove firms of the City of Milwaukee, Wis., and to urge workers to demand the label of the International Glove Workers' Union of America.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

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**Resolution No. 29.**—Presented by Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have had on the market for years a Union Label attached to all tobacco, snuff and cigarettes manufactured by members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and

Whereas, The patronage of the Union Label is one of the most potent factors for the promotion of the highest aspirations of our entire labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, And it is hereby and herein declared, that it is the rightful duty of all members of every craft and calling wherever organized, when making purchases of any of the necessities of life, to demand Union Labeled products, thereby giving employment to Organized Labor in preference to unorganized; and be it further

Resolved and declared, That as Union Labeled tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes of all classes and character suitable to the taste of mankind, can now be secured simply by our demand for them, we therefore, as delegates to the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, in Santa Rosa, Cal., October 4, 1915, now pledge our honor as Union members to a concentrated and consistent effort in demanding that the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union shall be affixed to all purchases of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes we buy hereafter.

The Committee recommended adoption of Resolution No. 39, and that it be included in circular letter to be sent out by Secretary.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 34.**—Presented by Garment Workers' delegation.

Whereas, The past few years of business depression have worked great hardship upon the garment-making industry on the Pacific Coast, greatly decreasing the membership of the local unions in this State; and

Whereas, Unscrupulous dealers in the East have made the Pacific Coast a dumping ground for prison-made and sweat-shop garments; and

Whereas, The selling territory of the garment factories on the Pacific Coast is necessarily limited to a comparatively small area; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, do hereby urge upon all affiliated unions to appoint or elect label committees, whose duty shall be at all times to see that their members patronize the Union Label, and also urge the purchasing of garments bearing the Union Label and made in California.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 34 be adopted and also be incorporated in the circular letter to be issued by the Secretary.

Delegate Ellison moved to amend that the last three words of the proposition—"made in California"—be stricken out and that as so amended the proposition be adopted and ordered printed in circular letter as recommended by the committee.

Chairman Houck vigorously opposed the amendment and urged adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Suter advocated adoption of the proposition as submitted and favored the committee report.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

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

Respectfully submitted,

DAISY A. HOUCK.  
W. G. DESEPTÉ.  
J. J. GLACKIN.  
HUGO ERNST.  
ROY H. LOMAN.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

The Committee reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 40.**—Presented by Geo. A. V. Thomas, of Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Typographical Conference has been organized to promote the welfare of organized labor in general, and the interests of the printing trades particularly; and

Whereas, The Typographical Conference, having in mind the welfare of our people as a whole, in an effort to lessen the cost to parents of school children of the State, to promote home industry, and to give to the printing crafts of California such benefits now accruing to unfair shops in the East; and

Whereas, The present grammar or elementary grade school books of the State are printed under union conditions, at an annual saving to the taxpayers of over \$100,000 annually, and the same proportionate saving could be made if the high school books were also so printed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our position on the school text-book question, urging that all such school books be printed within this State, and that the text books for the high schools be also included under the same economical plan followed in the lower grades; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Board of Education, the Legislative Investigating Committee on School Books, and the Department of State Printing be requested and urged to work to the end that all of California's school books be published within the confines of this State; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor approve of the principle contained in this resolution, and instructs its legislative agents to urge the passage of such legislation.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 40, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

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Chairman W. W. Harris read the final report of the Committee as follows:

Your committee having reviewed as carefully as possible in the limited time at its disposal the extensive digest of labor legislation submitted by the legislative agents of the Federation, reports as follows:

We heartily commend the plan of questioning candidates for legislative office and the checking up system of the legislative agents of the Federation and the

publishing of the results of such questioning and checking-up in the roll call record of legislators. We believe that such practice has accomplished good results and that better results will follow when legislators come to learn that their records on labor legislation will always stand as an open and interesting book before their labor constituency.

Your committee recommends a continued use of the plan of questioning candidates in so far as that plan is compatible with the laws of this State, and our committee is mindful of the fact that laws have been placed upon the statutes of this State for the apparent purpose of thwarting the efforts of citizens to acquire an accurate understanding of the mental attitude of candidates in relation to pending and impending legislation. Your committee commends the efforts of the legislative agents of the Federation and recommends that such legislative agents use every right allowed under the laws of this State to ascertain the attitude of candidates toward labor legislation and to continue to lay these facts before the voters for their guidance in subsequent elections.

Your committee notes the great disparity between the number of wage workers and lawyers who constitute the membership of the Legislature of this State and recommends that wage workers who have proven themselves true to the interests of labor be encouraged to stand for election to legislative office and that the fullest efforts of this Federation be used to accomplish the election of such proven wage workers and only proven professionals who offer themselves as candidates for legislative office.

It is observed that the number of labor bills proposed at each session is increasing, and, whereas, it can reasonably be concluded that the labors placed upon the legislative agents must of necessity exceed their powers of successful accomplishment, it is recommended that the number of bills introduced at any session be kept as small as practicable in order that a redoubled effort may be made to secure the passage of those bills which in the opinion of our legislative agents are most vital to the interests of labor.

Your committee notes with satisfaction that a large number of laws which will materially contribute to the well-being of the workers were enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and the committee calls the attention of the Federation to the fact that particular satisfaction is the due of the Federation by reason of its part in securing the passage of these laws.

One law enacted by the last Legislature and for the enactment of which organized labor can claim the chief credit, was the abolition of the unjust, un-American and wholly undemocratic property qualification for jurors. This relic of medieval barbarism has gone from the laws of California, it is to be hoped, forever. Union labor did it.

Largely due to the efforts of your legislative agents and to the efforts of members of organized labor in the Legislature a distinct strengthening of the workmen's compensation act of this State was accomplished by extending the application of that law to cover occupational diseases. Your committee recommends that even though failure marked the efforts of the labor forces in the last session to abolish the waiting period that a new and renewed effort to that end be made at the next session of the Legislature.

Your committee feels that special commendation must be given to the legislative agents of the Federation for efforts exerted which materially contributed to the placing upon the statutes of this State a law intended to prevent the practice of public service corporations and others in discharging employees upon the reports of spotters.

Largely due to the efforts of labor an advance was made in the direction of popular education by the passage of a bill appropriating \$40,000 for the extension of courses of instruction under the direction of the State University in such a way as to make such courses of instruction available to wage workers.

In response to the demands of organized labor that the State undertake to help in solving the problem of unemployment, an appropriation of \$50,000 was secured for the establishment of free employment bureaus in seven labor centers of the State. Your committee recommends that the executive council of this Federation urge the establishing of such free employment bureaus at the earliest possible date.

The passage of a semi-monthly pay day law, an improvement of the child labor laws and an extension of the power of the Labor Commissioner to enforce labor legislation, are noted as important advance steps in labor's program.

In addition to the laws which have already been mentioned and for the passage of which organized labor can claim directly and indirectly almost all the credit, your committee notes twenty separate laws, each of distinct value to a large number of workers, which were written into the statutes at the last session of the Legislature, largely or wholly as the result of the efforts of organized labor. These laws are designated by the following titles, which are indicative of their general purpose and effect: Free Drinking Water for Workers Law, Upholsterers'

Shoddy Law, a Law Enlarging the Powers of the Bureau of Immigration and Housing, Labor Camp Inspection Law, a Law Outlawing "Fees" and "Gifts" to Foremen, Greater Protection for the Union Label, a Law Regulating Private Detective Agencies, Electrical Workers' Law, Further Powers for the Industrial Welfare Commission, a Law Punishing Misrepresentation of Conditions of Employment, Contractors' Bonding Law for Protection of Payment of Wages, Prohibiting the Payment of Wages in Scrip, Regulation of Private Employment Agencies, Increase of Salary of Labor Commissioner, Relations of Employers and Employees Defined, Full Crew Law, Political Freedom of Employees, a Law Requiring an Accounting for Hospital Fees, a Law Providing Greater Safety by Defining Method of Dispatching Train Orders.

Despite the efforts of labor a bill was passed authorizing the working of convicts upon the highways of this State. Your committee recommends that the efforts of the legislative agents of the Federation be directed toward the repeal of this law, which is inherently bad because it gives sanction to the use of convict labor in competition with free labor.

While the record of legislation accomplished is such as to encourage the efforts of labor, many bills for which labor has consistently fought for years again went down to defeat at the last session of the Legislature. There is yet before labor much to claim its attention to the end that laws inimical to the interests of the workers be removed from the statute books and that other laws defining and enlarging the rights of the workers be enacted. Among such laws for the passage of which the legislative agents of the Federation should be pledged to a renewed effort your committee enumerates an Anti-Injunction Bill, Cement Dust Proof Container Bill, General Eight-Hour Law, an increased Minimum Wage on Public Work, the Abolition of Capital Punishment, a Debtor's Courts Law, a Public Defender Law, and an Anti-Usury Law.

One bill directed at organized labor, the enactment of which its proponents felt would work great injury to the unions, was defeated by the efforts of organized labor to the discomfiture of its proponents and to the regret of those who had been misled by the spurious arguments which had been advanced in its favor. The Owen Apprentice Bill is that to which reference is made. Your committee would not feel that special mention of this proposed law were deserving of being made were it not for the mendacity of the spirit in which the enactment of such a law was begotten. This bill failed of passage, but it was not lacking in a considerable number of ardent supporters in the Legislature.

Your committee commends to the attention of the delegates and recommends that they in turn invite the labor voters of the State to a careful study of the labor records of the members of the Legislature, to the end that those deserving of reward by continuance in office through the votes of labor may be known and that those who are unfriendly to labor may likewise be known and shall not profit from the votes of labor men and women.

One of the greatest achievements of organized labor in the direction of a more perfect democracy is the securing of the initiative and referendum which has been advocated for many years by the American Federation of Labor and which California has been one of the first States to secure. Any effort to abridge the use of the initiative should be looked upon with disfavor by the organized workers. It is the opinion of your committee that Proposition No. 7 on the ballot at the coming election is an unwarranted effort to abridge the rights of the people in the use of the initiative in elections to incur a bonded indebtedness and that such proposition should be opposed by organized labor. Likewise do we regard the effort to lengthen the term of judges as a backward step and recommend that this convention reaffirm its opposition and counsel the voters of organized labor to vote "no" upon that proposition, which is No. 3 on the ballot, at the coming election.

Your committee feels that Proposition No. 1 on the ballot, which proposition is the non-partisan election law, is one of such consequence as to be deserving of particular mention and approbation from the members of organized labor. It is the opinion of your committee that the adoption of a non-partisan plan of choosing State officials will result in bringing to the front humanitarian and social questions which have been denied consideration in the past by reason of the greater attention and consideration given to so-called party issues. Your committee recommends that the convention express its favor for Proposition No. 1.

While your committee approaches with some hesitancy any recommendations as to an expression of the convention of its preference upon a political question, we cannot feel that it is other than the duty of the committee to offer to the convention its recommendations upon such pending legislation as in its opinion is of vital importance to the well-being of the masses. Of such consequence does your committee consider Proposition No. 9 on the ballot relating to a revision of the method of taxation by amending the constitution in such a way as to permit

an equitable division of the burden of taxation, which equitable division under the present plan, it has been proven cannot be accomplished. In view of the fact that we now have the referendum by which to correct the errors of the Legislature we believe that the constitutional inhibitions which Proposition No. 9 seeks to remove can with safety and profit to the people at large be removed.

In conclusion, your committee commends in the whole the work of the legislative agents of the Federation during the past year. We believe that the work of the year has been of great value and bespeak even greater accomplishments as the result of the work of the legislative agents of the Federation at the next session of the Legislature. The cumulative influence of our efforts in the matter of labor legislation is now being felt upon all social questions and we should, in the opinion of your committee, continue the same progressive and aggressive legislative policy which has been used during the year just past.

W. W. HARRIS, Chairman,  
EDWARD A. BROWN,  
EMIL MURI,  
OSCAR SHOWALTER,  
R. W. BURTON.

The foregoing report of the committee was adopted to that point beginning with its report on Proposition No. 1 on the ballot with reference to the non-partisan election law, being paragraph 19 of the committee's report.

After reading the report of the committee on this proposition, Delegate D. D. Sullivan moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The motion of Delegate Sullivan was carried.

Delegate Tracy requested that he be recorded as voting "No" on this proposition.

The report of the committee favoring Proposition No. 9 on the ballot, with reference to revising the method of taxation, was adopted by the convention.

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#### NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY.

President Haggerty called for nominations for the place of holding the next convention.

Delegate Cameron placed Eureka in nomination.

There being no other nominations, Eureka was declared the unanimous choice of the delegates for the place of holding the Seventeenth Annual Convention.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Delegate Scully, on behalf of the Committee on Thanks, presented tokens of appreciation to the members of the Convention Arrangements Committee—W. H. Ives, T. A. Lucas, William McGlinchey, Oscar Showalter. Delegates McGlinchey and Showalter being absent, Mrs. McGlinchey and Mrs. Showalter received the tokens in their behalf.

On motion of Delegate Johansen the sum of \$10 per day was allowed the Federation's delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco.

A unanimous rising vote of thanks was given the Committee on Arrangements and a committee consisting of Delegates Ellison, Tracy and Scully was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and present same to the members of the committee on behalf of the convention.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 8, 1915.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen: Your Special Committee on Thanks submits the following for your consideration and adoption:

The delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to the sixteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Santa Rosa, Cal., October 4-8, 1915, express their sincere thanks and appreciation to the Committee on Arrangements, composed of W. H. Ives, Sr., President of the Central Labor Council; Oscar Showalter, Secretary-Treasurer Central Labor Council; William McGlinchey, Vice-President of the Central Labor Council; T. A. Lucas, Trustee of the Central Labor Council,

and E. A. Nydegger, Past President of the Central Labor Council, and to the citizens of Santa Rosa generally for the grand and royal entertainment accorded to all those in attendance at this convention.

We desire to expressly thank the Rev. Peter Colvin for his fervent invocation at the opening session of our convention.

We desire to thank the following persons for their masterful addresses and words of good cheer: C. E. Lee, Mayor of Santa Rosa; Herbert W. Slater, Senator, Eighth District; George W. Salisbury, Assemblyman, Thirteenth District; William Kent, Congressman, First District, California; Mrs. William Kent, representing the National Equal Suffrage League, and B. Suzuki, Fraternal Delegate of the Japanese Friendly Society.

We wish to extend our hearty appreciation of the courtesies extended by the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce and the Italian-Swiss Colony for the delightful automobile ride to the famous Asti vineyards; to President Andrea Sbarboro and Superintendent Rossi for the opportunity to inspect the immense plant and enjoy the hospitality extended at the Pompeian Villa.

We also extend sincere thanks to Santa Rosa Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Santa Rosa Lodge, Fraternal Order of Eagles; the management of the Rose Theater; to Grace Brothers, and to the Ladies' Improvement Club of Santa Rosa for courtesies extended.

To the press of Santa Rosa and the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, and Daily News, we return thanks for the generous space granted in their columns in giving publicity to the convention proceedings and for sending special representatives to the sessions of the Federation; also we desire to thank the press generally for courtesies extended.

To all who in any way contributed to the success of our convention and to the pleasure of our stay in Santa Rosa we express sincere appreciation.

Fraternally submitted.

GEORGE A. TRACY.  
E. ELLISON.  
WM. T. SCULLY.

President Haggerty announced the delegates were invited to attend a ball at Eagles' Hall to-night at 9 o'clock.

Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg announced that the fraternal delegates from Japan invited all delegates and visitors to be guests at luncheon at Fountaingrove Winery at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Invitation accepted.

President Haggerty, on behalf of the convention, thanked the convention committees, the Assistant Secretary, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and expressed appreciation for services rendered by them. He also personally thanked the delegates for having re-elected him as president for the coming year.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.  
W. E. PITSCHKE, Assistant Secretary.





	D. P. Haggerty	James E. Hopkins	Roy H. Loman	John C. Sachs	W. N. Couey	F. C. Marsh	Harry Ohlsen	May E. Cummings	W. G. Desepite	D. J. Gorman	M. R. Grunhof	D. J. Murphy	A. J. Rogers	Alfred E. Steimer	Hugo Ernst	Chas. H. Johanson
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Musicians, No. 47 (500):	500		500			500			500	500				500	500	
H. P. More, 500																
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W. N. Couey, 19	19		19		19		19	19	19							19
Geo. E. Bevan, 19																
Typographical, No. 147 (400):	400		400		400	400		400		400			400			400
John H. Godfrey, 400																
MARYSVILLE—																
Central Labor Council (2):	2		2				2			2						2
Ferry Knowlton, 2																
NAPA—																
Garment Workers, No. 137 (84):		84	84			84	84	84				84				84
Margaret A. Malone, 84																
OAKLAND—																
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses, No. 31 (300):	300			300		300	300				300		300	300	300	
A. C. Beck, 300																
Labor Council (2):	2		2		2					2			2	2		2
Wm. A. Spooner, 2																
Street Carmen, No. 192 (800):	134		134		134	134				134			134	134	134	134
R. H. Furman, 134	134		134		134	134			134	134			134	134	134	134
W. G. Meyer, 134	134		134		134	134			134	134			134	134	134	134
T. C. Duncan, 133	133		133		133	133				133			133	133	133	133
F. B. Peru, 133	133		133		133	133				133			133	133	133	133
L. Lebowsky, 133	133		133		133	133		133		133			133	133	133	133
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Carpenters, No. 981 (13):	13			13	13					13			13	13		13
John W. Dillon, 13																
Painters, No. 293 (28):																
I. A. Hall, 14	14			14	14					14			14	14		14
H. E. Harding, 14																
RICHMOND—																
Cement Workers, No. 138 (35):																
J. H. Dues, 35		35	35		35	35				35				35	35	35
Teamsters, No. 120 (78):																
Fred W. Heckman, 78		78	78		78	78				78				78	78	78

	D. P. Haggerty	James E. Hopkins	Roy H. Loman	John C. Sachs	W. N. Couey	F. C. Marsh	Harry Ohlsen	May E. Cummings	W. G. Desepite	D. J. Gorman	M. R. Grunhof	D. J. Murphy	A. J. Rogers	Alfred E. Steimer	Hugo Ernst	Chas. H. Johanson
<b>SACRAMENTO—</b>																
Bartenders, No. 603 (200):		200	200			200	200	200				200	200		47	200
Louis Hasselbach, 200.....																
Butchers, No. 498 (47):	47		47			47	47				47					
Chas. Davey, 47.....																
Federated Trades Council (2):																
John J. Glackin, 2.....																
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (50):																
Daniel D. Sullivan, 25 {																
Wm. J. McQuillan, 25 {		50	50			50	50	50		25		50	25			50
Typographical No. 46 (231):																
George A. Thomas, 231.....		231	231			231	231	231				231	231			231
<b>SAN DIEGO—</b>																
Bartenders, No. 768 (138):	138			138		138	138			138		138	138		138	152
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C. N. Hyien, 334.....		334	334			334	334	334		334				334	334	
Chas. F. Hammarin, 333.....		333	333			333	333	333		333				333	333	
Herman Tweed, 333.....		333	333			333	333	333		333				333	333	
<b>Bakers, No. 24 (700):</b>																
Anton P. Wahl, 700.....	700			700	700		700				700	700	700			
<b>Bartenders, No. 41 (1100):</b>																
August Zimmerman, 1100.....	1100			1100		1100	1100		500		1100	1100	1100			
<b>Bay and River Steamboatmen (500):</b>																
Henry Huntsman, 500.....		500	500													
<b>Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (450):</b>																
A. J. Rogers, 450.....	450			450		450	450			450		500	500	450		450
<b>Beer Drivers, No. 227 (500):</b>																
Jos. Fitzpatrick, 84.....	84			84		84	84			84			84	84		84
Chas. Kiesner, 84.....	84			84		84	84			84			84	84		84
H. J. Giannini, 83.....	83			83		83	83			83			83	83		83
Thos. Hanahan, 83.....	83			83		83	83			83			83	83		83
Geo. Stofer, 83.....	83			83		83	83			83			83	83		83
C. J. Hourihan, 83.....	83			83		83	83			83			83	83		83
<b>Bollermakers, No. 25 (118):</b>																
M. J. McGuire, 118.....	118		118			118	118				118		118	118		118
<b>Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (450):</b>																
Emil Muri, 225.....	225			225		225	225			225			225	225		225
Louis Savoye, 225.....	225			225		225	225			225			225	225		225

	D. P. Haggerty	James E. Hopkins	Roy H. Loman	John C. Sachs	W. N. Couey	F. C. Marsh	Harry Ohlsen	May E. Cummings	W. G. Desepte	D. J. Gorman	M. R. Grunhof	D. J. Murphy	A. J. Rogers	Alfred E. Steimer	Hugo Ernst	Chas. H. Johanson
Butchers, No. 115 (300):	150		150			150	150				150				150	
M. R. Grunhof, 150.....																
J. J. Kretmer, 150.....																
Butchers, No. 508 (26):	26			26	26	26	26					26	26	26	26	26
Gus Alden, 26.....																
Grocery Clerks, No. 648 (225):	225		225	225	225		225	225	225				225		225	
W. C. Desepte, 225.....																
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (142):																
A. W. Brouillet, 142.....																
Cooks, No. 44 (1088):	363			363		363	363			363			363	363	363	
Wm. M. Furlong, 363.....																
Alfred E. Steimer, 363.....																
Herman John Hoehn, 362.....																
Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (148):	362			362		362	362			363			363	363	363	
D. J. Murphy, 148.....										362			362	362	362	
Stationary Firemen, No. 86 (200):	200	148	148			148	148	148			148	148				148
Dennis Foley, 200.....																
Garment Workers, No. 131 (500):		500	500		500	200	200	500	200	200	200	500			200	
May E. Cummings, 500.....															500	
Labor Council (2):																
Daniel P. Haggerty, 1.....	2		2			2	2	2					2	2	2	
Daniel Murphy, 1.....																
Laborers, No. 12992 (800):		800	800		800	800	800		800	800		800				800
Frank Donigan, 800.....																
Machinists, No. 68 (1000):																
James T. Bailey, 250.....																
Edward A. Brown, 250.....	1000		500	500	1000	1000				1000			1000	1000	1000	1000
Wm. P. Hannan, 250.....																
E. H. Misner, 250.....																
Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n. (700):				700		700		700		700				700	700	
E. T. Ellis, 700.....																
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders of the Pacific (1500):																
Patrick Flynn, 375.....		375	375			375	375	375		375		375			375	
John Clark, 375.....																
John Keville, 375.....																
William Meahan, 375.....																
Molders, No. 164 (650):																
R. W. Burton, 650.....	650		650			650		650		650			650		650	
Musicians, No. 6 (912):																
Jos. J. Matheson, 304.....	304		304	304	304		304	304	304		304				304	304
W. C. Kittler, 304.....																
H. Menke, 304.....	304		304	304	304		304	304	304		304				304	304

	D. P. Haggerty	James E. Hopkins	Roy H. Loman	John C. Sachs	W. N. Couey	F. C. Marsh	Harry Ohlsen	May E. Cummings	W. G. Deseple	D. J. Gorman	M. R. Grunhof	D. J. Murphy	A. J. Rogers	Alfred E. Steimer	Hugo Ernst	Chas. H. Johanson
<b>Pile Drivers, No. 77 (500):</b>																
J. D. Barnes, 250.....		250	250			250	250	250		250	250		250		250	
Donald Cameron, 250.....		250	250			250	250	250		250			250		250	
<b>Post Office Clerks, No. 2 (320):</b>																
Thos. F. Flaherty, 320.....		320	320			320		320		320				320	320	
<b>Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):</b>																
Ed. Andersen, 400.....																
Harry Ohlsen, 400.....																
E. Ellison, 400.....		1000	2000			2000	2000	2000		2000				2000	2000	
Paul Scharrenberg, 400.....																
<b>Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):</b>																
Kathryn Deery, 217.....	217	217	217			217	217	217		217	217		217	217	217	
Nellie Victor, 217.....																
Chas. Hawley, 216.....	216	216	216			216	216	216		216	216		216	216	216	
Chas. Child, 216.....	216	216	216			216	216	216		216	216		216	216	216	
M. A. Peterson, 216.....		216	216			216	216	216		216	216		216	216	216	
D. J. Gorman, 216.....		216	216			216	216	216		216	216		216	216	216	
<b>Teamsters, No. 88 (1500):</b>																
Wm. Conboy, 375.....	375	375	375			375	375	375		375	375		375	375	375	375
Edward Fitzpatrick, 375.....	375	375	375			375	375	375		375	375		375	375	375	375
James E. Hopkins, 375.....		375	375			375	375	375	375	375						
Wm. O'Neil, 375.....		375	375			375	375	375								
<b>Typographical, No. 21 (850):</b>																
George A. Tracy, 284.....	284		284			284	284	284		284			284		284	284
D. S. White, 283.....	283		283			283	283	283		283			283		283	283
H. L. Cunningham, 283.....	283		283			283	283	283		283			283		283	283
<b>Upholsterers, No. 28 (135):</b>																
B. B. Rosenthal, 135.....			135			135	135			135	135		135	135	135	
<b>Waiters, No. 30 (2063):</b>																
Hugo Ernst, 2063.....		2063		2063		2063	2063			2063	2063		2063	2063	2063	
<b>SAN JOSE—</b>																
<b>Butchers, No. 506 (38):</b>																
A. B. Cox, 38.....	38			38		38	38					38	38	38	38	38
<b>Labor Council (2):</b>																
Frank Haack, 2.....	2			2		2	2					2	2	2	2	2
<b>Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (30):</b>																
H. J. Young, 30.....	30		30			30	30					30	30	30	30	30
<b>Teamsters, No. 287 (85):</b>																
Carl Jones, 43.....		43		43		43	43					43	43	43	43	43
A. G. Lee, 42.....		42		42		42	42					42	42	42	42	42
<b>SAN PEDRO—</b>																
<b>Bartenders, No. 591 (38):</b>																
A. J. Smith, 38.....	38			38		38	38			38	38		38	38	38	38
<b>Culinary Alliance, No. 754 (20):</b>																
Geo. W. McDonald, 20.....	20			20		20	20					20	20	20	20	20

	D. P. Haggerty	James E. Hopkins	Roy H. Loman	John C. Sachs	W. N. Couey	F. C. Marsh	Harry Ohlsen	May E. Cummings	W. G. Desepte	D. J. Gorman	M. R. Grunhof	D. J. Murphy	A. J. Rogers	Alfred E. Steimer	Hugo Ernst	Chas. H. Johanson
<b>SANTA ROSA—</b>																
Barbers, No. 159 (24):																
Dexter Patton, 12	24		24		24		24	24				24		24		24
Ernest Cornett, 12																
Boot & Shoe Workers, No. 446 (33):																
Oscar Shaw, 33	33		33		33		33		33		33		33			33
Carpenter, No. 751 (80):																
A. J. Tyce, 40	40		40		40		40		40		40			40		40
Frank Adams, 40	40		40		40		40		40		40			40		40
Labor Council (2):																
W. H. Ives, 1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1		1
T. A. Lucas, 1	1		1		1		1						1			1
Laundry Workers, No. 43 (11):																
Bessie Fenrice, 6																
Claudia Leggett, 5	11			11		11	11			11			11	11		11
Musicians, No. 292 (49):																
Chas. O. Scott, 25	25		25		25					25			25			25
Walter McClurg, 24	24		24		24		24	24						24		
Painters, No. 384 (6):																
Henry B. Goodwin, 6	6		6		6		6				6		6	6		
Teamsters, No. 417 (54):																
G. W. Wade, 27	27		27		27		27	27				27	27			27
M. A. Caldwell, 27	27		27		27		27	27				27	27			27
Typographical, No. 577 (20):																
Charles Powers, 10	20		20		20		20	20				20	20			20
W. S. Linsley, 10																
<b>STOCKTON—</b>																
Bartenders, No. 403 (154):																
Larry L. Chase, 154	154			154		154	154			154			154	154		154
Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (65):																
James Redenbaugh, 65	65			65		65	65			65			65	65		
Teamsters, No. 22 (114):																
Thos. J. Vitach, 114	114			114		114	114			114			114	114		114
<b>SUTTER CREEK—</b>																
Miners, No. 135 (315):																
James Giambruno, 158	158		158		158		158		158		158			158		158
Antone Esola, 157	157		157		157		157		157		157			157		157
<b>VALLEJO—</b>																
Laborers, No. 11345 (13):																
J. B. Dale, 13	13		13		13		13		13					13		13
Machinists, No. 252 (165):																
Harry Bartley, 165	165		165		165		165		165				165	165		165

# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

San Francisco, Cal., September 20, 1915.

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

Again it is my pleasure, as well as a pleasant duty, to greet the representatives of our affiliated organizations in this, our Sixteenth Annual Convention, and through you to extend to the membership of this Federation, individually and collectively, a word of encouragement to follow out and promote the work of this organization in its chosen field and to ultimately reach the goal for which we are all striving, that of receiving the full product of our toil and in so doing remove the poverty and misery so much in evidence under present economic conditions.

In my last report mention was made of the condition of the fight for the right of men to maintain organizations for collective bargaining and the methods being used by the employers' organizations to disrupt our membership in Stockton, and I am pleased to inform you that that contest has been settled to the credit and benefit of our membership and from the present attitude of most of the employers of labor in the city of Stockton it will be some time before many of them will be inclined to repeat the performance. Full details were issued by the Federation's office.

Of the many subjects of importance, which should be noted well by trade-unionists of the State, is the almost universal demand for vocational training, voiced largely by educators and social economists as well as members of our union movement.

The question of training the young man and the young woman to earn a living in the industries is the one point for the school system of California with our co-operation and assistance to solve. There are many angles from which you have to take this from the trade-union viewpoint, and particularly the apprenticeship system. The question arises from a union standpoint of the ability to earn the journeyman's wages or serve an apprenticeship under certain conditions. The question of technical training has been the bugaboo of trade-unions for a number of years in this way: The trade-unions to-day are in favor of vocational education. The American Federation of Labor has taken a stand upon that point. But they are not in favor of technical vocational education for the purpose of exploiting the young man for the benefit of the employer. They are opposed to that system. They believe in fair play. They are opposed to the system by which the young man who is compelled to go out in industry and earn his bread and butter, without having had the opportunity of getting the school knowledge and the technical knowledge that his more fortunate brother has had, for financial reasons, and then having a class of young men step in between him and his ambition to secure a bigger salary, to get a better position, and find that he is up against the stone wall of technically educated young men. He has the practical experience; they have the theoretical experience; neither one can fill the bill without getting the other experience. The trade-unions take the position that they want to see the young man trained both technically and manually, with the result that we have had several clashes with the technical school. But we do believe in vocational education and training.

In establishing vocational schools or classes of this kind, several important things must be borne in mind in order that they may not be foredoomed to failure, nor made the instruments of oppression upon those persons least endowed physically, mentally, financially and economically.

It must be understood that equal opportunity for all who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of such institutions, whether child or adult of either sex, must be given, so that few if any excuses can be offered for not accepting such chance of improvement.

The vocational school must not mean that the entire responsibility of training for apprenticeship in any line is to be lifted from that industry and placed upon the school system of the State. Vocational schools should and must be considered as the medium of assisting the various industries in a sifting out process so far as the prospective apprentice is concerned, of assisting and aiding the actual apprentice,—and as an aid to higher efficiency for the adult. The industries of the State

must at all times do their share in the training of the apprentice, and improving the adult in his particular vocation, in addition to what is proposed to be done in the vocational branch of the school system.

It should not be assumed that the vocational school will be the sieve through which only the best will be selected and given to the industries and the others cast aside. All must be trained to fill some place in industry where the chance of earning sufficient to maintain the high standard of American living is to be upheld, and in addition a margin can be earned to fill the needs for the expanding ideals of both child and adult.

It is well to remember, also, that once the child, youth or adult has decided upon what he thinks, at that time, shall be his life work, he has a right to expect, that in perfecting himself for such work, he will have the chance to follow his chosen vocation. He must be able to earn sufficient thereby to support himself and family, and not find after long training that the demands of the industry have been woefully over-supplied. Otherwise in the end he will be worse off than now, because no opportunity will exist for following that particular vocation with sufficient guaranty of permanent remunerative employment.

The industry should bear its share in this line of education in permitting scholars from vocational schools to get actual practice on commercial work in the shops; and, on the other hand the shop apprentice should get time to acquire technical education in the school.

Organized labor is in favor of the vocational school, but as stated previously, such schools must not be used by industry for exploitation purposes, nor for abridging in any manner the personal liberty of its members; and any attempt to so misuse this part of our public school system will be strenuously opposed. The aim of organized labor at all times has been the uplift of the entire human family, from the weakest to the strongest unit. With that thought in mind at all times its endeavors have been to educate all to a higher standard, and the vocational school offers an excellent medium of further realizing upon this idea and is therefore supported and approved by the organized workers.

To show you the tendency of the courts of this country as well as a goodly portion of our citizens who loudly prate about "being in favor of labor organizing to secure its rights" while at the same time doing everything possible to prevent Labor from making use of the powers of organization, I cite you the case of John R. Lawson, of the United Mine Workers of Colorado, convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, not because Lawson actually committed murder or took a hand in it, but because Lawson was a leader of his fellows and counseled the miners to use their economic power to better their conditions of living and wages through the strength of their collective bargaining. Lawson, it is admitted, committed no deed of violence, had no hand in it, yet this court has attempted to establish the point that because of his teachings Lawson's words so inflamed other men that a crime was committed, therefore he being the indirect cause of arousing the miners, is guilty and so punished—Ford and Suhr of California convicted and sentenced on the same kind of reasoning.

These two examples of the trend of the courts constitute a menace to the liberty of the wageworkers of America and if allowed to stand mean the downfall of our economic movement.

The possession of much money has a great deal to do with the attitude of some jurists as well as juries in disputes arising from strikes and lockouts. Harry K. Thaw deliberately committed murder—John R. Lawson did not. Thaw had plenty of money to secure experts to prove him insane, thus saving him from the electric chair. Lawson had only his integrity of character, his honesty of purpose in trying to aid his fellow men. Thaw had the money, after escaping death in the electric chair by the insanity dodge, to secure expert testimony to declare him sane again and at this writing is enjoying himself in San Francisco at the Exposition. Lawson has no money to secure such testimony, if indeed he wanted to, therefore he is in the penitentiary with little chance of a rehearing or release upon any grounds.

We of California and the Pacific Coast have not, as yet, felt the effects of immigration as was predicted upon the opening of the Panama Canal, but that is bound to come, when the present European war is over. It behooves us then to see to it that a comprehensive immigration law, with a literacy test, is enacted by Congress at the earliest possible date.

I would urge each and all of you to secure copies of the full reports of the Industrial Relations Commissioners and carefully read and study them, as remarkable and valuable information and suggestions are contained therein.

In conclusion I desire to thank each and all of you who have been so generous in your support and assistance during my term of office.

Respectfully and fraternally,  
DANIEL P. HAGGERTY.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.**

San Diego, Cal., September 9, 1915.

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

The First District has made very little, if any, progress during the last year.

Nearly all of the unions have lost in membership, while the Iron Workers, Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers and Cement Workers have been compelled to give up their charters for lack of membership to hold same.

The conditions in the Building Trades crafts in this district are deplorable. Since the opening of the Exposition all building operations have ceased and the surplus of building artisans that we had have been very slow to leave; a great many of them being stranded.

The Moving Picture Operators are still carrying on the fight; they have been picketing some of the unfair houses and are securing good results. Two of the unfair theatres have closed their doors in the last two months, and several of the others are doing practically no business.

The Cooks and Waiters have made more gains, both in recognition and work for their membership, than any of the unions. They have had two pickets working steadily for nine months and have been in the position that they have not had to call on the rest of labor to help finance their battles, paying all the expenses themselves.

The Bartenders have had some trouble with a few of the saloons during the last month over the bar porter. They notified all saloons that no help would be allowed to work with them that were not voters, the main object was to eliminate the Jap porters. After several little tiffs they have gained the desired results in every bar in this city.

During the last year I have visited all the unions in this city that are not affiliated and have communicated with the others outside of this city. One new union has been organized in East San Diego, Carpenters No. 1916, and have affiliated with the State Council.

We have had with us during the year Organizer Dale of the Federation, Jack Zamford of the Bakers, Frank Sesma of the Bartenders and Gray of the Carpenters, who did mighty good work while in this District and have the thanks of every union worker for results accomplished. We also had a visit from our Secretary, Paul Scharrenberg, which was highly appreciated by all whom he met while here.

The Central Labor Council is still doing good work and is just as strong as ever, with very harmonious relations existing between the affiliated unions. Owing to the financial conditions in this city, it will be impossible for the Federated Trades to send a delegate as the Council have furnished new headquarters during the last year but I wish to assure the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor that we are with you in spirit if not in body.

Wishing you success in your deliberation and hoping that the economic conditions in this State will be better for the workers before long, I beg leave to submit this as my report.

Fraternally yours,

JACOB BECKEL.

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

San Pedro, Cal., Sept. 10, 1915.

Since the last convention the labor movement of that part of the Second District, known as San Pedro and Wilmington, has increased wonderfully and brings this section of Southern California up to the standard of the Northern California cities. Great progress has been made in organization work and all locals are able to hold or even better their conditions. The San Pedro Central Labor Council a year ago was composed of eight local unions, representing a membership of 400, has now an affiliation of twenty unions, making up a total membership of 1700 trade unionists.

Longshoremen's Local 38-18 has had a good year, and the prospects for the coming season better than any in the past. This local controls all of the work under their jurisdiction.

Longshoremen's Local 38-43 made rapid strides during the past year and added 400 members, bringing the total up to 600 of a membership. This local has now entered into an agreement with the employers whereby the membership gains an increase of 5c per hour, time and a half for all work performed after 5 p. m., Sundays and holidays, and a full recognition of the craft. These demands have been granted and will give this local a still greater membership, making this one of the largest I. L. A. locals on the Pacific Coast.



Painters' Union, Local 949, reports a 100 per cent organization and passed a fair year, with better prospects in the future.

Steam Engineers, Local No. 235, made good progress during the year and is receiving more notice from the employers than formerly.

Owing to very little activity in all construction, Carpenters' Union No. 1140 has lost half of its members, and not much work for the remaining carpenters. However, building activities are beginning to show and the members are getting ready for a good year.

The Sailors' Union, Marine Firemen's Union and the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association have enjoyed fairly good seasons and are gaining ground in the foreign trade.

Culinary Alliance No. 754, though fully organized a year ago, had no time to create better conditions until last November, when the Waitresses were granted an increase of \$1.00 per week. This local gained conditions unheard of in Southern California. On July 1 an agreement was entered into and went into effect immediately granting an increase of 10 per cent in wages to all its members, shorter and regular hour shifts, and one day off in seven days without loss of pay.

Bartenders' Union, Local 591, reports a 100 per cent organization, commanding good wages and the best of conditions.

Teamsters' Union, Local 38, was organized last November, and have 46 members. The results attained by this local have created a demand for organization among teamsters and chauffeurs in Los Angeles.

The Butchers formed Local 551 and within a week after being in existence signed up all shops, granting them 7 a. m. opening and 6 p. m. closing hours, except Saturdays and evenings before holidays, when 9 p. m. will be closing hours. No Sunday or holiday work, and a minimum wage was established.

Retail Clerks' Local No. 905 was formed in April, and on May 1 signed every store up and carried into effect the same hours and conditions as the Butchers, the opening hour for stores being 8 a. m. A full recognition of the Clerks' Union was part of the agreement.

Cannery Employees' Federal Union 14757 was formed for the purpose of getting all the fish canneries workers together, but very little success has been gained. The season is only four months and the help mostly women and children. This is the first attempt made in Southern California to organize the cannery worker.

On July 12 Laundry Workers' Local No. 50 was formed and is progressing in its endeavors to unionize the craft.

Gasoline Marine Engineers' Association (I. U. of S. and O. Engineers) No. 529, organized three years ago, but through neglect of its members went to pieces. On the advice of Brother Dale, however, many have paid up their arrears and this union may become active again.

Some of these locals are now affiliated with the State Federation and other locals will as soon as their finances will permit them to.

A low initiation by Musicians' Union No. 47 of Los Angeles gave all the local musicians the opportunity to join this local.

Bakers' Union No. 37 gained for the members here an increase in wages and one day off a week.

All local ice wagon drivers have become members of Local No. 251.

The Barbers unionized several shops and increased the membership of Local No. 295. Conditions for the trade are good.

Motion Picture Operators are now all members of Local No. 150.

Electrical Workers in this district are members of the Long Beach Local. The city of Long Beach, being an amusement resort, is a poor field for organizers, and the expense so great as to be prohibitive for the result to be accomplished. Being the home of the famous non-union Craig shipyard, and the pride of a large Japanese colony, employment is only obtainable in very few cases, as the Japanese are given work in preference, and are to be found working everywhere. They have invaded all lines of retail trades.

Organization is growing in the South, and if organizers could be induced to give Los Angeles and vicinity more time better results may be accomplished and the movement gain strength. Respectfully submitted,

HARRY POTHOFF.

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

Los Angeles, Cal., September 11, 1915.

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

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Second District I herewith submit the following as my report for the past year:

Los Angeles is slowly recovering from the nation-wide business depression which it suffered correspondingly as all parts of the State did. Perhaps it was felt here more as labor is not as well organized as it should be. The tourists or the floating population is attributed as the cause. Some locals suffered great loss in membership as a great many members left town, but glad to say not to the extent as to cause any locals to disband.

There have been a few new unions organized in Los Angeles, the Motor Bus Owners and Operators' Union being the only one in this section. Pasadena comes forward with another Motor Bus and Operators' Union. These people are thoroughly aroused to the benefit of organization, while all Pasadena locals are in a flourishing condition, better than in Los Angeles; especially the Building Trades organizations. The conditions as a whole are very satisfactory, with no serious trouble in sight. The Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council are working on harmonious lines, having formed a joint Executive Board composed of the Executive Boards of the two Councils, the first time in the history of organized labor have the two bodies shown such form of solidarity.

Great work has been done to clear the debt of the home of labor—the Labor Temple, to which I have put in most of my time to that end, which in my opinion with the debt cleared from the Labor Temple and the mortgage canceled the organizing of Los Angeles would be a little task. Much of our time is occupied keeping the Labor Temple out of the hands of our enemies, especially our arch-enemy, Harrison Gray Otis, who has made the assertion that he will use the Labor Temple as the storeroom of the Los Angeles Times.

The Labor Temple Association should be given great credit for the manner in which they have obtained money to keep the Temple from law suits and foreclosures of mortgages.

The Postoffice Clerks are the only new affiliation this year that I could obtain outside of San Pedro, which my colleague from that part of the District will furnish the details for that section, having only made one visit to that part of Los Angeles since the closing of the convention; also Pasadena one visit.

Machinists Local No. 311 has weathered the storm very nicely. Came out with an increase in membership, owing to the automobile industry.

Have inaugurated a series of lectures and educational features pertaining to the betterment of their craft. This has attracted the attention of the machinists outside of the fold. They hold these meetings weekly.

The Bartenders have a splendid organization close to 100 per cent. organized, ever ready with financial and moral support to other organizations in trouble.

Electrical Workers are a little demoralized on account of no work in their line, but still in the ring, always ready to do their part in the great struggle to organize Los Angeles. Loss of membership has been their trouble, but what is left are good reliable union men. They still have enough left to make a splendid organization.

Ladies' Tailors have had their usual set-to with their employers, and as usual were successful. Organizer Dale assisted in this trouble.

Cigar Makers have a progressive local and an International Organizer in the field making a very interesting campaign for their label which is entitled to our best support.

Bakers have made wonderful progress against the trust bakers. The Jewish bakers put up a fight against their employers and won an increase in wages and a decrease in hours. The organization as a whole is agitating for a six-day week. Their increase in membership is about 20 per cent.; ever on the job boosting for their label.

Garment Workers gained in membership 30 per cent. Report business never better; everyone working. This organization is composed mostly of women—no better in Los Angeles; always working. They maintain an office, Business Agent, bookkeeper and solicitor in the Labor Temple.

Engineers Local No. 72 is making a very effective campaign against Will P. Stevens ice machine. His unfairness is hurting him considerably, especially in the breweries.

The Waiters are in a flourishing condition; business good; membership increasing.

Cooks and Waitresses have a hard struggle for existence.

Broom Makers, a new organization, are meeting with some success. They have a label. They ask the support of organized labor which they are entitled to.

If every wife of a member of organized labor would ask for a broom with a label on, the Broom Makers would have a splendid organization.

The Postoffice Clerks have a prosperous organization which every member is proud of. Have a very steady and healthy growth. They look forward to an amalgamation of all postoffice employees. Talk organization to your letter carrier.

Central Labor Council gained a big victory over the Board of Supervisors and City Council for the labor movement by showing them it was to their best interest to adopt the union scale of wages for all crafts in their employ. The committee deserves great credit for the masterly manner in which this proposition was handled. Labor has some friends on both boards.

Moving Picture Operators have a 90 per cent. organization; have all picture houses organized and are doing a paying business. They take an active part in the labor movement.

The Allied Printing Trades show progress. Business could be better in the small printing shops.

Teamsters show life. Have several good contracts with the transfer companies.

The Metal Trades show a slight increase.

In conclusion I desire to thank the officers and members of organized labor in District No. 2 and of the State Federation of Labor 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.

My fellow co-workers of District No. 2 wish to thank the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor for the assignment of Organizer Dale to this District, for we needed him very badly. He has the hearty support of the labor movement of Los Angeles. As a capable and efficient organizer he can not be beat. His visit will be long remembered.

Hoping that the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor will be as harmonious as they have been in the past.

Fraternally submitted,

F. C. MARSH.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

Bakersfield, Cal., September 7, 1915.

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

Notwithstanding the general industrial depression which has existed in this district as elsewhere during the past year, we are able to speak most optimistically of the condition of the labor movement in the upper San Joaquin Valley. We are of the opinion that at no time in the history of that movement has it been in better condition. This is a particularly gratifying and wholly unexpected condition of affairs in the face of an unprecedented state of industrial depression combined with other unfortunate complications which have beset the movement in certain parts of the district.

The movement at Bakersfield, in keeping with its record for the past several years, has made consistent advances since the last convention. While there has been a considerable falling off in the number of mechanics employed in the organized trades, this loss has been wholly due to depression in the oil and other industries. There has been no loss in the spirit of unionism nor in its influence. Two new locals have been chartered during the year. These are the Ice Drivers and Chauffeurs. Both locals are in good condition and have been a substantial addition to the strength of organized labor in Bakersfield.

That which it affords us most pleasure to report has to do with the movement at Fresno. The unfortunate condition which obtained in that city at the time of the last convention has entirely passed away and we feel that we are truthfully portraying the situation when we say that the movement in that city was never better, barring the influences of an unprecedented condition of unemployment.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." It is possible that the lessons which the past two years have taught the organized workers of Fresno may militate toward at least a more tolerant and liberal movement than that locality has ever known before.

During the past year three local unions have been chartered in that city. They are the Bakery Salesmen, Ice Drivers and the Upholsterers and Trimmers. These locals have in the aggregate increased the number of organized workers by about one hundred. The local of Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen has fallen by the wayside as has the local of Boot Blacks. Movements are on foot to reorganize each of these locals.

The two central bodies of Fresno are working together harmoniously and with

a return of normal industrial conditions much can be expected of the movement in that locality.

We have no hesitancy in saying that there is occasion for only the most optimistic expectations for the labor movement in the upper San Joaquin Valley. That the union is the one buffer between labor and the most degrading exploitation has come to be recognized by all classes. Organized labor has little to fear except from itself. Its destiny lies in its own hands. With a proper conception of those things which promote harmony and solidarity among the workers, we can reasonably expect to accomplish more for the working class in this part of the State during the few years immediately before us than we have ever accomplished in the past. Fraternally,

WITTEN W. HARRIS.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Stockton, Cal., August 31, 1915.

To the Sixteenth 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 last year. Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, the Executive Committee met, Brothers J. P. Griffin and W. G. Desepte, representing the Retail Shoe Clerks and Retail Grocery Clerks, asked the Executive Committee to endorse a State-wide boycott against Hale Brothers, Inc.

I informed the Executive Board that I had arranged to meet Mr. Cobb, the manager of Hale Brothers' store in Stockton, to take up the question of signing an agreement between Hale Brothers, Inc., and Retail Clerks No. 197 of Stockton. The matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. Was also delegated together with Organizer J. B. Dale to interview Mr. West of West & Son Winery, regarding his affiliation with the M., M. and E. of Stockton. Continued to work in conjunction with all of the International Representatives in Stockton that were sent there to protect organized labor against the attack made by the M., M. and E. against organized labor as a whole in Stockton until December 17, the day that the agreement was entered into, and signed by the both parties to the agreement.

From the time that the agreement was accepted until I left Stockton to accept the position as special Organizer for the California State Federation of Labor I did everything within my power to keep the affiliated unions together, telling them regardless of their opinion about the settlement of Stockton "lockout."

The only salvation for them was to stick to their respective unions, and eventually they would regain their strength with a better understanding as to what organized labor stands for. I am pleased to report that with one or two exceptions the unions in Stockton are determined to make Stockton a better city so far as organized labor is concerned than ever before.

I attended all of the Executive Board meetings, believing it to be the duty of every Vice-President to do the same.

I regret to report to the convention that Brother F. P. Lamoreux, editor and manager of the Stockton Labor News, who made such a bitter fight for organized labor in Stockton, was compelled to suspend publication on account of the limited amount of advertisers, and the lack of knowledge by the local unions of the real value of a labor party by not being able to subscribe for the same and help to maintain the paper.

During the months of May and June, I succeeded in signing the new agreement for the Retail Clerks No. 197 with all the stores that were displaying the union card.

The merchants were well pleased with the patronage they were receiving from the trade unionists, and expressed a willingness to continue to display the union store card. Also called on several merchants that are still members of M., M. and E., asked them to consider signing the Clerks' agreement and was treated with respect by all whom I called on. But none of them were in a position to sign the agreement as they were still members of the M., M. and E.

After several attempts to get the Ice and Coal Drivers' Union of Stockton to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, with the assistance of President Thomas Bone of Local No. 22, we finally succeeded and it is indeed a pleasure to report that instead of having five or six separate local unions in Stockton, chartered from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, we only have two locals, namely, the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 22 and Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472.

I wish to personally thank the officers and members of the Women's Union

Label League of Stockton for their untiring and determined efforts to assist organized labor in Stockton to become a power that cannot and will not be crushed by the M., M. and E. or any other organization of its kind.

Shortly after the arrival of Brother F. Sesma, Organizer for Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, sent to Stockton to re-establish the conditions for the Cooks and Waiters' Local of Stockton, we proceeded to take up the question of maintaining union conditions with all the proprietors of restaurants and cafes in Stockton with the result that within two weeks we signed up the Sutter Grill, one of the best restaurants in Stockton. We then proceeded with our work. After every possible method was exhausted the Cooks and Waiters Local No. 572 requested the Labor Council to sanction a boycott on the Savoy Grill, with the result that finally "peaceful picketing" was renewed in Stockton on Saturday, July 24, 1915.

The fact that organized labor could place a boycott on anyone who was not willing to recognize organized labor, and peacefully picket any place of business that they were compelled to boycott, established this fact. It convinced all of the "dear brothers" in Stockton who had been condemning the settlement, saying that organized labor was "sold out" and could not do any more picket duty according to the agreement signed by the representatives of organized labor. At the regular meeting of the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor on Sunday, July 18, I accepted the position of special Organizer, believing that I was capable and would make good on the job. I wish to thank the members of the Executive Board for giving me the opportunity to see what I could do as an organizer.

In conclusion, I wish to say to the delegates assembled at this convention that the trade-unionists in Stockton are determined to, and will make Stockton a better organized city than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. VITAICH.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

San Jose, September 11, 1915.

To the Sixteenth 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 for the past year:

Considering the general stagnation in nearly every line of business, the condition of the labor movement in District No. 5 is, on the whole, very satisfactory. While some of the unions have suffered a loss in their membership owing to lack of employment, each organization has held together and better times are looked for in the near future.

The Butchers' Union have been successful in getting a scale of wages signed up with the Master Butchers' Association, which amounted to practically a \$3.00 a week increase in wages. The agreement was bitterly opposed by the employing butchers but after the men had been called out of one of the largest markets and the proprietor shown that his trade was taking wings, the wage scale was agreed to in practically its entirety.

The Bakers' Union is engaged, and has been for some time, in an effort to unionize several non-union shops in San Jose. This union deserves special mention for the able and thorough campaign which is being conducted.

The Street Carmen's Union at the present time are endeavoring to sign up the Street Railroad Company with a closed shop agreement. The manager of the company has stated that he would not sign such an agreement but negotiations are still on with good prospects of ultimate success.

In my last year's report I called attention to the necessity of having a Deputy Labor Commissioner stationed continuously in this district. To further emphasize this need I will state that at a recent investigation of the conditions in one of the fruit canneries in the vicinity of San Jose it was found that boys of from 14 to 16 years of age were working, some of them, as much as 95 hours a week and that for about 150 women but three toilets were available. Of course just as soon as these conditions are investigated, the violations of the law are stopped until the deputy has left the county, then in a few days things run wild again until the next visit. Santa Clara County with its immense fruit industry needs a representative from the State Labor Commissioner's office.

Bringing my report to a close I will state that a very commendable spirit of unity of purpose prevails in the ranks of organized labor in this district. There

are rumors of an open shop fight being started in the near future and indeed we have a weekly paper published in San Jose which is openly being gotten out to push along such a struggle. We do not believe that there will be any such thing started, for the business men of the town realize that steady work at living wages means prosperity for them as well as the workers. They want no such fight as was experienced in Stockton. Hoping that conditions all over the State are as good as in District No. 5, I am,

Faternally,

HARRY J. YOUNG.

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## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

Oakland, Cal., September 10, 1915.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 4, 1915:

The past year in Alameda County has been marked by a vigorous effort on the part of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association to resurrect, and reorganize various bodies of employers, such as the Draymen's Association, Restaurant Owners' Association, and others; they also endeavored to secure the passage of an anti-picketing ordinance in the City Council but were unsuccessful owing to the strong opposition shown by organized labor.

They have particularly shown their antagonism to labor in the "Lehnhardt" fight, using hired thugs to assault and threaten the pickets maintained at this place by the Labor Council. The unionizing of the "Lehnhardt Co." has been a long and bitter struggle. The corporation, with the assistance of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Employers' Association, has endeavored to enjoin approximately every union man and sympathizer in Alameda County, from boycotting their place of business. Although they have instituted several legal actions, and have hired a large corps of high-priced attorneys, they have only secured one conviction for contempt of court, resulting in a fine of \$100 and five days' imprisonment. All unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council have voluntarily assessed themselves for an indefinite period, for the purpose of carrying on this fight, and feel confident that they will win an early and complete victory.

The "White Lunch" have recently opened a branch in this city with "scab" help, as they have always done in other parts of the United States, wherever they have established restaurants. The Cooks and Waiters' Union immediately picketed the place, and have ever since waged a highly successful fight against them, driving away all patronage except those strongly opposed to organized labor. Men in the same line of business in the near vicinity are of the opinion that the firm in question is losing several hundred dollars monthly as a result of the active campaign waged by the Cooks and Waiters' Union.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Union have made a very aggressive fight against several unfair shops and have succeeded in thoroughly unionizing them.

Since our last convention there has been a Jitney Bus Drivers' Union formed in this city. The history of this union has been one continual effort to preserve their organization in the face of every effort on the part of the Oakland Traction Company and their willing tool, the Oakland City Council. The municipal authorities have passed a most unjust license and bonding ordinance which the Jitney Bus Drivers have now taken to the Supreme Court, in order to test its constitutionality.

All other unions in the miscellaneous trades have shown considerable progress in the year past, having successfully resisted any attempt on the part of their employers to cripple, or narrow the scope of their organizations.

The Building Trades unions have more than held their own in the face of one of the dullest years in the history of building in Alameda County.

All things taken into consideration, it is my opinion, and the opinion of the heads of different unions in this county, that the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association have unsuccessfully attempted to repeat a replica of the recent Stockton lockout.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. HART.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.**

Richmond, Cal., September 14, 1915.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 4, 1915:

The unions affiliated with the Contra Costa County Central Labor Council are having an uphill fight and are losing ground as well as membership. Only Richmond and the surrounding country are fairly well organized. This Council has not been able so far to organize Winehaven, nor have they been able to do anything in Pinole, Selby, Tormey or Pittsburg.

Martinez has made some gains. A Carpenters' local with thirty-six members has been organized, also a local of Steam Fitters and Plumbers. The Shell Oil Company has so far not given the union men much encouragement. The Martinez City Council has adopted an anti-picket ordinance. Crockett has a small organization of Steam Fitters and Plumbers but they have to work under open shop conditions.

Richmond has an organization of Sanitary Enamelers, the only one in existence under the American Federation of Labor, and they enjoy exceptional good working conditions.

This Council has placed the Western Pipe and Steel Works, the Western Carbon Company, and the Shattuck Eddinger Construction Company on the unfair list.

The Building Trades are doing very well in this city, as all building here has been and is done under union conditions.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED W. HECKMAN.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.**

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 15, 1915.

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

Since my last report there have been no new unions organized in this vicinity, but it gives me great pleasure to report that with one or two exceptions all the unions are in better condition than a year ago. While there has been no increase of wages of any craft in Mare Island Navy Yard, still there are a great many more men employed at this time than a year ago, and as a result the various unions have a larger membership.

Because of the increased amount of work there are mechanics drifting in from various parts of the country and it is surprising that some don't belong to any organization, but as a rule they are brought into the fold without much trouble, and I am glad to report that more are taken in by clearance cards than by initiation.

The Building Trades are in better shape than a year ago and several firms have been unionized who fought organized labor for a long time.

About the only union that has not shown any burst of speed is the Retail Clerks, and this is mainly due to the indifference of the Clerks themselves, and not to any antagonism on the part of the merchants, that their organization is not in as good shape now as a year ago.

While all speed systems have been abolished by an act of Congress there was an order issued by the Civil Service Commission which for a time placed the Vallejo Labor Council in jeopardy as the order prohibited employees of the Government from serving as officers of the Council. There was nothing left to do but for all the officers of the Council to resign, and members not employees of the Government took over all the offices of the Council.

In conclusion I am happy to be able to state that there have been no jurisdictional disputes and all the organizations are working in harmony.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY BARTLEY.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.**

San Francisco, Cal., September 7, 1915.

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

Considering all things, organized labor in this district is, and has been for the past year, in a flourishing condition. Of course, this statement applies more so in the miscellaneous class than in the building trades line.

The splendid new home of the Labor Council at Sixteenth and Capp streets was occupied in February of this year. The building is a three-story and basement steel frame structure, and is entered from Sixteenth street through a spacious vestibule and lobby, from which access is gained to every part of the interior. In the basement is located the jinks hall, about 40 by 65 feet; also a buffet, a small jinks hall and check rooms. On the first floor is located the main auditorium, 60 by 72 feet; also a large assembly hall, containing cigar stand, billiard and pool tables and reading rooms. The second and third floors contain seven lodge halls. They have necessary ante rooms and cloak rooms furnished for the use of labor unions and fraternal organizations. On the second floor there is a large lodge hall, which can also be used as a dance hall and for small socials. There are twenty-four offices on these floors, with all modern conveniences. Elevators running from the basement to the third floor are centrally located. The interior of the building has been handsomely furnished and of a design appropriate to the dignity of the organization. The building is the finest of its kind on the Pacific Coast and represents an investment of about \$150,000. The trade-unionists of San Francisco are justly proud of their new Labor Temple.

We regret to report that a certain amendment to the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, providing for the union label on the city printing, was defeated by more than 10,000 votes. Less than 19,000 of the 60,000 unionists took the trouble to go to the polls. In other words only one out of each four cared enough about their own welfare to undergo the slight inconvenience attached to voting. Of the general population about 50 per cent. of those entitled to vote took advantage of the opportunity so to do, while of the union voters only about 25 per cent. were interested sufficiently to turn out. Further comment upon this deplorable state of affairs seems wholly unnecessary.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has brought many labor conventions to our city. Hundreds of other societies have also met in the "Fair" city, and hundreds of special trains have brought visitors to us. The fair is the greatest educational and social attraction ever held in this part of the world. We are glad to note that folks generally are beginning to realize its purpose. And we are pleased to observe that it is also a success financially.

There have been but few strikes or lockouts. The strike of the Printing Trades was settled, but some dissatisfaction was caused by promises made and not kept.

The Cooks and Waiters have had some trouble at the Exposition restaurants but the matter is being speedily adjusted.

On account of the discharge of some platform men on the United Railroads a serious strike was threatened, but the matter was straightened by the Labor Council.

The Bottle Caners were on strike for several months but their grievance was finally adjusted.

Taking everything into consideration we have had a good year, all unions reporting progress.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. GORMAN,  
JAMES E. HOPKINS,  
ALFRED E. STEIMER.



**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.**

Sacramento, Cal., September 12, 1915.

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

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

The condition of the movement in this vicinity has been very good, the disputes between the Amusement Federation and the Empress Theatre have been settled, and while the Federation did not get all it asked, the matter was settled by a board of arbiters and resulted very favorably to all concerned.

The boycott against the Southern Pacific has been declared off upon request of the locals whose members were involved. All of the locals appear to be in a very healthy condition even though this section cannot say this has been a good year by any means.

Unfortunately, two unions that have been conducting a peaceful boycott were enjoined by Superior Judge Charles Busick from future picketing. It seemed very strange, inasmuch as the pickets who were carrying a ribbon over their shoulder with the words "this store unfair to organized labor" did never at any time make any attempt to restrain the trade or business of the parties ordered placed on the unfair list by the Central Council. They never solicited any person from entering such stores, nor did they even speak upon the subject, and the only "wrong" that was done was that such pickets would walk up and down in front of the place affected.

Another fact which must be mentioned in my report is that we have with us the well known arbitrators (?) of labor differences, the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, and the writer will give for your consideration a few of the facts of what the M., M. and E. have told the press.

In the Sunday News published on August 22, 1915, L. L. Calkins, local Secretary, stated that the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Sacramento was organized January 29, 1915, composed of business concerns, manufacturers, contractors and other employers of labor, and that the purpose of their organization is formed for the purpose of discussing and hoping of equitably and harmoniously adjusting controversies arising between its members and its employees. As we know the labor unions in this vicinity have never borrowed trouble and further it seems absurd to think that Sacramento has to import such well known "friends" to the cause as the present Secretary to adjust equitably any differences which may arise.

On Monday evening, August 23, 1915, the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association held a banquet at the Travelers' Hotel, which was attended by twenty-one merchants or other business men in the city of Sacramento. Some of those who were present were at the time on the official unfair list of the Building or Federated Trades Councils. Mr. James A. Emery of Washington, D. C., and Colonel A. Pope of Hartford, Conn., were the principal speakers with Ira C. Boss, a local contractor presiding, and L. L. Calkins, Secretary. They reviewed the strength of organized labor very freely and discussed the right of organized labor to interest itself in the election of officials of the city, county, State and national government who are fair to the workers. However, they did not review the confessions of the bloodthirsty thugs hired by certain people in the recent Stockton situation. It is too bad that these matters were not brought to the members' attention, as I feel it should have, because that is about all the protection they can offer their membership.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association of Sacramento are not lending any assistance to the union busters and I am quite confident that such organization will have a very hard time to start any industrial warfare in Sacramento.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12.**

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 1, 1915.

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

Since my election as your vice-president for District No. 12 a local of Barbers has been organized at Jackson, and with one exception at Sutter Creek, the barbers of Jackson, Sutter Creek, and Amador City are all members of the local which is affiliated with the Federation

The Steam Engineers have a healthy local in Amador County and an effort should be made to organize them also through Calaveras and Tuolumne counties.

The principal industries within District No. 12 are mining and lumber. No effort was ever made to organize the latter craft. There are several thousands of these workers employed in the lumber industry. Some invisible influence is steadily at work endeavoring to keep the wage earners out of their respective unions. They are told that labor organizations are made up principally of anarchists, with a few grafters making their living off the poor workingman. But even with these drawbacks the unions here are gaining strength and I am glad to be able to report a substantial increase in membership since the last convention. Good able speakers should be brought into these mountain towns, men who can make it plain to the workers and the public that labor organizations are based upon sound principles and its membership made of honest sons of toil and not of bad actors as some of the workers allow themselves to be led to believe.

Some time ago the officials of the Plymouth Consolidated Mines, Limited, posted a notice at their plant setting forth their objection to their employees forming a local union of miners at Plymouth. This concern which is financed by capitalists from across the pond is paying an average dividend of \$25,000 monthly to its stockholders on a \$250,000 investment according to their own figures.

The action of the Plymouth Consolidated was uncalled for inasmuch as no demands were made on the outfit. Evidently the wage earners are not supposed to enjoy the same privilege as their employers in the matter of organizing.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.

**REPORT OF ORGANIZER J. B. DALE.**

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

On the adjournment of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor the Stockton lockout was still on. Your Executive Board instructed me to remain in Stockton and guard, as best I could, the interest of the trade-unionists of Stockton, as your representative. As you know, that lockout is now history, and a report of the same has been furnished every local union affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, and be it said to the credit of the State Federation's Secretary, that a more lucid, thorough, and comprehensive report has never been rendered of any lockout or strike. I mean the funds expended during said lockout.

Your representative, as per instructions, remained on the ground and assisted as best he could the General Committee in furthering and protecting the interest of the people locked out. On December 8, 1914, the General Committee in charge of the lockout appointed a sub-committee consisting of Brother J. T. Woods, President of the San Joaquin Building Trades Council, Vice-President of the California State Building Trades Council and Chairman of the lockout General Relief Committee, and Brother Joseph Eck, representing the Metal Trades Department at Stockton, Cal., and J. B. Dale, your representative, to meet with a like committee appointed by the Executive Board of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, consisting of Messrs. Robert Inglis, Edward L. Gnekow and F. J. Viebrock. The sub-committee after several conferences with the joint committee, reporting back daily to the General Committee their findings, signed the following agreement, which was ratified by the General Committee.

**The Signed Agreement.**

"This agreement, made and entered into this 17th day of December, 1914, by and between a committee of three members representing the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, hereinafter called the Association, and a similar committee of three representing the Building Trades Council of San Joaquin County and the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, hereinafter called the Unions, witnesseth:

"That in order to speedily terminate the industrial struggle in the city of

Stockton and to prevent a recurrence of the same it is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

"1. That the Unions agree to stop all boycotting and all picketing and that notices to that effect be sent to the parties boycotted in the same manner as the original notice of boycott was sent.

"2. That the Association agrees to withdraw the letter sent by them to the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council under date of June 26, 1914, and notice to that effect be sent to them in the same manner as the original letter was sent.

"3. That wages and hours are to remain the same as in force on July 8, 1914.

"4. That a committee of three from each side be appointed to which shall be referred all questions affecting wages and hours which shall arise between the two parties, the decision of said committee to be binding on both sides; it being definitely understood that no drastic action shall be taken by either side until after said committee had considered the matter and rendered a decision.

"In witness whereof this agreement is signed in duplicate and delivered on the date first above written, by the Conference Committee representing both parties hereto; thereunto duly authorized.

(Signed) "ROBERT INGLIS,  
"EDWARD L. GNEKOW,  
"F. J. VIEBROCK,

"Committee representing the Association.

"J. T. WOODS,

"J. B. DALE,

"JOS. E. ECK,

"Committee representing the Unions."

The above agreement was received by many trade-unionists of Stockton as a defeat; in other words, a victory for the M., M. and E. The representatives of labor who had charge of the struggle declared that organized labor had won a victory inasmuch as the M., M. and E. had stated all along that they would not deal with labor or the representatives of organized labor in any capacity. The signed agreement above is prima facie evidence that the merchants are ready and willing to recognize representatives of organized labor. While the fight made some deep scars that time alone can heal, let us trust that the lesson learned during that struggle will impress the buyers of labor equally as emphatic as the sellers of labor; that there is a better and more humane way to adjudicate differences than by a lockout. Your representative has no desire to reopen old sores or to arouse sleeping dogs; suffice it to say that the trade-unionists of Stockton and the employers of Stockton will not let the value of this costly lesson pass unheeded, but in the future will recognize each other's rights and meet as man to man and settle whatever differences may arise.

On February 9, I was transferred by the Executive Board to San Francisco, there to assist the box makers and sawyers who are striving for recognition of their organization. I found a condition of affairs that was absolutely unsurmountable. Succeeded, however, in arousing some interest with the shippers of bottled goods. Held several meetings with committees representing their interest. Visited many local unions while in San Francisco; attended the San Francisco Labor Council when occasion permitted. Visited Petaluma, addressed a labor mass meeting together with Brother George French, International Organizer for the Retail Clerks. The movement in Petaluma is in a healthy condition. Visited Oakland several times in the interest of the United Laborers and the Retail Clerks of said city.

#### Conditions at El Centro.

On April 1, the Executive Board directed me to visit Marysville in the interest of the Teamsters who were having some difficulty, and after adjusting their differences to proceed to El Centro, Imperial County, from whence many urgent requests for an Organizer had been received. The Marysville situation responded without trouble. Teamsters matter was straightened out satisfactorily. I then proceeded to El Centro. The town claims between 6,000 and 7,000 population, being located a considerable distance from any large city, and the county in which it is located not having over 40,000 population, makes a labor movement,—that is a movement worthy of the name,—a practical impossibility. However, there are a few men in El Centro who are endeavoring to establish a labor movement. Carpenters, Typographical Union, Electricians, are maintaining their charters. They have a Central Labor Council, which, of course, is small numerically. The Electricians, the Carpenters and the Central Labor Council voted to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, the Typographical Union having affiliated previous to my visit. While in El Centro I visited Mexicalo and Calexico in the interest of the movement. Aroused some interest to affiliate the workers of the two towns with their respective crafts in El Centro.

San Diego: I was directed to proceed to San Diego from El Centro. Found the miscellaneous trades in that city in fairly good shape. Brother Beckel, Vice-

President, in that district, and Brother I. H. Markwith, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, alive and on the job, using every effort to hold their own and in spite of hard times they are making some progress. These men deserve great credit for the way they manage and meet conditions as they arise. Would that we had more like them in our movement. The Typographical Union, Cooks and Waiters, Brewery Workers, and, in fact, all of the miscellaneous trades, all things considered, are in a very sound condition. Building trades, owing to the lack of building, were not so well off. Visited all the locals affiliated with the Central Council while in San Diego; urged them to stand pat (if I may use the term) and not surrender any ground they had gained, telling them that the opposition would maintain their organization and if labor permitted their organizations to go by default and the industrial tide turned, they would find an organized opposition to meet and organization in the face of such an organized opposition, was not easy.

From San Diego to San Pedro, the best organized town south of the Tehachapi. They have in the harbor district a splendid labor movement. The town is practically 100 per cent. organized. While there I assisted Brother Pothoff, Vice-President of the Harbor District, in rehabilitating the Gasoline Engineers who are operating launches in the Pedro Bay. Also assisted Bro. Pothoff in organizing the Musicians, who affiliated with the Los Angeles Musicians' Local at a reduced initiation fee of \$5.00. Twenty-two joined the Los Angeles Local. Also assisted Bro. Pothoff in organizing the Laundry Workers of Pedro, who are now progressing satisfactorily. While there assisted the Cannery Workers, who were not, and are still not, in a very substantial condition owing to their seasonal work.

From Pedro to the City of Los Angeles. My time has been occupied principally in Los Angeles, with occasional trips to Pedro, Long Beach, Pasadena and Santa Ana. In Santa Ana assisted the Bakers of Los Angeles in organizing and affiliating the Bakers of Santa Ana with the Los Angeles Local. Several unions in Santa Ana, together with the Central Labor Council, have declared their intention to affiliate with the State Federation. The M. & M. in Santa Ana are very much in evidence. Still a few earnest union men are endeavoring to organize the town. They deserve assistance. Pasadena and Long Beach are also putting forth herculean efforts to organize their respective towns. Pasadena, for the southland, has a fairly good movement. Long Beach is not so well off.

#### **The Los Angeles Situation.**

The City of Los Angeles, the metropolis of the southland, from an organized point of view is in a deplorable condition. While it is not pleasant to speak as one must speak in discussing the Los Angeles situation, it is necessary, and the truth must be told though the Heavens fall. The rank and file of the trade unionists of Los Angeles are in a trance, or I might say in a comatose condition. I don't know whether anything short of an earthquake will arouse or awaken and stimulate the movement in the city to a point where they will fully appreciate their position and their duty to the organized wage earners of their State and the unorganized wage earners of their own city. Brothers, the unorganized workers of Los Angeles are willing and ready and anxious for organization. For example, I have been interesting myself in the Milk Wagon Drivers of the city, who were threatened with a reduction of wages and an increase of hours. I secured some eighty-odd names. Brother Butler, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, and myself called a meeting of the drivers in the Baltimore Hotel, located on the corner of Los Angeles and Main streets. This, of course, was to avoid bringing the men to the Labor Temple, where they would arouse comment and suspicion and direct the bosses' attention to them. Some twenty-odd men responded to the call. It was discovered that the Superintendent of the Los Angeles Creamery, where these men were employed, was standing across Fifth street, at the King Edward Hotel, taking the names of the men as they entered. The men listened attentively to what Bro. Butler and myself had to say, and every man present expressed himself as being willing to organize. Before adjourning the meeting, I cautioned the men to this effect: "You will be approached and interrogated as to what occurred at this meeting. My advice to you is this: Tell anyone that approaches you relative to this meeting, that you received a letter from Organizer Dale, inviting you to a meeting; that he wished to speak with you as to the advisability and practicability of organizing a union. Tell him further that after listening to what Dale had to say, that you concluded to have nothing to do with the organization, and that you so informed Butler and Dale."

When the meeting adjourned, we adjourned to meet the following Tuesday, this being Saturday P. M., to form a Teamsters' organization, every man signing his name, making application for a charter. Tuesday A. M. I received a call over the telephone from one of the most energetic workers, telling me that each of the boys had been called into the office and told by the Superintendent that any man attending the meeting at the Labor Temple called by Dale, would find his pay check awaiting in the office on his return. This man asked me what to do in the premises. Imagine my humiliation and chagrin when I had to tell him to pass the

word to the boys and tell them not to attend the meeting. You men of labor, that are not only in the labor movement, but have the movement in you, will readily understand why I was compelled to give such advice, knowing as I did that organized labor in Los Angeles could not protect these men and could not wage an effective war in their behalf, and that I would only be putting the men on the street and putting in their places men not in sympathy with our movement, hence my decision to keep these men on the job, and work it out from a different angle, which will be and is being done. One of the men approached me in person and asked me this pointed question: "Brother Dale, if I will use my influence and organize the boys, can you, and will you, promise me that the labor movement of Los Angeles can and will protect us?" I said: "No, brother, I can not, nor will not, make you such a promise." After sizing me up for a few minutes this is what he said: "I am glad and proud of the answer you made me. Had you told me that you had sufficient force in organized labor to give us protection, I would have known immediately that you were either a liar or a fool, because I know the conditions in Los Angeles."

However, while there is life there is hope, and Los Angeles is not hopeless. There are in Los Angeles as loyal union men as can be found anywhere in the world. One does not have to be a union man in Los Angeles. There are union men here, and union women, because they want to be, and love the movement, and I take the liberty at this time to suggest to this convention and to the incoming Executive Board that they use their influence to the end that the Internationals who have Locals in Los Angeles send an organizer to Los Angeles for at least four months, and when the organizers are on the ground that they organize themselves and map out a campaign of organization.

My idea would be that some one of their number be selected as a chairman; in other words, held responsible for the men's maneuvers while on the ground; that the organizers for each craft work with the business agents or representatives of his craft; that he report for duty every morning at 10 o'clock at the Labor Temple; that he attend every meeting of his Local and every session of the Executive Board of his Local, and give the rank and file the benefit of his knowledge and experience, and if in four months' time no results are obtained, that the organizers be withdrawn and the movement in the southern city left to its fate; but I am sanguine enough to say that I feel sure that a campaign of this kind will result in great good to the wage earners of the south. There are approximately 300,000 wage earners in Los Angeles and vicinity, including Pasadena, Pedro, Long Beach, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Riverside, San Bernardino and Redlands, and there are not at present as many as 20,000 organized people in all of the cities named, Los Angeles included.

While here I have assisted Brother Butler in organizing the Auto Bus Owners and Operators, who now have a local of over 200 members and are wide awake, energetic and hustling members of organized labor. The Auto Bus Owners and Operators of Pasadena, Long Beach and Santa Ana are preparing for organization. Brother Marsh, Vice-President of the Los Angeles district, has rendered me every assistance possible during my stay in Los Angeles.

#### **The Ladies Garment Workers' Strike.**

On August 4th, the Lady Garment Workers of Los Angeles went on a strike, their agreements having expired and they were asking an increase in pay for some of their members. This the manufacturers refused, hence the strike. President Gompers wired me to render what assistance I could for the striking Garment Workers. I immediately got in touch with them and a conference was arranged with the manufacturers and the representatives of the union, a committee of five from each. Your representative acted as chairman of the conference, with Brother Meyers, Assistant Secretary of the Central Labor Council, as Secretary. Conferences lasted ten days, at the end of which time an agreement was reached and signed by both parties. The union gained approximately \$150 a week, but a controversy arose with two shops. One shop whose uncle and two cousins of the proprietor remained at work during the strike and were fined \$50 apiece by the union, refused to liquidate and the proprietor refused to discharge them. Of course, that shop is still on a strike. The other shop, a union man by the name of Miller, who is radical in a way, the proprietor refusing to reinstate him. I feel that the matter will be settled in the near future.

The condition of affairs above related, in my opinion, is due largely to too much politics in the labor movement. That old man of the sea, the dispenser of dead sea apples; that fellow who pretends to be what he is not, and what he is not pretends to be. The experience of Los Angeles should be a lesson, a good lesson to organized labor everywhere, and should recommend the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, namely, to be partisan to a principle and not to a party. It should teach the trade-unionists to put their faith, their hopes and their very best endeavors to organization, for in the last analysis that is the remedy for the economic ills that afflict the wage earners of the world, and

if they will only first seek organization their emancipation will follow, as the night follows the day.

I realize that great good has come to labor through friendly legislation and broad-minded, warm-hearted, humanitarian executives. And when a man of that caliber appears on the horizon, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of organized labor and lovers of fair play everywhere to hold up his hands and assist him in every way possible. The unemployed problem is ever with us, and the only way to remove that thorn from the side of labor is organization. Through organization, State and municipal employment agencies should be established and the jobless man connected up with the manless job. When we stop to consider the magnitude of this undertaking, we find ourselves ready at times to throw up our hands in despair; especially is this true when we come in contact with the overworked and underpaid toilers of the land who are apparently satisfied with their condition in life—"are willing to continue to work to-day to earn money to buy food to gain strength to work to-morrow." We who have taken up the cross of labor can not afford to hesitate, for he who hesitates is lost, but when we consider the great benefits that have accrued to the wage earners of our country through organization, hope is renewed and courage takes the place of despair, so let us resolve that we will, in spite of opposition, organize the unorganized and teach them by good work that the ark of the covenant is organization, and the hope and salvation of the men and the women lies in organization. So let's renew our courage and double our energies, and convince the doubting Thomases, in and out of organized labor, as to the merits of organization and go on and on until the unjust burden is lifted from the shoulders of labor and organization made universal wherever there is an overworked or underpaid man, woman or child employed, and if we do this our names, like the name of Abou-ben-Adhem, will "lead all the rest."

Fraternally and respectfully,

J. B. DALE.

## REPORT OF DELEGATE

TO THE

### THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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#### To Affiliated Unions:

Greeting—As your delegate to the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, I herewith take pleasure in submitting my report:

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. Monday, Nov. 9, in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Several of the usual addresses of "welcome" were made.

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg extended to the delegates a hearty welcome to the "City of Brotherly Love." Philadelphia was honored, he said, by being chosen the convention city and had shown its appreciation by appropriating \$25,000 in the erection of a court of honor, beautifully illuminated. The city hall would also be lighted during the stay of the convention, and the mayor remarked: "We don't do this for everybody." Mayor Blankenburg laid great stress upon organization, which, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to accomplish improvements, and that **without organization** scarcely any progress could be made. The mayor also called attention to the fact that it was in Philadelphia where real liberty was given birth, and it was there where the constitution was adopted and which with a few changes stands today as a model for the world.

President Gompers in reply thanked the mayor for his cordial welcome and the kind expressions. This was the third time that the American Federation of Labor convention was held in Philadelphia, remarked President Gompers, and since Mayor Blankenburg had alluded to the Declaration of Independence, President Gompers took occasion to say that these declarations in themselves do not bring either liberty or happiness, but to translate these declarations into the lives of our people, that was the mission of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee on credentials reported having examined the credentials of 377 delegates, representing 95 international and national unions, 22 state branches, 74 central bodies, 20 local trade and federal labor unions, and seven fraternal delegates, and recommended that they be seated. After a brief debate upon the request of the insurgent faction of the United Garment Workers to present their case to the convention, the report of the committee was adopted.

Owing to the war in Europe there were no fraternal delegates from Great Britain. The fraternal delegates were R. A. Rigg, from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Miss Annie Fitzgerald, from the Woman's International Union Label League; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, from the Women's National Trade Union League of America; Rev. Peter E. Dietz, and Mr. Walter George Smith, representing the American Federation of Catholic Societies, and the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, and Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America.

An exhaustive report upon the year's work, as prepared by the Executive Council, was distributed to the delegates at the first day's session. Only a synopsis of the very lengthy report was read to the convention by Vice-President Duncan, who performed the remarkable feat of reading, in a voice which was audible in every section of the large hall, from 2:35 p. m. to 5:10 p. m.

The convention was slower than usual in getting down to business—hardly any of the committees being ready to report on the matters referred to them during the first six days. The greater part of the first week was therefore taken up in hearing

the fraternal delegates and other representative speakers, men and women interested in various ways in the general betterment and uplift of humanity.

The fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress told all about the hopes and ambitions of the workers of Canada and of the mutual bond between that country and the country south of it. He was satisfied that in the bond of fraternal associations through the labor movements, the people of Canada and the United States were really united, though ostensibly divided by a boundary line.

Dr. Tolman, a director of the American Museum of Safety, and who has given years to the study of occupational diseases, delivered a very instructive address, as did also Colonel Bryant, Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, who gave an illustrated lecture on industrial diseases. Colonel Bryant said that out of a normal industrial army of 36,000,000 workers 3,000,000 were incapacitated for full service and that of this 3,000,000 one-third are from absolutely preventable causes, and about one-third more, through causes probably controllable. By showing on the canvas the conditions that exist in shops and factories, he made the lecture interesting as well as instructive.

Among the many who appeared before the convention, perhaps none evoked a more hearty response than Mother Jones, the champion and martyr of the miners. Mother Jones, with her splendid voice and rare command of language, told of her work among the miners of Virginia and in Colorado, where she had so recently suffered many indignities at the hands of the authorities. After listening to Mother Jones it is not difficult to understand why she is hated by the coal barons and beloved by the men who toil in the mines. In closing her address, Mother Jones made an eloquent plea for harmony and co-operation on the part of the workers. She deplored internal strife, jurisdiction disputes and secession in the ranks of the organizations. She urged all organizations to remain loyal to the American Federation of Labor, and regretted that dual organizations had sprung up in any part of the country.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, both delivered inspiring addresses. These speeches are printed in full in the proceedings and while too lengthy for reproduction in this report, are well worthy of perusal.

Mr. John P. Eshleman, Lieutenant Governor-elect of California, who happened to be in Philadelphia on business, was also called upon to address the convention and did so in a short but well worded speech which was in the nature of a message from California.

On Friday evening of the first week Philadelphia witnessed a record breaking parade. Approximately 75,000 union men and women marched for miles and miles on the famous Broad street of Philadelphia. The parade was viewed at the grandstand in front of the Horticultural Hall by Mayor Blankenburg and 75 other mayors, who held a conference in Philadelphia at that time, by President Gompers and the members of the Executive Council. It required nearly three hours for the parade to pass a given point. Altogether it was really a grand performance—an event in which the organized workers of Philadelphia did honor to themselves and to the labor movement.

With the beginning of the second week, the convention settled down to business and measure after measure was passed with or without debate. In fact, so much business was before the convention that it was found necessary to hold two night sessions in order to complete the work.

Practically all propositions before the convention were adopted or rejected by an aye and nay vote. It was only occasionally that a division was called for, and the roll call was resorted to only twice during the convention.

#### Jurisdiction Disputes.

As usual, much of the time of the convention was taken up with the jurisdiction disputes. There is real life and vitality in those struggles over jurisdiction. As a result certain organized workers in this country seem to be in a worse position than the Belgians in the European war. At any rate two or more powerful national or international unions will sometimes carry on bitter warfare for years over the possession of a few workers on the boundary line. The thought has often been expressed—and I merely repeat it—that the same amount of energy now wasted in jurisdiction disputes would easily bring double or treble the number of unorganized workers into the respective unions.

Vice-President O'Connell proposed a new method of settling jurisdictional disputes. In brief, his plan provided for the establishment of a permanent committee on jurisdiction which would make recommendations, and attempt to settle all jurisdictional disputes as they arise; or at least to investigate them and in co-operation with the executive council to pave the way for a more thorough understanding by the conventions. This proposition was debated at length and finally referred to the executive council for consideration.

Fortunately, it seems to be certain that there are less disputes of this kind



now than formerly, and that there is a tendency among crafts in one industry to join forces. This contention is borne out by a few concrete examples. During the year the Stogie Makers and the Cigar Makers arrived at an agreement to amalgamate. During the session of the convention a telegram was received stating that the amalgamation of the two national unions—Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—had finally been completed. And, lastly, this convention was officially advised of the long pending amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Among the jurisdiction disputes that took up the time of the convention, but were not finally disposed of, are the following:

**Carpenters—Sheet Metal Workers:** The committee appointed during the convention to adjust the differences between the carpenters and sheet metal workers were unable to reach a settlement but reported in favor of continuing conferences, which shall consist, in the future, of the president of the A. F. of L., president of the Building Trades Department and the presidents of the interested organizations.

**Jurisdiction over Mailers:** After much debate the dispute between the International Typographical Union and the Bookbinders' organization over the control of mailers who are employed in "single wrapping" was referred to the executive council for adjustment.

**Machinists—Elevator Constructors:** The adjustment committee recommended, as it has done at several conventions, that there should be an amalgamation of the elevator constructors and machinists and that steps be taken to secure this amalgamation within a given time. The convention, however, by a roll call vote (11,590 to 8,048) overturned the report of the committee and adopted a substitute offered from the floor to the effect that the organization of elevator constructors be left just as it is, the executive council to call the necessary conferences looking to conciliatory and peaceful amalgamation.

**Theatrical Stage Employees—Electrical Workers:** The convention reaffirmed the jurisdiction of Theatrical Stage Employees over moving picture operators and the Electrical Workers were instructed to turn over to that organization any unions of moving picture operators within its fold, and to desist from organizing any unions of that character in the future.

**Teamsters, Brewers, Bakers, Laundry Workers:** It was reported that jurisdiction conceded to the Brotherhood of Teamsters had not been complied with in the matter of bakery wagon drivers, and laundry wagon drivers. The jurisdiction was reaffirmed, and it was ordered that a circular be sent to all central bodies and State federations giving notice that local unions having within their membership teamsters coming under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Teamsters shall not be seated at those bodies. The old contest between the brewers and the teamsters was not brought upon the floor, it being postponed by mutual agreement.

**Cement Workers—Hod Carriers, and Building Laborers:** The adjustment committee brought in a recommendation to the effect that the cement workers must give over to the hod carriers and building laborers a certain number of laborers affiliated with the cement workers. This applied to the organizations in California. A motion to the effect that conferences be called to adjust the proposition was finally agreed to by the convention.

**Plumbers—Gas and Water Workers:** A resolution introduced by Gas and Water Workers' Union No. 9840 of San Francisco complained that Plumbers No. 442 of San Francisco were interfering with work previously assigned to gas and water workers. The Adjustment Committee, in reporting, recommended that the executive council take steps to secure obedience to former decisions, and that if necessary conferences be called of the parties in interest so that if possible there may be a settlement of the differences between these two unions.

**New Name of Tailors' Union Disapproved:** With reference to the change of name of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America to Tailors' Industrial Union of North America, it should be noted that the tailors' delegates were seated under the union's old name. A resolution aiming to secure for that union the right to change its name and to have a charter issued to it as Tailors' Industrial Union was non-concurred in. The tailors were further instructed to resume their old title and not to extend their jurisdiction. The executive council was instructed, however, to take steps to bring together the representatives of the unions in the needle industry, so that a better understanding and closer relationship might be established between them.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers:** Carriage and wagon workers were ordered to discontinue the use of the words "automobile workers," and to refrain from admitting into their organization workmen in automobile factories, properly coming under the jurisdiction of other organizations; the right to organize automobile workers was specifically forbidden to carriage and wagon workers.

**Longshoremen—Engineers:** An investigation will be made of the charge that the International Longshoremen's Association is organizing engineers and using said engineers to fill the places of the members of the regular engineers' organization, and if it be found that the longshoremen have in their membership or are accepting engineers properly belonging to International Union of Steam Engineers, "they shall be transferred from the longshoremen's organization to the engineers' at the earliest possible date."

**House Movers—Pile Drivers:** On the subject of permitting house movers to become a part of the International Brotherhood of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, claims for such jurisdiction were heard from hod carriers, building and common laborers, from boiler makers and others; in view of the fact that there is more than one union to be transferred, if transference is permitted, it was decided to call a conference of interested parties.

### The Eight-Hour Workday.

What is generally conceded to have been the one real fight of the convention took place over the question of securing for the male workers of this country an Eight-Hour workday by legal enactment as well as by trade union activity.

This matter was brought before the convention in a report made by the Committee on Resolutions upon two propositions introduced by Western delegates. Following is the resolution introduced by your delegate:

Resolution No. 144, introduced by Delegate Paul Scharrenberg, representing California State Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, The Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor urged upon all State branches to work for the enactment of laws limiting the working hours of women and children to eight per day, and (where such laws already exist) to begin an agitation for the enactment of a general eight-hour law; and

"Whereas, During the year President Gompers publicly declared that the American Federation of Labor does not favor a legal limitation of the workday for the adult male workers; and

"Whereas, Said statement of President Gompers was very effectively used by the opponents of the shorter workday in defeating the eight-hour initiative which was before the people of California, Oregon and Washington at the recent general election; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we reaffirm the declaration of the Seattle convention upon the shorter workday as enunciated in the report of the committee on shorter workday."

The committee offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

"The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor should be undertaken through trade-union activity, and not to be made subjects of laws through legislative enactment, excepting in so far as such regulations affect or govern the employment of women and minors, health and morals; and employment by Federal, State or municipal government."

A lengthy discussion then ensued with President Gompers, Delegates Duncan and Frey, Chairman and Secretary respectively, of the Committee on Resolutions, leading the debate for the committee's report. Some very strong and inconsistent arguments were presented by those who claimed to uphold the "time honored" policy of the American Federation of Labor. I will not attempt, however, to compile even a summary of the points made in that forensic battle. Those who seek further light regarding the A. F. of L. attitude upon this question need but consult the published proceedings which contain a transcript of the stenographer's notes taken during this discussion.

An effort to have the convention adopt a substitute for the committee's report failed by a vote of 64 in the affirmative to 115 in the negative. A roll call was then demanded upon the adoption of the committee's report. This roll call vote is of more than passing interest. It is worthy of very careful inspection and analysis, (First) because several self-styled political class conscious delegates will be found lined up with those who voted against more political activity by the workers, (Second) because the national delegates representing the California unions most active in the fight for the Eight-Hour Initiative, voted fairly unanimously against the wishes of their Western constituents.

Here is the record:

**Roll Call on Substitute Recommended by Committee.**

(A vote for the committee's report is a vote against the legal enactment of an eight-hour workday.)

	Aye.	Nay.	Absent.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers (split).....	53	104	
Asbestos Workers .....	...	...	10
Barbers (split) .....	274	69	
Bill Posters and Billers.....	14		
Blacksmiths (split) .....	32	32	32
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	...	167	
Bookbinders .....	94		
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	381		
Brewery Workmen .....	...	520	
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.....	32		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	102		
Broom and Whisk Makers.....	7		
Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	2,128		
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers.....	...	...	35
Cement Workers .....	...	...	73
Cigar Makers (split).....	240	160	
Clerks, Retail .....	150		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....	...	36	
Commercial Telegraphers .....	10		
Compressed Air and Foundation Workers.....	...	...	10
Coopers .....	...	...	45
Diamond Workers .....	...	...	3
Electrical Workers .....	308		
Elevator Constructors .....	27		
Engineers, Steam and Operating.....	203		
Firemen, Stationary (split).....	120	40	
Fur Workers .....	...	...	8
Garment Workers of America, United.....	607		
Garment Workers, Ladies'.....	...	699	
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	100		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	12		
Glass Workers, American Flint.....	...	99	
Glove Workers .....	...	11	
Granite Cutters .....	135		
Hatters of North America, United.....	85		
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers.....	256		
Horseshoers .....	...	57	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders.....	590		
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (split).....	32	32	
Lace Operatives, Amalgamated.....	...	...	12
Lathers .....	55		
Laundry Workers .....	...	28	
Leatherworkers on Horse Goods.....	18		
Longshoremen .....	...	250	
Machinists .....	...	754	
Marble Workers .....	41		
Maintenance of Way Employees.....	65		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (split).....	31	...	31
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers.....	100		
Metal Workers, Amalgamated Sheet.....	178		
Miners, Western Federation of.....	...	369	
Mine Workers, United.....	...	3,345	
Molders (split) .....	400	100	
Musicians .....	600		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (split).....	620	124	
Paper Makers .....	...	44	
Pattern Makers .....	67		
Pavers, Rammermen, etc.....	...	...	16
Paving Cutters .....	35		
Photo Engravers .....	...	...	47
Plasterers (split) .....	90	90	
Plate Printers .....	13		
Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	297		
Post Office Clerks .....	...	...	28
Potters, Operative .....	77		

	Aye.	Nay.	Absent.
Print Cutters .....	...	...	4
Printing Pressmen (split).....	145	48	
Quarry Workers .....	...	40	
Railroad Telegraphers .....	...	250	
Railway Carmen .....	...	287	
Railway Clerks .....	...	...	50
Railway Employees, Street.....	545	...	
Roofers .....	...	...	12
Seamen's Union of America.....	160	...	
Signalmen of America.....	...	...	7
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	6	...	
Slate Workers .....	...	3	
Spinners' International Union.....	22	...	
Stage Employees .....	150	...	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers (split).....	23	22	
Stone Cutters .....	60	...	
Stove Mounters .....	11	...	
Switchmen's Union (split).....	32	64	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen.....	511	...	
Textile Workers (split).....	30	90	
Tailors .....	...	120	
Tile Layers and Helpers.....	30	...	
Tobacco Workers .....	37	...	
Tunnel and Subway Constructors.....	...	...	17
Typographical Union .....	594	...	
Upholsterers .....	...	...	35
White Rats Actors' Union.....	110	...	
State Federations voting for the Recommendation: Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Porto Rico, Tennessee, Texas, 1 vote for each....	11	...	
State Federations voting against the Recommendation: California, Florida, Michigan, Montana, Washington, 1 vote each....	...	5	
Central Bodies, 1 vote each, voting for the Recommendation: Atlanta, Baltimore, Bronx, Chicago, Cleveland, Hamilton, Hudson Co., N. Y., Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, Somerville, Mass., Springfield, Ill., Toronto, Washington, D. C., Yonkers, N. Y., Zanesville.....	18	...	
Central Bodies voting against the Recommendation: Allentown, Pa., Charleroy, Fitchburg, Granite City, Ill., Hamilton, O., Hartford, Conn., Houston, Huntington, W. Va., Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., New York, N. Y., Rock Island, San Francisco, Sharon, Pa. ....	...	14	
Unions directly affiliated with A. F. of L., voting for, 3 unions with .....	3	...	
Unions directly affiliated with A. F. of L., voting against, 2 unions with .....	...	7	
State Federations, Central Bodies and Local Unions not voting, entitled to cast the following votes.....	...	...	149
Totals .....	11,237	8,107	607

#### Labor's Attitude on War.

In order to acquaint the general public with Labor's attitude on war, that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption, "International War and Peace," was ordered published in pamphlet form for general distribution, and I earnestly commend a careful perusal of this pamphlet.

The convention pledged its support to any plan "which has for its purpose the bringing about of the disarmament of all nations to the furthest extent consistent with the preservation of law and order throughout the world."

Fraternal greetings and sympathy were extended the labor movements of Europe, and hope was expressed for the early cessation of terrible war. It was also voted that "the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in view of the general peace congress which will no doubt be held at the close of the war, for the purpose of adjusting claims and differences, hold itself in readiness and authorize the executive council to call a meeting of representatives of organized labor of the different nations to meet at the same time and place, to the end that suggestions may be made and such action taken as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations, protecting the interests of the toilers and thereby assisting in laying foundations for a more lasting peace."

Discussing the question of war, the convention declared: "Let us not forget

that sordid greed which profits by lack of proper safeguards, sanitation, low wages, etc., here as elsewhere on the industrial field and in transportation, takes more human lives, maims more human beings, causes more sickness, want and privation than have resulted from any previous war or may result from this war. The trade union movement stands for honorable peace between nations, and is the greatest force for the protection and the advancement of the best interests in the economic field of endeavor, and must not be subordinated, neglected or forgotten. We stand for honorable peace on the economic field, but we demand justice as the fundamental condition for all progress. If denied, we hold ourselves in readiness to fight for justice. When justice is established, peace will follow."

Acting upon a resolution introduced by your delegate it was agreed that all patent rights for arms, munitions 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.

#### **Anti-Injunction Legislation, Etc.**

The Executive Council reported that the greatest legislative victory secured by Labor during the past year was the enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, securing to the workers of America those fundamental principles of industrial liberty which were among the chief features of the Bill of Grievances and were the objectives of the political policy which the American Federation of Labor inaugurated in 1906.

In addition the State of Massachusetts has during the past year placed upon its statute books a law securing to the working people—the masses of the people—the legal right to activities necessary for promoting their industrial welfare. This legal right carries with it a greater degree of industrial freedom—a freedom that vitally concerns the lives and the welfare of the people. This law in a very direct and positive manner guarantees to laborers the right to organize, the right to exercise the normal activities of organization in order to better economic conditions, and forbids the misuse of the injunctive process to deny workers the right to legitimate activities in industrial disputes. The law is founded upon the bill drafted and supported by the American Federation of Labor for federal enactment. (The "Pearre Bill," and later the "Wilson Bill.")

It is recommended by the convention that all State federations and central bodies make every effort to secure the passage by their respective State Legislatures of a law such as now exists in Massachusetts.

#### **Municipal Ownership.**

The convention thanked W. D. Mahon and L. D. Bland for their report on "Labor Conditions on European Municipally Owned Railroads," and unanimously adopted this report of its committee:

"While not expressing any new or additional thought in connection with the present policy of the American Federation of Labor relative to municipal ownership, your committee cannot overlook the statements contained in this report which indicate that, whether under private or public ownership, the only real improvement in the conditions of labor for street railway employees has been accomplished through trade union activity. Your committee recommends that wherever municipal ownership of public utilities is attempted, the trade union movement emphatically insists that there shall be incorporated in the law creating the municipally owned utility an adequate provision guaranteeing the right of the workers to organize upon trade union lines, and their right to a voice in the regulation and determination of the wages, hours of labor and working conditions."

#### **Affiliation of Local Unions With State Branches and City Central Councils.**

The subject of non-affiliation of local unions with city centrals and State federations was brought before the convention by more than one committee's report. The report of the Committee on State Organization, which was adopted, is likely to bring some results. The committee recommended:

First—That each international convention be visited by a representative of the American Federation of Labor with a specific request that said convention legislate to insist upon affiliation of locals with State federations, city centrals and building trades councils.

Second—That the Executive Council be instructed to secure, for the information of the next convention, the names of all locals in States and cities not in affiliation.

Third—That this information is to be submitted in printed form to the next convention. A special committee is to be appointed to inquire of international officers (during the convention) why their locals are not affiliated, and the reasons therefor.

Data upon this subject is rather scarce at present because the American Federation of Labor has never made it a part of its business to compile same. With the foregoing recommendations carried into effect, we will at least be in a position to

place our hands on the weak spots in the American Labor movement and know definitely who are the "leaders" in "evading duty."

#### **Unaffiliated National Organizations.**

The convention refused to sanction a declaration of war against national or international unions not yet affiliated to the A. F. of L. In the discussion upon the resolution it was made plain that the American Federation of Labor is a purely voluntary organization and that the only force sanctioned by it in the past has been moral force. All officers and members were asked, however, to join in the effort to show non-affiliated organizations their duty.

The convention said: "We hold that it is morally wrong for a wage earner to remain outside of the fold of the union of his trade or calling; that it is morally wrong for a local union of the trade or calling to remain isolated from the international or national union thereof, and it can be but morally wrong for such a national or international union to remain unaffiliated to the A. F. of L."

The convention was divided upon this matter, as many were in favor of declaring war on what they termed rival organizers. On the other hand, it was made evident that a better feeling existed between the unaffiliated organizations and the American Federation of Labor, and that a closer association and co-operation had developed in the political field which, it was claimed, had been the means of passing labor legislation at Washington. It was the opinion of many delegates that there is a steady growth of sentiment among the rank and file of these large organizations in favor of joining the American Federation of Labor, and that it will only be a question of time when they will come of their own free will.

#### **New Laws for Directly Affiliated Local Unions.**

The convention adopted the following new laws to govern local and Federal labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

First—That the initiation fee of such unions shall not be less than \$1, nor more than \$5.

Second—That they shall accept traveling cards from each other without reserve.

Third—They are prohibited from assessing their membership or appropriating their funds for any purpose other than union or American Federation of Labor purposes.

Fourth—They must forward a monthly statement of funds received and disbursed to the A. F. of L.

Another change in the law governing local and Federal unions was made so that in case of lockout, or a victimization of members, the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the local unions whose members are involved did not, by their actions or demands, provoke the lockout.

A proposed change in the law to the effect that a central council could not request a union to go on strike was defeated.

#### **Gag Rules for Civil Service Employees.**

Three separate resolutions protested against the interpretation of Federal Civil Service rules with reference to the political rights of Government employees. One of these resolutions, introduced by your delegate, dealt with the trials of civil service employees at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following recommendation as a substitute for all three resolutions:

"Since Congress has recently adopted legislation to protect and safeguard the political rights of all citizens employed under civil service examinations, your committee recommends that the resolutions be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to further additional legislation of this character if it should be found necessary."

The committee's report was adopted.

#### **Exploding the "Room at the Top" Theory.**

The convention took notice of the glowing affirmations of so-called captains of industries, who declare: "There is plenty of room at the top; save your money and become capitalists," and charge the trade unions with hindering such elevation. The convention's attitude upon this subject is forcibly expressed in the following declaration: "It is a self-evident fact that if we could all get to the top as it is now known, and we declare that all such platitudes have no social value; that they are not fundamentally correct; that they are valueless and really meaningless; and that they are a snare and a delusion, calculated to catch the unwary and to deceive the non-unionist. . . . We declare against so-called castes in the labor field, and denounce the false assertion that there is plenty of room at the top as a subterfuge set up to mislead, befog and dissuade wage earners from joining trade unions."

#### **"Safety First" and Workmen's Compensation.**

Officers of the A. F. of L. were instructed to give all possible aid to legislation for safety appliances and inspectors of same. The convention assumed the same

position on the question of a bureau of labor safety, to be maintained by the Federal government.

Efforts will be continued to pass a law providing for the collection and publication of data on mortality and disability by accident and occupational diseases in the various industries.

State and central bodies will be urged to favor a rate of not less than 66 2/3 per cent. of the wages paid to those who are to receive awards under compensation laws. Widows should receive compensation during their widowhood, and additional rates for children under eighteen years of age are favored. Compensation laws should be administered by State commissions. It was further voted: "That upon the death by accident or through the result of an accident, an estate shall be automatically in existence to which, in case no heirs are found, the compensation due on account of the death shall revert after two years to the general funds of the State, or nation in case of Federal compensation."

In order to safeguard the welfare and rights of the unemployed, Federal legislation, now pending, and which is intended to serve as a model for the various States, was approved.

#### Summary of Convention's Decisions.

A synopsis of the convention's action upon the more important resolutions, recommendations of the Executive Council and Reports of Committees, not yet referred to, is given herewith:

The convention affirmed its faith in conciliation, mediation and arbitration, but raised a warning note against the Esch-Townsend bill, the adoption of which would be a long step toward compulsory arbitration.

Officers were instructed to continue their efforts to establish a legal department in connection with the A. F. of L.

Pledges of support to striking members were given, and the convention agreed with the Executive Council that "the copper strike was not lost." In proof of this assertion, reference was made to the establishment of an eight-hour day and wage increases. Support was also pledged to the striking glovemakers in Gloversville, N. Y., and the Atlanta textile workers.

The convention instructed the Executive Council to request the United States Attorney General to place a construction upon the Federal Eight-Hour law, which has been made ineffective in some instances because of a decision by a former Attorney General, who ruled that material does not come under the law. If the decision is adverse, the Executive Council is further instructed to urge an amendment to the law, which will provide "that all work done for the government shall be on an eight-hour basis."

The convention declared that unemployment was partly due to our system of land tenure, and favored a policy whereby the land may be "restored to the people and made available without paying unjust tribute to land owners."

It was again decided "that we give continued attention to the organization of the unskilled in every field of labor."

An emphatic request was made for the passage of the three unfilled demands of Labor's Bill of Grievances, presented in 1906 to the President of the United States and the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These demands are the Seamen's, the Immigration and the Convict labor bills.

Hearty indorsement was given the Executive Council in its efforts to carry out previous instructions to "extend its good offices in the establishment of the federation agreement between all unions in a given industry."

The convention indorsed the Executive Council's recommendations on social insurance. The subject of mutual insurance by workers was treated at length by the officers, who favor the plan, and who were instructed to continue their investigations.

Acting upon several resolutions relating to Asiatics and demanding the exclusion of all races native of Asia, the convention re-indorsed the attitude of the Seattle convention upon the Immigration problem. This action includes among other things, a clear cut demand for an extension of the Chinese exclusion act, so as to cover Japanese, Hindoos, etc.

The Executive Council was authorized to purchase or cause to be erected an office building suitable for the American Federation of Labor and its departments. The Executive Council was also empowered to use funds available for this purpose and raise such other funds as may be necessary.

With regard to furthering the establishment of State employment bureaus the convention by a vote of 97 to 31 referred the subject-matter to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate further and report to the next convention, it

being evident that the convention was not altogether of one mind on the desirability of these bureaus, nor ready to give them full approval.

A resolution was adopted favoring the purchase by the Federal government of Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va.

If a world's congress to consider the subject of unemployment will be held at San Francisco during the Exposition, the Executive Council is authorized to appoint a representative of the A. F. of L. to attend.

Protest was made against the enactment of the Moon bill (12473), intended to weaken the present law, which assures postal employees a weekly day of rest. The Palmer-Lewis bill, intended to reduce the working hours of night postoffice employees, was indorsed.

The United States government was asked to pass a law that will serve as a model for the various States in bringing about a system of loans of money for municipal and private ownership of sanitary houses.

All affiliated bodies are urged to agitate for more rigid inspection of housing conditions and for more sanitary work shops as part of the war against tuberculosis. In this connection it should be noted that the publicity and educational activities of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was indorsed. Efforts will also be made to have mail equipment disinfected and cleansed, and to supplant all filthy, dusty and germ-laden equipment, which is a factor in the development of tuberculosis.

After investigating the question of private detectives, by a committee appointed by the president, the Executive Council was directed to have prepared legislation to be presented to Congress and the State Legislatures which will prevent the granting of a license to any private agency whose members can be secured for strike-breaking purposes.

A six-hour-a-day resolution was not favored because the convention believed the eight-hour plan should first become more generally accepted. Hearty support, however, was promised any union that desired to begin agitating for a workday less than eight hours. Women's and children's eight-hour days were favored, and the Executive Council was instructed to do all in its power to carry these principles into effect.

Strong resolutions against child labor, presented by the Executive Council, were adopted. The convention agreed that "any one who profits by the toil of children at all, or by the labor of other minors required to toil more than eight hours a day, is unfair and unworthy of the patronage of true patriots and those who desire human welfare."

The Executive Council was empowered to take such further action as will cause the greatest benefit to labor in the development of industrial education, vocational and trade training. Reference was made to the Lever bill, which was signed by the President May 8, 1914, and which contains many educational features that will benefit agricultural and urban labor.

In referring to the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, whose work has been approved by the Executive Council, the convention declares: "We favor the widest publicity being given the testimony of President Gompers before the commissions, and recommend that the attention of the wage workers be called to the existence of a pamphlet in print containing an abstract of this testimony."

Every effort will be made by the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions to advance both the adoption of free text-books and the organization of school teachers.

The question regarding the establishment of an A. F. of L. library was referred to the Executive Council for further consideration and report.

It was stated in a resolution introduced by the Longshoremen's delegates, that harbor boat owners in the vicinity of New York will not employ a captain unless his wife and children live on the boat. It was decided to attempt to secure laws stopping women from living on these boats because of insanitary surroundings, and compel children to go to school.

A "Sunday rest" movement, to be urged by the "International Lord's Day Congress," was approved, the convention favoring the Executive Council's view that "we are convinced that to co-operate with all other agencies having this object in view will be productive of good results, not only to the labor movement but to our citizenship in general."

The question of organizing workers in Cuba was referred to the Executive Council to be carried into effect at the most opportune time.

The organizing campaign carried on among women workers during the past year was given hearty indorsement, and the Executive Council was instructed to



continue this work and, if necessary, levy a one-cent assessment during the coming year.

The convention concurred with the Executive Council that a series of lectures should be delivered by President Gompers on the trade union movement, and that same be published in pamphlet form and sold at the lowest possible price.

A campaign of organization among employees of the State-controlled institutions was agreed on.

Resolutions calling for the organization of lastmakers, elevator operators, porters, janitors, stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants, school teachers and domestics were adopted. The organization of women's union label leagues was also approved.

Unionists associated with philanthropic, civic, social and industrial reform organizations are urged to make "earnest and persistent efforts to unionize the offices" of said organizations.

To provide sufficient funds to meet the expenses in the long pending Danbury Hatters' case, now before the United States Supreme Court, the convention ordered that a one-cent assessment be levied on the membership. All remaining funds will be turned over to the fund for organizing women workers.

Because of the fact that the registration laws have been so altered as to permit foreign vessels to come under the American flag and to sail for two years without inspection, and for seven years with officers not citizens of the United States, the convention urged Congress to change the law so that vessels will be compelled to carry citizens as licensed officers. The law as it now stands permits vessels so admitted to sail with no inspection, to the danger of human life and property. This was also disapproved.

A resolution to form "an independent labor party" was non-concurred in and the established A. F. of L. political policy reaffirmed.

President Wilson was requested to issue an order restraining the Marine Band at Washington from entering the competitive field against civilian musicians in the District of Columbia.

Affiliated organizations were asked to join in a demand that Congress pass the Casey bill, or legislation of similar import, acceptable to the organized farmers. This bill provides for the establishment of a commission to demonstrate that farm denatured alcohol distilling is practical. This, it is claimed, "would curtail, if not destroy, the monopoly of the liquid fuel supply by the packers, and of alcohol as a solvent in many industries by the industrial alcohol and wood alcohol trusts."

A protest was made against certain working conditions in the Canal zone, and the Executive Council was instructed to insist on working conditions existing prior to April 4, 1914. On the theory that "the first duty of the American government is the welfare of its own citizens," the convention asked that the many positions now held in the Canal zone by skilled aliens, be filled by American citizens.

Efforts of the Executive Council to assist the organized farmers in securing a credit bill were approved. This legislation provides for the loaning of money on farm mortgages by the government. In referring to this subject, the Executive Council said: "The interests of the workers in industry and agriculture are closely allied, and it is a pleasure as well as it is the duty for us to co-operate with and receive the co-operation of the men engaged in agriculture."

Approval was given the Executive Committee in its efforts to strengthen the Federal hours of service (16-hour) act by providing a minimum fine for violations. The Executive Council reported that "the way in which many of the courts have trifled with this exceptionally important law has been shameful."

The present contract system of handling mails was disapproved. It was urged that future contracts provide for eight hours and the prevailing wage rates of the various localities, to be paid teamsters and chauffeurs.

The convention congratulated the Executive Committee "upon the progress which has been made during the last year in uncovering the evils attendant upon the so-called Taylor system of scientific management, and recommends that the Executive Committee continue its efforts to have a measure enacted which will prevent the operation of any system of shop management which includes the use of stop watches in connection with workingmen's labor, or the application of any system of payment of wages adopted for the purpose of speeding up workingmen, and the elimination of such system wherever it exists."

Unfair and arbitrary use of physical examination of employees in government arsenals and navy yards was disapproved.

Continued efforts are to be made by the Executive Council to have the government build and repair more naval vessels in its navy yards.

Numerous bills providing for old age pensions for civil service employees have

been introduced in Congress, and the Executive Council reported that "there is a wide divergence of opinion" among government employees as to the best legislation. It was agreed that a general campaign of education on the subject is necessary.

The Executive Council was authorized to make an investigation of the so-called Dick Military law.

The formation of local label trades departments, under the jurisdiction of the Union Label Trades department of the A. F. of L., was urged.

Because of the different solutions of the convict labor evil now urged in the several States, the Executive Council was instructed to make suggestions to the next convention that will be satisfactory to the workers in the various States.

Over the protest of President Gompers, his salary was raised from \$5,000 to \$7,500 per annum, and the salary of Secretary Frank Morrison from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Instructions were given to the Executive Council to attempt to have the Lincoln Memorial, at Washington, D. C., erected by union men and in accordance with the Federal eight-hour law.

Saturday half holidays the entire year for employees in navy yards and arsenals were favored and the efforts of the Executive Council to secure weekly rest day and Saturday half-holiday legislation were indorsed.

State branches and city central bodies are to be notified that the use of the seal of the American Federation of Labor or any of its departments, by privately owned labor papers, is forbidden; because these seals are often used for the solicitation of advertisements, etc., and are abused in other ways.

Organizations directly interested were requested to co-operate with the officers of the A. F. of L. to secure passage of satisfactory boiler inspection law.

Changes were made in the laws governing A. F. of L. departments, which will henceforth act in all cases in conformity with the laws and precedents of the A. F. of L. This refers especially to affiliation which is to be entirely voluntary on the part of the national and international unions in the future.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield was requested to investigate the United States steamboat inspection service, which was charged with a failure to provide safeguards to life and property in the navigation of steam vessels.

Efforts of government employees to secure old-age retirement laws were approved. A. F. of L. officers were instructed to confer with affiliated bodies of Federal civil service employees to aid in the passage of a suitable measure.

#### **Growth of Membership and Finances.**

According to Secretary Morrison's report, the total number of charters issued during the past year (exclusive of charters issued by the affiliated international) was 225, which include two internationals, one State Federation, 44 city central bodies, 50 Federal unions (mixed) and 128 local trade unions having no internationals. The total income at A. F. of L. headquarters amounted to \$263,166; disbursements, \$265,737; balance on hand, \$102,492. The affiliated internationals issued 2,578 charters to new local unions, while 1,351 charters were surrendered. The net increase in membership was 62,882. The total number of strikes in which the unions were involved was 957, of which number 543 were won, 118 compromised, 60 lost and 236 are pending. The strikes cost \$4,280,000, the contests of the miners totaling nearly \$3,000,000. Besides the strike benefits, the internationals paid out \$2,214,000 in death benefits, \$1,031,000 in sick benefits, \$54,000 as traveling benefits, \$99,000 unemployed benefits and \$3,000 for tool insurance. These sums, it should be noted, do not include the many thousands of dollars paid out of local benefit funds.

The average paid-up and reported membership for the year was 2,020,671, an increase of 24,667 members over the previous 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 received.

#### **Election of Officers and Convention City.**

The election of officers took place with very little excitement. All of the old officers and former Executive Board members were re-elected without opposition. A few delegates voiced a protest against the re-election of Gompers as president, but they seemed to represent a small minority, so small that it was impossible for them to induce any delegate to allow his name to be placed in nomination against Gompers.

The only change made in the personnel of the Executive Council was the election of William Green, of the United Mine Workers, for the vacancy created by the retirement of John P. White. Green is recognized as a man possessed of

a very keen mind and one who has made a close study of industrial conditions. He has been very active in the past in securing beneficial legislation for the toilers, more especially for the miners, and is the author of the Ohio workmen's compensation bill, the mine-run bill, the women's nine-hour law and other legislation beneficial to labor.

San Francisco was chosen for the 1915 convention, by unanimous vote.

### Conclusion.

In conclusion I should like to make it plain that this report, lengthy though it may seem, gives only a summary of the convention's work. Five hundred and twelve pages of convention proceedings cannot be dealt with in a very comprehensive manner when brevity is essential. I would, therefore, urge all who seek more light and information upon the "Whys" and "Wherefores" of our country's labor movement, to send for a copy of the proceedings. The price per copy is only twenty-five cents, and there are but few books that give more value for such investment.

As usual there has been a great deal of oral and verbal criticism of the convention's action upon certain "burning" issues. I have fully shared in such criticism—yet, I am conscious of the fact that fault-finding and mere carping will never bring the desired changes. If any California unions think they have a grievance against the American Federation of Labor, because of its attitude upon the Eight-Hour Initiative, let me suggest that they do not waste their energy in berating that body or its officers. I made a similar suggestion in previous reports and herewith repeat the assertion that the American Federation of Labor "is responsive to the will and wishes of the rank and file." We should not forget, however, that the great rank and file is a sluggish, slow-moving body, and without any evidence to the contrary, "it must be assumed that the delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions fairly represent the will and wishes of a majority of their constituents. If they do not it is because the average trade-unionist fails to take sufficient interest in his union's affairs. Hence it is foolish to complain about standpatters, steam rollers and other things animate and inanimate alleged to have control of the A. F. of L. conventions. The A. F. of L. conventions are dominated by delegates representing national and international unions. Therefore, if we don't like the decisions of the A. F. of L. conventions we should immediately begin to assume a little individual responsibility and investigate how the delegates from our own national or international unions lined up on vital issues."

The American Federation of Labor conventions will be just as progressive and just as radical as is indicated by the expressed wishes of the 2,000,000 working men and women who compose the membership. If any radical change is desired in the laws, policies or principles of the American Federation of Labor, the demand will have to come "from the bottom up"; besides, it will have to be an emphatic and persistent demand—decidedly different from the flash-in-the-pan variety of I. W. W. fame. Patience is a very desirable asset, generally speaking. But waiting for changes from "the top down" is very much like leaving everything to a kind and merciful Providence.

Lest I be misunderstood (after indulging in the foregoing pessimistic reflections) I want to say with all the emphasis in my command, that I still have every faith in the American trade-union movement. No matter how regularly I shall find myself in disagreement with the decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions, or, what is of more importance, no matter how often the California State Federation of Labor may find itself in the minority at those conventions, it is a certainty that there is positively nothing to be gained by imitating those would-be saviors who split in two factions every time they cannot agree.

The American Federation of Labor is just what we have helped to make it. It is not perfect—but it has a record of achievements far and away ahead of any so-called radical or class-conscious movement on this continent. So let us beware of those who "consider much and perform little," and let us ever bear in mind that our unions and our federations, no matter how far from the ideal they may be, do represent the average degree of our own perfection.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9, 1915.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25, 1915.

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

As in previous years this report deals not only with the Secretary-Treasurer's routine work pertaining to finances, membership, etc., but contains also a record of all the more important actions of the Executive Council.

At the five meetings which the Executive Council held during the last year there were, of course, considerable minor activities to which no reference is made herein. All of these matters, however, will be found duly recorded in the minutes of the Executive Council, copies of which were regularly furnished to affiliated unions.

During the year there have been mailed to all affiliated unions copies of two important pamphlets issued by the Federation, to wit: the "Financial Report on the Stockton Lockout" and the biennial "Report on Labor Legislation," issued jointly with the "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen. Both of these reports are available to this convention and both should receive the most thoughtful and earnest attention of the delegates. They portray the contemporary history of economic and political achievements by Labor in California. And if the Stockton Lockout has taught any lessons, this convention should profit thereby in shaping our course for defensive and offensive in the future. Likewise, should our experience at the 41st session of the California Legislature, and the net results secured, serve as a lesson in planning and mapping out the campaign for the next struggle between the forces of progress and reaction.

### THE ORGANIZERS' REPORTS.

Owing to the general business depression our organizing work has not progressed as well as in some previous years. Yet, we have not been inactive, and the new affiliations and membership statistics, found elsewhere in this report, prove that no opportunity was overlooked to develop and strengthen our movement.

The reports of the Federation's organizers tell their own story and should be read by every delegate.

Organizer Dale has worked for the Federation continuously for the last five years. Wherever his duties have taken him he is known as a conscientious and tireless worker.

Organizer Vitaich was engaged at the meeting of the Executive Council held on July 18, and has during the short period of his employment given general satisfaction and furnished ample evidence that he is able to "make good."

To your Secretary it has been a real pleasure to be associated with these two men, who have given to the cause the best that is in them and carried the message of trade-unionism to the unorganized workers of our State on weekdays, Sundays and holidays, as well as in the hours of the twilight when the unorganized toilers may be found at home.

### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Since our last convention the United States Supreme Court has disposed of the second attack upon the constitutionality of the California Women's Eight-Hour law. Thus that meritorious legislation, initiated by this Federation, has been upheld on every point. Mr. William Denman of San Francisco wrote the briefs in reply to both the attacks upon the law and in the case entitled "Bosley vs. McLaughlin" (the hospital eight-hour case) personally appeared before the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., to argue the case.

The attacks upon the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act have also been in vain, the State Supreme Court having sustained that law in every particular. Messrs. Denman and Senator A. E. Boynton (who championed the measure in the 40th session of the Legislature) kindly volunteered to represent the State Federation of Labor when the Supreme Court considered the attacks upon the Compensation law. Thus Labor was again well and ably represented in the highest judicial tribunals, with the happy results indicated.

### THE TYRANNY OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Government ownership and civil service has again been used as an excuse in order to deprive workmen of their fundamental political rights.

In a communication issued on June 9, 1915, by the district secretary of the Federal Civil Service Commission, workmen at the Mare Island Navy Yard are with one grand stroke of the pen "forbidden" to serve as officers in the labor council. The free (?) American workers employed in Uncle Sam's California Navy

Yard are still graciously "permitted" to serve as delegates to the Labor Council, but, says the order, "such service is inadvisable" because it is likely to involve them in political activity.

Americans are in the habit of poking fun at certain foreign countries where man's every activity is directed by governmental rules and regulations. It is to be hoped that these same Americans will see the fine, sardonic humor conveyed in our own civil service tyrants' order. Practically all the delegates to the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council are employed in one capacity or another at the Navy Yard. It therefore became necessary to elect a new set of officers from the few delegates not working in the Navy Yard.

The Executive Council has taken every step to put a quietus upon this exhibition of bureaucratic arrogance. Protests have been lodged with the entire California delegation and the Secretary of the Navy. Voluminous correspondence has also taken place with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers thinks that it will be advisable to have bills introduced in Congress containing clear cut definitions as to what constitutes "pernicious political activity" by employees in the Federal Civil Service and what does not, together with a limitation of power on the part of departmental officials and the Civil Service Commissioners in their dealings with the social, economic and political rights of the workers.

To quote further from President Gompers' communication upon this subject:

"Our present system of Civil Service needs an entire overhauling, reconstruction and renovation. Civil Service Commissioners and departmental officials, at the best, are only poor, weak, human creatures who, unfortunately, are prone to exaggerate their own personal importance and the authority extended to them while temporarily in power. There are many evidences that a bureaucracy of a distasteful character is being fastened upon civil service employees of lower grades of service and that many peculiar distasteful, industrial conditions are being introduced in the departments which make the lot of the workers an unenviable one, to say the least. In my opinion and according to my experiences, especially experiences of the last few years, it does not avail us much to lay complaints registered with us before the departmental chiefs or attempt to reach the Civil Service Commission. The three individuals who compose the Commission have assumed autocratic, arbitrary powers and have so enshrouded themselves with secrecy and mystery that they are practically unapproachable.

"The great fundamentals originally claimed in advocacy of civil service systems, such as freedom from appointments by political partisans, abolition of the 'spoils system' and allotment of federal positions according to merit and state apportionment, are almost entirely lost sight of, and in place of such high ideals to be the chief factors in selection and maintenance of government employees, there has been gradually engrafted into the system, impractical schemes of selection, foolish requirements during examinations and a disposition to ignore or give but small weight to real, genuine practical service. In many of the positions, outside of the most menial or mechanical, the Civil Service Commission has practically made the field of employment in government service a closed shop for college graduates. The worst feature, however, or that which impresses me as the worst feature, is the fact that there is a constant inclination to deprive civil service employees of every attribute of freedom and incorporate a system of subserviency and sycophancy that is nothing short of hateful to Americans who boast that this is 'the home of the brave and the land of the free.'"

President Gompers hits the nail on the head. Civil Service methods as disclosed in the Mare Island controversy are intolerable. If serving the Government means unqualified subjection to petty tyrants and complete abrogation of the individual's political rights, then we ought to oppose all Government ownership. But we know that Government ownership does not mean anything of the kind—and we believe that freemen will never tamely submit to the autocracy of a few little inflated human beings who imagine their position as Federal Civil Service Commissioners gives them supreme power over their fellow citizens who toil in the sweat of their brow.

#### PREVENTING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

During the year the Executive Council was afforded real opportunity to bring about greater safety for the workers employed in California industries. Upon invitation of the Industrial Accident Commission the Executive Council delegated three trade-unionists to represent Labor on a General Safety Rules Committee the purpose of which was to prepare tentative general safety orders for the State's industries.

D. P. Haggerty, Kenneth McLeod and Paul Scharrenberg were the three men selected. The California Employers' Federation was represented by Grant Fee, President Building Trades Employers' Association; H. J. Ralston, President Ralston Iron Works, and F. H. Abbott, President Franklin Printing Trades Association.

Walter A. Chowen represented the Casualty Underwriters' Association. John R. Brownell, Superintendent of Safety, was the eighth member of the committee. Mr. Abbott was elected chairman and Mr. Brownell secretary.

In Los Angeles the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association selected W. T. Bishop, Jr., of Bishop & Company; Reese Llewellyn of the Llewellyn Iron Works, and John Griffin of the Pacific Coast Planing Mill Company. The Central Labor Council named C. F. Grow, J. W. Buzzell and L. W. Butler. The Casualty Underwriters' Association delegated H. D. Vandever, and H. L. Boyd represented the Industrial Accident Commission. Mr. Griffin was elected chairman, Mr. Butler vice-chairman and Mr. Boyd secretary.

The tentative General Safety Orders prepared by these two committees were then considered at two public hearings held in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The committees considered those problems of safeguarding that are applicable to all industries. Gears, belts, pulleys, clutches, transmission shafting, sprockets, flywheels, grinding wheels, etc., are to be properly guarded where exposed to contact, and there will be requirements as to size, speed and location. All projecting set screws are to be removed, counter-sunk or guarded. Provisions are included for making ladders more stable, and for providing hand railings on stairways, runways and elevated platforms. Floor openings are to be guarded, and passages and gangways kept clear and in good repair to prevent stumbling and falling.

In addition to the foregoing, tentative Mine Safety Rules were drafted by a special representative committee of mine owners and mine workers. Vice-President Giambruno was one of the three representatives of the workers, the other two being J. C. Williams and A. M. Arandall, secretaries of the Grass Valley and Randsburg Miners' Unions, respectively.

The Industrial Accident Commission has the authority to make safety orders, rules and regulations. In inviting the co-operation of employers and employees to prepare these rules the Commission has certainly shown a broad-minded spirit and a desire to accomplish results that are bound to be of far-reaching consequence in the nation-wide campaign for the prevention of industrial accidents.

Attention is also directed to the well-equipped Safety Museum which is now maintained by the Industrial Accident Commission in Room 209, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The exhibit consists of various types of machinery guards, as well as safety devices which have proven valuable in reducing industrial accidents. There are also displayed hundreds of photographs of all manner of general and special devices used in the "Safety First" campaign throughout the United States. The Museum is open daily from 9 to 5, except on Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons. It is needless to state that almost anyone will profit from the ideas to be gained by seeing what has been developed along the line of accident prevention.

### NO PARDON FOR FORD AND SUHR.

In accordance with the action of our last convention every effort was made by your Executive Council to secure justice for the two martyrs of Wheatland.

It is to be regretted that I. W. Wism has practically forced the Governor of California, for the present at least, to decline further consideration of Labor's appeal for executive clemency in behalf of Ford and Suhr.

Governor Johnson has asserted in a public statement (printed in full in the appendix) that none of the principles for which Labor contends have been violated by the prosecution or punishment of these men. Neither does he think the records of the case show Ford and Suhr innocent of murder. Still, the Governor hints, there are extenuating circumstances and that he might be inclined to shorten their terms of imprisonment if it were not for the coercion in the shape of I. W. W. threats to resort to violence, sabotage and arson unless Ford and Suhr are promptly released.

Your Executive Council disagrees absolutely with the Governor about the guilt of the two martyred hop pickers. All through history it has been the policy of the vested interests to "get" the ring leaders. Special punishment has ever been meted out to the poor fellow who had the courage of his conviction in espousing the cause of the lowly. Ford and Suhr were merely two ring leaders of a "mob" seeking redress from intolerable conditions. They were the spokesmen for unorganized and grossly exploited workers. Unfortunately, six men (three workers and three officers of the law) lost their lives as a result of the deplorable mix-up which took place on that sun-baked ranch, near Wheatland, on Sunday, August 3, 1913. And when organized society looked about for some one to appease the wrath of an outraged community which had lost three respected and honored officers of the law, Ford and Suhr were very naturally chosen as the victims.

We also disagree with California's Chief Executive upon the fairness and impartiality of Ford and Suhr's trial. The part taken in the preliminaries, i. e., the gathering (?) of evidence by one of the most notorious and unscrupulous private

detective agencies, is too well known and needs no rehearsal at this time. Surely, there must be room for an honest difference of opinion upon that issue.

But with regard to the Governor's refusal to act while all California is under threat from the I. W. W. arson brigade, we must admit that it was the only manly way left open for his reply.

Regardless of the guilt or innocence of Ford and Suhr no self-governing people can afford to submit to such contemptible methods as are advocated and practiced by I. W. W. disrupters, and a Republic's chief executive who would cower or cringe under such coercion and threats is not the kind of man Labor wants in office.

The I. W. W. threats now made against the people of California have a familiar sound. Every bona fide labor organization worthy of the name has at some time been threatened with disruption and extinction by some I. W. W. spieler. The I. W. W. weekly organ (printed in a non-union shop) constantly urges the tearing asunder of the existing American labor movement in order that the impossible theories of I. W. W.ism may have a free playground upon the ruins. And it is a well-known fact that some of the poor deluded fanatics of the working class who grasp at anything that holds out hope and immediate reward have actually practiced I. W. W. destruction upon the very homes and meeting halls of their fellow workers.

No, the working class can least afford to countenance I. W. W. methods. It is better to leave two innocent men in jail and suffer the fate of martyrs, for the time at least, than to submit to the rule of the torch.

The organized workers of California will not forget Ford and Suhr. Some day in the not far distant future the prison gates will be opened for them. But that liberty will not be secured by senseless, ruthless destruction of property. It will come rather as a result of Labor's earnest, patient and legitimate efforts to secure simple justice for two men who were made victims of a vengeful community through circumstances over which they had little or no control.

#### **"OUR FAIR" AND THE A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT.**

All trade-unionists who have visited the exhibit of the American Federation of Labor at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are justly proud of the showing made and it has been suggested that all can profit by emulating its example of thoroughness. It is well known, of course, that the Exposition buildings were erected exclusively by union labor, which is in itself a record-breaking achievement, and with the A. F. of L. exhibit in these union constructed buildings, organized labor of California has every reason to be doubly gratified because the State Federation of Labor took a leading part in bringing the exhibit to the Coast.

Labor's exhibit is located in the Palace of Education and Social Economy. It occupies an area of twenty by fifty-two feet at the western end of the building. The facade is of beautiful design, there being four Corinthian columns, surmounted by an ornate cornice. An archway in the center forms a wide portal entrance. The end of the booth facing on the avenue consists of a duplicate arch, but the columns are eliminated. On each side of the main archway, just above the columns, in panels of the cornice are the inscriptions, "American Federation of Labor."

The frieze which adorns the side and end of the interior is a masterpiece. It is a creation representing by human figures and symbols the mine, mill, factory, agriculture and horticulture, as well as the arts and sciences. Interwoven in the symmetry and combination of figures is outlined the workers in iron and wood, the agricultural and unskilled laborer. To indicate the universality of all forms of labor the centerpiece consists of a globe, on which a replica of the Western Hemisphere stands out in bold relief, surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. There is nothing in the building that is comparable with this frieze, for aside from its exquisite artistic beauty it harmoniously portrays the laborer as the deviser and genius of our institutions. A local touch is given to this work. It was executed by workmen living in San Francisco who are members of the Casters' and Modelers' Union.

#### **BOYCOTT ON LEVI STRAUSS & COMPANY.**

Upon request of Garment Workers' Union No. 131, of San Francisco, the Executive Council formally endorsed the boycott placed against the firm of Levi Strauss & Company by the San Francisco Labor Council.

For years earnest endeavors have been made by the United Garment Workers of San Francisco to persuade Levi Strauss & Company to employ union men and women, and to operate their plant under fair conditions. However, all efforts at peaceful adjustment have failed. The concern in question still forces its employees to buy needles and belting, and pays such wages and rates for piecework as may be deemed "proper" by the management, thereby establishing an unfair and cut-throat competition with union factories. In addition the firm persists in handling goods manufactured in penal institutions.

Levi Strauss & Company's principal output are shirts and overalls for working

people. Thus the working people have it within their power to show this concern that anti-union tactics do not encourage the patronage of those who toil.

The leading brand of overalls manufactured by Levi Strauss & Company are labeled "Koveralls." The leading brands of shirts emanating from their factory are labeled "Sunset" and "L. S. & Co.," shirts.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Since our last convention a number of important Initiatives, Referendums and Constitutional Amendments have been voted upon by the people.

The iniquitous poll tax was abolished, through the efforts of this Federation, the majority favoring abolition being in excess of 30,000.

Home Rule in Taxation and the Absent Voters bill, two of the most important measures upon the ballot, were both defeated.

The voters, as a whole, showed a keen interest in direct legislation. In fact, the overwhelming size of the vote, which in every section of the State established a new record, determined beyond a question of a doubt that direct legislation, far from being the failure that its enemies predicted it would be, was a pronounced success in bringing out the vote.

As a result of the heavy vote cast at that election, it has become much more difficult to place Initiative or Referendum measures before the people. The total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the recent election was 961,647, of which 5 per cent. is 48,082, the number of signatures required during the next four years to place a Referendum measure upon the ballot.

The number of signatures required for an Initiative petition is 8 per cent. of the total vote for Governor, making 76,932 names requisite to place an Initiative upon the ballot.

The people of California did not in every instance take organized labor's advice, but when taking into consideration all our experiments and even our disillusionments with direct legislation, who would, after a trial, abolish the people's weapons, the Initiative and the Referendum?

The popular vote upon the particular measures favored or opposed by the Stockton convention will be found in the Appendix to this report.

Attention is also directed to the eleven propositions now pending before the people.

The manner in which the pending Constitutional Amendments and Referendum measures will appear upon the ballot, at the election to be held on October 26th, is indicated on page 29 of the Report on Labor Legislation.

This convention will be expected to take a definite attitude toward several of the propositions now before the people.

### STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.

#### Comparative Table of Growth.

	Local Unions Affiliated.	Labor Councils Affiliated.	Total Affiliations.	Total Membership.
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500

#### Report of Membership, 1914-1915.

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1914.....	18
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1914.....	512
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	530
	42
	572
Withdrawn for unknown reasons.....	8
Amalgamated with other unions.....	7
Disbanded .....	15
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	26
	56
Organizations in good standing, September 25, 1915.....	516
Approximate membership of unions withdrawn, disbanded, and suspended.....	4,500
Approximate membership of unions affiliated during the year.....	2,000
Net decrease .....	2,500



**NEW AFFILIATIONS.**

The following 42 organizations with an approximate membership of 2000 affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 28, 1914, to September 25, 1915:

**Bakersfield.**

Barbers No. 317.

**Berkeley.**

Postoffice Clerks No. 47.

**El Centro.**

Carpenters No. 1286.

**Fresno.**

Moving Picture Operators No. 599.

**Grass Valley.**

Miners No. 90.

**Jackson.**

Barbers No. 533.

**Los Angeles.**

Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 3.

Lithographers No. 22.

Motor Bus Owners & Operators No. 300.

Postoffice Clerks No. 64.

Waitresses No. 98.

**Marysville.**

Hod Carriers No. 121.

Stage Employes No. 216.

Teamsters No. 137.

**Merced.**

Carpenters No. 1202.

**Modesto.**

Barbers No. 24.

**Ocean Park.**

Lathers No. 353.

**Pacific Grove.**

Carpenters No. 806.

**Pasadena.**

Barbers No. 603.

Printing Pressmen No. 155.

**Petaluma.**

Carpenters No. 981.

Laundry Workers No. 53.

**Riverside.**

Barbers No. 171.

Electrical Workers No. 440.

**Redwood City.**

Musicians No. 570.

**San Diego.**

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2553.

**San Francisco.**

Blacksmiths No. 168.

Butchers No. 508.

Electrical Workers No. 537.

Ship Caulkers No. 554.

**San Jose.**

Grocery Clerks No. 1247.

**San Pedro.**

Culinary Alliance No. 754.

Longshoremen No. 38-43.

**San Rafael.**

Barbers No. 582.

**Santa Ana.**

Electrical Workers No. 311.

**Santa Rosa.**

Electrical Workers No. 594.

Hod Carriers No. 139.

Laundry Workers No. 43.

Painters No. 364.

**Stockton.**

Musicians No. 189.

Tailors No. 84.

**Visalia.**

Painters No. 899.

**Withdrawn.**

1. Barbers No. 622, Long Beach.
2. Amalgamated Carpenters, Los Angeles.
3. Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles.
4. Plumbers No. 444, Oakland.
5. Janitors No. 10367, San Francisco.
6. Painters No. 19, San Francisco.
7. Steam & Sprinkler Fitters' Helpers No. 44, San Francisco.
8. Typographical No. 579, Santa Ana.

**Amalgamated with Other Unions.**

1. Warehouse Workers No. 38-39 of Crockett, with Riggers & Stevedores of San Francisco.
2. Bridge, Pile Drivers & Dock Builders No. 130, with Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 51, Los Angeles.
3. Carpenters No. 1351, with Carpenters No. 769, Pasadena.
4. Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29, with Associated Steam Shovelmen No. 2, San Francisco.
5. Delivery Wagon Drivers No. 427, with Teamsters No. 22, Stockton.
6. Ice, Hay & Coal Wagon Drivers No. 441, with Teamsters No. 22, Stockton.
7. Material Teamsters No. 425, with Teamsters No. 22, Stockton.

**Disbanded.**

1. Laborers No. 13149, Los Angeles.
2. Laundry Workers No. 52, Los Angeles.
3. Laborers No. 14431, Sacramento.
4. Cement Workers No. 152, San Diego.
5. Gas Workers No. 13740, San Diego.
6. Laborers No. 14368, San Diego.
7. Lathers No. 260, San Diego.
8. Marble Workers No. 98, San Diego.
9. Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766, San Francisco.
10. Federal Labor No. 10185, Santa Rosa.
11. Blacksmiths No. 48, Stockton.
12. Expressmen No. 426, Stockton.
13. Gas Workers No. 14402, Stockton.
14. Leather Workers No. 173, Stockton.
15. Upholsterers No. 62 and 12, Stockton.

**Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax.**

1. Retail Clerks No. 137, Bakersfield.
2. Typographical No. 667, Chico.
3. Plumbers No. 330, Lodi.
4. Electrical Workers No. 711, Long Beach.
5. Carpenters No. 1144, Los Angeles.
6. Electrical Workers No. 61, Los Angeles.
7. Elevator Constructors No. 18, Los Angeles.
8. Hatters No. 22, Los Angeles.
9. Hoisting Engineers No. 391, Los Angeles.
10. Plumbers No. 228, Marysville.
11. Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland.
12. Typographical No. 84, San Bernardino.
13. Electrical Workers No. 465, San Diego.
14. Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 853, San Diego.
15. Cement Workers No. 1, San Francisco.
16. Electrical Workers No. 404, San Francisco.
17. Ship Joiners No. 1100, San Francisco.
18. Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333, San Francisco.
19. Steam Engineers No. 171, San Jose.
20. Machinists No. 682, San Luis Obispo.
21. Lathers No. 278, San Mateo.
22. Steam Engineers No. 235, San Pedro.
23. Painters No. 83, San Rafael.
24. Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.
25. Lathers No. 302, Vallejo.
26. Typographical No. 519, Visalia.

**THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION'S REPORTS.**

Your Executive Council is desirous of directing the earnest attention of every California Wage-worker to the reports issued by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Commission, established by the Sixty-second Congress to inquire into the cause of industrial unrest throughout the United States, has gone out of existence by statutory limitation, but the testimony it gathered from 740 people during hearings held on 154 days, and which forms the basis of three separate and exhaustive reports, remains. This testimony, notwithstanding the cavalier fashion in which it is handled by some newspapers, is of permanent value and deserving of every publicity.

If trade-unionism needed vindication, it was secured in full and plenty in the reports issued by the Commission. And if some of us are inclined to become complacent, the big outstanding "facts" about industrial conditions in our country ought to furnish a rude awakening.

Fellow workers of California, read and digest the following and do not forget for a moment that practically all of the tremendous problems which are so briefly referred to in these short paragraphs, are facing us right here in California:

**Of the millions and millions of workingmen in this country one-third are poverty stricken.**

**Thirty-seven per cent. of wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to do hard work themselves to help keep the wolf from the door.**

**Five hundred dollars per year is the income of half of the wage-earning fathers.**

**Less than \$15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers.**

**Nearly half the women workers earn less than \$6 per week,**

Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent. of the workers' homes.

Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich.

Nearly 20 per cent. of the school children of this country are underfed and undernourished.

One out of every twelve corpses in New York is buried in the potter's field.

Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduation, and only 10 per cent. finish high school.

Farm tenancy increasing at an appalling rate. Landlordism is therefore increasing at an appalling rate.

Workers in basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time.

There are 44 families with incomes equal to the earnings of 100,000 workingmen.

The "Rich" 2 per cent. of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth of the Nation.

Sixty-five per cent. own less than 5 per cent.

Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems.

Labor and living conditions in this country are such to-day that immigrants come only from Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and other "backward" nations of Europe.

Of the three reports that go to Congress from the Commission on Industrial Relations, the one that is most thorough and shows no disposition to overlook any important fact, is the one signed by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and the three Commissioners representing Labor: O'Connell, Garretson and Lennon.

Their report finds the causes of industrial unrest to be (1) unjust distribution of wealth and income; (2) unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living; (3) denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law; (4) denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

Of these four causes it would not be hard to show that the first, third and fourth are largely results of the second.

In suggesting methods of dealing with unemployment, these four members of the Commission far surpass their colleagues in the thoroughness and logic of their position. They see the fundamental cause to be in the land question, and recommend:

1. Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud.

2. A general revision of our land laws so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use.

3. The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind and exempting all improvements.

Had these Commissioners done nothing more than offer this recommendation they would have performed service of sufficient value to the people to entitle them to the thanks of the people. It is the first time that an official report has been made to the United States Government on the labor question which does not hesitate to present the real remedy for economic evils.

Suggestions are also offered on other matters, some of which are well worth adopting, while others are of more doubtful value. But the suggestion to get rid of the cause of involuntary unemployment and poverty is the main thing, and Messrs. Walsh, Garretson, O'Connell and Lennon have proven the work of the Commission to have been well worth while.

We in California have twice endeavored to break the backbone of land monopoly by furthering the so-called Amendment for Home Rule in Taxation, and if we need any arguments or inspiration for the third attempt, the Industrial Relations Commission has supplied both.

### CONCLUSION.

Always, in writing an account of the year's work, there comes the thought of the many men and women who helped. In the every-day work of our organizations and federations of labor the willing volunteer is ever in evidence. Without that splendid cooperation and invaluable assistance so readily and cheerfully given the various duties imposed upon your Secretary would indeed be heavy and burdensome.

President Haggerty and all my colleagues on the Executive Board have ever been ready to lend a hand on the Federation's work. At Sacramento and in all legislative work, I have again had the pleasure of being associated with that tireless and unassuming worker for humanity, Theodore Johnson, and I am again greatly indebted to him for services rendered.

At the State Capitol there were many men and women who seemingly took personal delight in assisting the State Federation's representative. Robert L. Telfer, the State Printer, was particularly kind and accommodating. John H. Eshelman, Lieutenant Governor, in his capacity as President of the Senate, was as true and fair to Labor as he has been during his entire career.

To mention by name all those who helped in the Federation's work is, of course, out of the question. But whether or not they receive honorable mention in these

lines, your Secretary herewith acknowledges a debt of gratitude and deep appreciation "to all who helped."

In concluding this report, your Secretary fully realizes that no reference has yet been made to the past year's epoch-making happenings in our own world of Labor. But brevity is, after all, essential in compiling a report of this character.

Still, there should be recorded upon these pages at least a mere outline of the splendid advance made in Labor's mission—The Achievement of Freedom.

The California Legislature has not yet acted upon Labor's urgent request to curb the injunction judge, but the Congress of the United States has, by the passage of the Clayton Anti-trust Act, declared with emphasis that **"the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."** Thus has been swept aside the fine spun web carefully woven by corporation lawyers and given legal sanction by our injunction judges. The full significance of this declaration of Congress is not yet realized, but time will surely demonstrate that freedom will give real opportunity and enable us to reach for more and more of the things worth while.

Another achievement of tremendous import to all the workers of the world is the enactment by the last Congress of the Seamen's Charter of Freedom.

The passage of the so-called Seamen's bill is in effect an emancipation proclamation for the Seamen of the world. By that same Act of Congress all judge-made provisos to the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution have been removed and the last vestige of legalized chattel slavery has been abolished in our country.

These two magnificent forward steps in the cause of human freedom are indeed harbingers of those longed-for days when justice and equality shall reign supreme.

By these victories we are again forcibly reminded that, from the very beginning of the world's economic history, the workers have gained whatever meed of freedom was shown in the march of the years solely by organization. It was the united voice demanding, instead of the small individual voice pleading in vain.

Truly, in the events of the past few decades we find the cause of unionism exemplified in every direction and in every connection with progress.

The unions have been the schools, colleges, and universities wherein the toilers have assimilated knowledge. Not the knowledge of law, medicine, or the arts, but that deeper study of the rights of the worker—the right to live as free men and to share fully in all the material things which are so amply provided, but so unevenly distributed.

Practically every movement for the progress and emancipation of the workers has had its birth in unions. It is true, the progress of modern times has, somehow, invariably taken the form of legislation. But no Legislature, Congress or Parliament can take sole credit for such progress. The origin of advancement rested at the doors of the workers, through their unions. The people's State and National law-making bodies were but carrying out our ideas, our proposals.

We Californians are prone to think and write of California or the United States of America. That is to say, our thoughts are often bounded by the limitations of our State, and our words refer to California or the United States as the case may be. Of course, this is not unnatural, nor does it call for unfavorable comment. We speak of California; we expect our fellow workers residing elsewhere to speak of other States and countries. But dealing with the matter of unionism and the part it will play in the metamorphosis of the existing society into something better, grander, freer and lovelier, it is impossible to confine thoughts within the boundaries of our continent, vast though it be. They must be as broad as the world, as deep as the air.

The workers' movement in the form of unionism is not bounded by a city, a district, a county, or even a continent. International Unionism is growing apace. It is one of the biggest signs extant of the onward march. It is prophetic. It is a forecast of the time when the workers of the world will speak as one. When, in their overpowering superiority of numbers, they will deal and dispose of the problems before them.

Instead of wars between nations we shall have an international alliance of workers to wage war upon ignorance, disease and poverty.

Instead of internecine bickerings and petty quarrels we shall join hands and root out privilege, greed and monopoly.

In a word, we shall some day deal mainly with fundamentals, rather than with surface indications. And you, my fellow workers of California, are the enlisted men who have solemnly obligated yourselves to carry forward and onward the banner of progress in this part of the world. You are not burdened with hereditary princes or potentates; your army has no load to carry except such as you voluntarily assume.

Let us then resolve ever to keep our banner flying in the vanguard of International Unionism. Let us close up our ranks and take full advantage of every opportunity to go onward to our goal—The Brotherhood of Man.

Fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 26, 1914, to September 25, 1915, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

### Receipts.

Affiliation Fee.....	\$ 42.00
Per Capita Tax.....	7,569.88
Miscellaneous .....	723.99
	\$ 8,335.87

### Disbursements.

Stockton Convention.....	\$ 844.40
Executive Council.....	194.35
Office Expense.....	164.45
Organizing .....	1,588.35
Postage and Mailing.....	211.65
Printing .....	564.10
Rent .....	300.00
Salaries .....	2,017.50
Legislative Work.....	1,264.85
Delegate to American Federation of Labor.....	500.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	454.45
Miscellaneous .....	249.08
	\$ 8,353.18

### Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 26, 1914.....	\$ 3,413.59
Total receipts for twelve months.....	8,335.87
	\$11,749.46
Total Disbursements.....	8,353.18
	\$ 3,396.28

### RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

The following is a statement in detail from September 26, 1914, to September 25, 1915:

#### Miscellaneous Receipts.

B. B. Rosenthal, Merchants' Publishing Company, 1914 Year Book.....	\$350.00
Refund on Scrip.....	6.24
S. F. Labor Council, one-half interest in Adding Machine, \$100.00; pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters, \$97.36.....	197.36
State Building Trades Council of California, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters.....	97.36
Order of Railroad Conductors, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters .....	24.34
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters.....	24.35
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters.....	24.34
	\$723.99

#### Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.

ALAMEDA.		Machinists No. 5.....	2.90
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers No. 33.....	\$ 8.60	Musicians No. 263.....	8.42
BAKERSFIELD.		Painters No. 314.....	5.44
Bakers No. 146.....	1.82	Sheet Metal Workers No. 369...	2.00
Barbers No. 317.....	1.88	Stage Employees No. 215.....	2.24
Bartenders No. 378.....	16.85	Steam Engineers No. 469.....	3.70
Butchers No. 193.....	1.56	Tailors No. 339.....	2.40
Carpenters No. 743.....	17.96	Typographical No. 439.....	5.67
Cement Workers No. 130.....	2.25	BERKELEY.	
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	.96	Carpenters No. 1158.....	15.84
Retail Clerks No. 1217.....	3.26	Post Office Clerks No. 47.....	2.75
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	17.05	BODIE.	
Labor Council.....	12.00	Miners No. 61.....	1.68
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	1.24	CROCKETT.	
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	7.00	Warehouse Workers No. 38-39...	12.00

## EL CENTRO.

Carpenters No. 1286.....	2.15
Typographical No. 707.....	5.46

## EUREKA.

Barbers No. 431.....	4.80
Bartenders No. 406.....	7.11
Carpenters No. 1040.....	7.36
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	1.27
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	5.78
Federated Trades Council.....	15.00
Machinists No. 540.....	1.92
Painters No. 1034.....	2.64
Stage Employees No. 552.....	2.46
Timber Workers No. 23.....	1.40
Typographical No. 207.....	2.81

## FRESNO.

Bakers No. 43.....	10.08
Barbers No. 333.....	12.20
Bartenders No. 566.....	9.60
Carpenters No. 701.....	18.36
Carpenters No. 1496.....	10.95
Retail Clerks No. 170.....	2.30
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	9.00
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	6.48
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	4.98
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	4.86
Labor Council.....	10.00
Laborers No. 14113.....	2.58
Lathers No. 83.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	7.55
Machinists No. 653.....	8.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	2.04
Musicians No. 210.....	14.05
Painters No. 294.....	12.00
Plasterers No. 188.....	2.50
Plumbers No. 246.....	5.76
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	2.40
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	4.35
Stage Employees No. 158.....	1.40
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	2.10
Teamsters No. 431.....	8.75
Typographical No. 144.....	6.00

## GLENDALE.

Carpenters No. 563.....	2.39
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## GRASS VALLEY.

Miners No. 90.....	4.05
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## HANFORD.

Carpenters No. 1043.....	2.40
Painters No. 594.....	5.47

## JACKSON.

Barbers No. 533.....	2.40
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## KNOWLES.

Granite Cutters.....	32.85
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## LODI.

Carpenters No. 1641.....	3.67
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## LONG BEACH.

Plumbers No. 494.....	.90
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## LOS ANGELES.

Amalgamated Carpenters.....	1.80
Bakers No. 37.....	28.75
Bartenders No. 284.....	77.55
Bookbinders No. 63.....	12.48
Carpenters No. 426.....	3.39
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	15.75
Retail Clerks No. 83.....	1.30
Cooks No. 27.....	4.06
Coopers No. 152.....	5.15

Labor Council.....	15.00
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	3.40
Garment Workers No. 125.....	57.79
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	4.55
Horseshoers No. 24.....	6.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	11.05
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 3.....	1.45
Lathers No. 42.....	2.40
Lithographers No. 22.....	1.28
Machinists No. 311.....	14.50
Mailers No. 9.....	7.50
Molders No. 374.....	3.25
Motor Bus Owners & Operators No. 300.....	1.88
Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	7.65
Musicians No. 47.....	75.00
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831.....	4.47
Pattern Makers.....	2.70
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	6.00
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	7.00
Press Feeders No. 37.....	7.05
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	12.80
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	13.10
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	13.92
Stage Employees No. 33.....	8.00
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	13.75
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 58.....	5.21
Tailors No. 81.....	31.50
Teamsters No. 208.....	4.60
Trunk & Case Workers No. 9.....	1.50
Typographical No. 174.....	60.00
Waiters No. 17.....	18.64
Waitresses No. 98.....	1.10

## MARYSVILLE.

Bartenders No. 699.....	9.42
Carpenters No. 1570.....	7.22
Labor Council.....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	1.30
Painters No. 146.....	4.30
Stage Employees No. 216.....	1.20
Teamsters No. 137.....	2.70
Typographical No. 223.....	1.62

## MERCED.

Carpenters No. 1202.....	2.62
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## MILL VALLEY.

Carpenters No. 1710.....	5.28
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## MODESTO.

Barbers No. 24.....	1.73
Painters No. 317.....	3.40
Plasterers No. 429.....	.94
Plumbers No. 25.....	1.00

## MOJAVE.

Bartenders No. 445.....	1.40
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## MONTEREY.

Carpenters No. 1451.....	5.19
Plumbers No. 62.....	.72

## NAPA.

Garment Workers No. 137.....	10.36
Glove Workers No. 40.....	3.09

## OAKLAND.

Bakers No. 119.....	20.40
Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	12.00
Barbers No. 134.....	12.80
Bartenders No. 525.....	42.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324.....	5.10
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187.....	3.00
Butchers No. 120.....	13.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	66.36

Carpenters No. 1473.....	20.35	Laborers No. 13085.....	1.80
Labor Council .....	12.00	Teamsters No. 420.....	11.02
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	2.00	Typographical No. 597.....	2.60
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	6.00		
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	36.00	RIVERBANK.	
Electrical Workers No. 283.....	42.00	Carpenters No. 1315.....	.97
Horseshoers No. 45.....	4.95	RIVERSIDE.	
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	2.80	Barbers No. 171.....	2.00
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	7.78	Electrical Workers No. 440.....	2.86
Laborers No. 13018.....	11.70	Painters No. 780.....	2.40
Leather Workers No. 172.....	1.43	Plumbers No. 358.....	.48
Machinists No. 284.....	72.00	ROCKLIN.	
Material Teamsters No. 577.....	24.00	Granite Cutters .....	8.97
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	2.28	ROSEVILLE.	
Plumbers No. 444.....	9.20	Carpenters No. 1928.....	1.70
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	15.00	SACRAMENTO.	
Stage Employees No. 107.....	8.35	Bakers No. 85.....	11.90
Steam Engineers No. 507.....	13.50	Barbers No. 112.....	11.50
Street Carmen No. 192.....	96.00	Bartenders No. 603.....	24.00
Tailors No. 266.....	15.00	Boilermakers No. 94.....	2.50
Team Drivers No. 70.....	36.00	Bookbinders No. 35.....	5.70
Typographical No. 36.....	23.02	Boxmakers No. 1165.....	2.11
OCEAN PARK.		Bridge & Structural Iron Workers	
Lathers No. 353.....	1.14	No. 118 .....	3.00
PACIFIC GROVE.		Butchers No. 498.....	6.22
Carpenters No. 806.....	4.05	Cigarmakers No. 238.....	6.00
PALO ALTO.		Electrical Workers No. 36.....	10.00
Carpenters No. 668.....	5.85	Electrical Workers No. 340.....	2.00
PASADENA.		Stationary Firemen No. 149.....	1.80
Barbers No. 603.....	1.10	Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 769.....	20.42	Gas Workers No. 12369.....	1.98
Carpenters No. 1351.....	4.08	Glaziers and Glass Workers No.	
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	7.43	767 .....	1.80
Labor Council .....	15.00	Horseshoers No. 47.....	3.99
Lathers No. 81.....	1.29	Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers	
Plumbers No. 280.....	7.62	No. 230 .....	5.10
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	2.20	Lathers No. 109.....	2.82
Typographical No. 583.....	6.05	Laundry Workers No. 75.....	21.00
PETALUMA.		Molders No. 199.....	5.40
Barbers No. 419.....	1.80	Moving Picture Operators No. 252	3.27
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 335	6.82	Musicians No. 12.....	22.50
Carpenters No. 981.....	3.55	Press Assistants No. 64.....	1.32
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	5.50
Laundry Workers No. 53.....	1.10	Stage Employees No. 50.....	5.29
Machinists No. 575.....	2.60	Steam Engineers No. 210.....	3.45
Musicians No. 439.....	2.40	Street Carmen No. 256.....	21.00
Painters No. 293.....	1.75	Stereotypers & Electrotypers No.	
Plumbers No. 478.....	.96	86 .....	.77
Teamsters No. 348.....	3.81	Tailors No. 207.....	7.20
RANDSBURG.		Teamsters No. 557.....	9.00
Miners No. 44.....	3.01	Teamsters No. 803.....	9.00
REDLANDS.		Typographical No. 46.....	27.10
Plumbers No. 364.....	2.10	SAN BERNARDINO.	
REDWOOD CITY.		Bartenders No. 558.....	7.85
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	3.72	Carpenters No. 944.....	4.00
Musicians No. 570.....	1.78	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses	
RICHMOND.		No. 673 .....	3.92
Barbers No. 508.....	2.60	SAN BRUNO.	
Bartenders No. 595.....	4.24	Carpenters No. 848.....	.96
Boilermakers No. 317.....	12.00	SAN DIEGO.	
Butchers No. 130.....	1.14	Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2553	1.15
Carpenters No. 642.....	13.80	Bakers No. 90.....	8.70
Cement Workers No. 138.....	4.20	Barbers No. 256.....	12.54
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Bartenders No. 768.....	16.55
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	3.30	Bridge & Structural Iron Work-	
Musicians No. 424.....	3.19	ers No. 102.....	1.70
Plumbers No. 436.....	6.40	Carpenters No. 810.....	17.77
Potters No. 89.....	5.40	Cigarmakers No. 332.....	9.60
		Retail Clerks No. 769.....	1.14

Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402 .....	14.78
Federated Trades and Labor Council .....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 89 .....	2.37
Machinists No. 389 .....	1.84
Molders No. 387 .....	.70
Moving Picture Operators No. 13 .....	1.92
Musicians No. 325 .....	18.03
Painters No. 333 .....	8.36
Plumbers No. 230 .....	7.68
Printing Pressmen No. 140 .....	2.90
Steam Engineers No. 365 .....	.60
Tailors No. 277 .....	5.60
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122 .....	2.05
Typographical No. 221 .....	18.50

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Alaska Fishermen .....	120.00
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 2 .....	32.83
Baggage Messengers No. 10167 .....	2.58
Bakers No. 24 .....	84.00
Bakery Salesmen No. 106 .....	12.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125 .....	28.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125 .....	6.00
Bartenders No. 41 .....	165.00
Bay and River Steamboatmen .....	60.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293 .....	67.50
Beer Drivers No. 227 .....	75.00
Bindery Women No. 125 .....	33.48
Blacksmiths No. 168 .....	8.35
Boilermakers No. 25 .....	14.20
Boilermakers No. 205 .....	17.35
Bookbinders No. 31 .....	22.00
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156 .....	12.00
Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158 .....	7.50
Brewery Workmen No. 7 .....	54.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 31 .....	18.00
Building Material Teamsters No. 216 .....	48.00
Butchers No. 115 .....	36.00
Butchers No. 508 .....	4.09
Carpenters No. 22 .....	130.95
Carpenters No. 483 .....	130.78
Carpenters No. 1082 .....	39.95
Cigarmakers No. 228 .....	42.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648 .....	27.00
Retail Clerks No. 432 .....	6.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410 .....	17.00
Cooks No. 44 .....	119.48
Cooks' Helpers No. 110 .....	74.00
Coopers No. 65 .....	33.15
Electrical Workers No. 151 .....	60.00
Electrical Workers No. 537 .....	3.60
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13105 .....	17.70
Elevator Constructors No. 8 .....	15.55
Stationary Firemen No. 86 .....	24.00
Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14374 .....	15.59
Garment Cutters No. 45 .....	5.03
Garment Workers No. 131 .....	60.00
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters No. 12432 .....	2.05
Gas and Water Workers No. 9840 .....	23.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22 .....	48.00
Glove Workers No. 39 .....	4.45
United Hatters No. 23 .....	2.00
Hoisting Engineers No. 59 .....	19.50

Housesmiths No. 78 .....	10.10
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 .....	14.75
Janitors No. 10367 .....	9.00
Labor Council .....	12.00
United Laborers No. 12992 .....	96.00
Leather Workers No. 57 .....	1.22
Machinists No. 68 .....	120.00
Machine Hands No. 715 .....	6.60
Mailers No. 18 .....	11.20
Marble Cutters & Finishers No. 38 .....	36.00
Marine Cooks & Stewards' Assn. of the Pacific .....	84.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water-tenders of the Pacific .....	180.00
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471 .....	7.20
Metal Polishers No. 128 .....	6.30
Milkers No. 8861 .....	12.00
Millmen No. 42 .....	103.52
Molders No. 164 .....	78.00
Mold Makers No. 66 .....	1.30
Moving Picture Operators No. 162 .....	12.00
Musicians No. 6 .....	79.50
Newspapers Solicitors No. 12766 .....	1.50
Office Employees No. 13188 .....	19.25
Painters No. 19 .....	158.16
Pattern Makers .....	19.59
Pavers and Rammersmen No. 26 .....	5.18
Photo Engravers No. 8 .....	15.40
Pile Drivers No. 77 .....	60.00
Plasterers No. 66 .....	36.80
Post Office Clerks No. 2 .....	41.45
Plumbers No. 442 .....	59.00
Press Assistants No. 33 .....	20.65
Printing Pressmen No. 24 .....	27.00
Web Pressmen No. 4 .....	11.20
Sailors' Union of the Pacific .....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 .....	46.75
Ship Caulkers No. 554 .....	5.00
Ship Fitters No. 410 .....	9.00
Stage Employees No. 16 .....	37.20
Steam Engineers No. 64 .....	40.50
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26 .....	169.00
Steam & Sprinkler Fitters' Helpers No. 441 .....	3.25
Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29 .....	2.55
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29 .....	9.18
Street and Electric Railway Emp. No. 518 .....	51.72
Sugar Workers No. 10519 .....	10.00
Tailors No. 2 .....	26.00
Tailors No. 400 .....	5.40
Teamsters No. 85 .....	180.00
Typographical No. 21 .....	102.00
Upholsterers No. 28 .....	8.10
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134 .....	24.60
Waiters No. 30 .....	225.50
Waitresses No. 48 .....	85.39
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1 .....	4.07

## SAN JOSE.

Barbers No. 252 .....	7.50
Bartenders No. 577 .....	16.20
Bricklayers No. 10 .....	2.50
Builders' Material Packers and Shippers No. 1 .....	2.05
Butchers No. 506 .....	4.60
Central Labor Council .....	18.00
Cigarmakers No. 291 .....	2.40
Grocery Clerks No. 1247 .....	1.52



Retail Clerks No. 428.....	6.50	Steam Engineers No. 147.....	1.56
Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	5.60	Team Drivers No. 417.....	6.46
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	3.00	Typographical No. 577.....	3.05
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	3.75	SKIDOO.	
United Laborers No. 14190.....	3.50	Miners No. 211.....	3.20
Lathers No. 144.....	2.51	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.	
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	6.00	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5	5.75
Machinists No. 504.....	7.80	STOCKTON.	
Moving Picture Operators No. 11	.51	Bakers No. 120.....	2.00
Plumbers No. 393.....	5.17	Bartenders No. 403.....	18.52
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	3.55	Bootblacks No. 13156.....	.30
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	2.65	Butchers No. 127.....	5.12
Stage Employees No. 134.....	2.71	Carpenters No. 266.....	23.40
Street Railway Employees No.		Central Labor Council.....	15.00
265.....	18.55	Retail Clerks No. 197.....	5.00
Tailors No. 108.....	2.99	Cooks and Waiters No. 572.....	7.80
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	9.90	Electrical Workers No. 207.....	6.75
General Teamsters No. 287.....	10.20	Electrical Workers No. 591.....	3.25
Typographical No. 231.....	10.26	Expressmen No. 426.....	2.75
Upholsterers No. 82.....	3.62	Ladies' Garment Workers No. 106	2.20
SAN LEANDRO.		Hod Carriers No. 73.....	4.45
Musicians No. 510.....	6.00	Laborers No. 13116.....	.37
SAN LUIS OBISPO.		Laundry Workers No. 72.....	13.35
Carpenters No. 1632.....	1.04	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472	5.52
Typographical No. 576.....	1.24	Lumber Handlers No. 292.....	.90
SAN MATEO.		Machinists No. 364.....	2.70
Butchers No. 516.....	3.09	Material Teamsters No. 425.....	.50
Carpenters No. 162.....	11.42	Musicians No. 189.....	13.58
Cement Workers No. 88.....	3.48	Painters No. 274.....	6.71
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	1.08	Plasterers No. 222.....	3.35
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272.....	.72	Plumbers No. 492.....	2.50
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	3.64	Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	2.55
SAN PEDRO.		Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.....	2.08
Bartenders No. 591.....	3.30	Steam Engineers No. 200.....	6.11
Carpenters No. 1140.....	7.44	Street Railway Employees No.	
Central Labor Council.....	9.00	276.....	9.84
Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	3.95	Tailors No. 84.....	1.25
Longshoremen No. 38-18.....	22.50	Teamsters No. 22.....	13.21
Longshoremen No. 38-43.....	25.00	Theatrical Protective Union No.	
Painters No. 949.....	2.65	90.....	2.22
SAN RAFAEL.		Typographical No. 56.....	6.40
Barbers No. 582.....	1.14	SUTTER CREEK.	
Bartenders No. 542.....	1.88	Miners No. 135.....	37.85
Carpenters No. 35.....	9.19	Steam Engineers No. 223.....	2.20
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	2.40	TIBURON.	
Labor Council.....	9.00	Machinists No. 238.....	2.22
Teamsters No. 694.....	4.20	TURLOCK.	
SANTA ANA.		Carpenters No. 982.....	.36
Electrical Workers No. 311.....	1.18	UPLANDS.	
Typographical No. 579.....	1.62	Plumbers No. 398.....	.60
SANTA BARBARA.		VALLEJO.	
Barbers No. 560.....	1.75	Barbers No. 335.....	5.55
Carpenters No. 1062.....	17.00	Carpenters No. 180.....	5.91
Musicians No. 308.....	5.45	Retail Clerks No. 373.....	5.05
Plumbers No. 114.....	3.23	Electrical Workers No. 180.....	8.10
Typographical No. 394.....	2.86	Laborers No. 11,345.....	1.53
SANTA CRUZ.		Machinists No. 252.....	21.45
Musicians No. 346.....	4.32	Musicians No. 367.....	3.67
SANTA ROSA.		Plumbers No. 343.....	4.32
Barbers No. 159.....	1.56	Stage Employees No. 241.....	2.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 446	5.90	Trades and Labor Council.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 751.....	9.60	Typographical No. 389.....	3.06
Central Labor Council.....	9.00	VISALIA.	
Electrical Workers No. 594.....	2.90	Painters No. 899.....	1.29
Federal Labor Union No. 10185..	1.35	VISTA GRANDE.	
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	1.20	Carpenters No. 1913.....	1.63
Laundry Workers No. 43.....	1.35	WATSONVILLE.	
Musicians No. 292.....	7.01	Cement Workers No. 185.....	.84
Painters No. 364.....	1.70	WOODLAND.	
Paving Cutters No. 31.....	10.73	Carpenters No. 1381.....	4.77
Plumbers No. 251.....	.72		

**DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL.**

Following is a statement in detail of the disbursements from September 26, 1914, to September 25, 1915:

**STOCKTON CONVENTION.**

James E. Hopkins, services on Auditing Committee .....	3.50
D. J. Gorman, services on Auditing Committee .....	3.50
Telegrams to California United States Senators and Congressmen in re construction of torpedo boat destroyers at Mare Island .....	30.80
W. P. Quinn, stationery .....	5.00
Southwick Ad Shop, painting signs .....	1.25
John E. Stewart, Sergeant-at-Arms .....	17.50
N. E. Manning, Sergeant-at-Arms .....	17.50
Miss Alice M. Zimmerman, expense of attending convention .....	50.00
Stockton Record, daily proceedings, roll calls and ballots....	101.50
Hotel Clark, rent, etc.....	26.25
Benj. Schonhoff, Assistant Secretary .....	50.00
Paul Scharrenberg, expense, etc. ....	68.10
R. I. Wisler, 400 badges, \$100; attendance cards, etc., \$13.....	113.00
W. N. Brunt Company, 500 clasp envelopes.....	7.00
Postage on proceedings.....	36.00
James H. Barry Company, 500 reports of officers, 1100 proceedings .....	313.50

Total .....\$844.40

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.**

F. P. Lamoreux.....	\$ 15.00
W. W. Harris.....	6.70
T. J. Vitaich.....	26.60
H. J. Young.....	22.00
Fred W. Heckman.....	12.00
Harry Bartley .....	18.00
James E. Hopkins.....	3.50
Wm. J. McQuillan.....	30.70
James Giambruno.....	13.70
D. P. Haggerty.....	46.15

Total .....\$194.35

**OFFICE EXPENSE.**

H. S. Crocker Company, stationery .....	\$ 13.45
Wobbers, stationery .....	14.65
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, phone .....	83.00
Telegrams .....	26.35
Expressage .....	8.15
Underwood Typewriter Company, rental of typewriter and stand, etc .....	4.25
Daily News, one year's subscription .....	3.00
Mission Art Store, framing.....	1.05
Commercial Towel Supply Company, towel service.....	6.75
Paul Seiler, installing desk light. ....	1.65
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, changing combination....	1.50
Hammer and tacks .....	.65

Total .....\$164.45

**ORGANIZING.**

Contribution to Migratory Labor Fund (see statement of fund) .....	\$1,200.00
W. W. Harris, Fresno situation .....	120.50
Don Cameron, trip to Santa Cruz in re unfair municipal pier .....	12.30
T. J. Vitaich, organizing work July 29 to September 20.....	255.55

Total .....\$1,588.35

**POSTAGE AND MAILING.**

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer .....	\$ 187.05
James H. Barry Company, revising and printing mailing list .....	24.60

Total .....\$ 211.65

**PRINTING.**

James H. Barry Company, Oct. 30, 600 circular letters, \$4.50; Jan. 29, 1000 minutes (Jan. 10), \$30.00; 2000 copies report of Delegate to A. F. of L., \$60.00; March 29, 200 circulars (Cement Dust), \$2.50; April 30, 600 minutes (April 18), \$15.00; May 29, printing title page, index and binding 7 volumes Proceedings, \$28.00; June 30, 1,000 circulars (Levi Strauss), \$5.00; July 31, 750 minutes (July 18), \$20.00.....	\$ 165.00
Walter N. Brunt Company, Dec. 5, stationery for Executive Council, \$28.50; 1300 Constitutions, \$34.00; 500 circular letters, \$5.50; Jan. 29, 12 receipt books, \$6.00; July 31, 750 convention calls, \$6.75; September 20, 12 receipt books, \$6.00.....	\$ 86.75
R. I. Wisler, Dec. 5, 2000 index cards, \$11.00; 2000 envelopes, \$6.50; 1000 clasp envelopes, \$12.50; Jan. 29, 1000 sheets paper, \$2.00; 250 sheets paper, \$1.00; 250 sheets paper, \$1.00; 600 application blanks, \$3.50; April 30, 200 bill heads, \$6.80; 1000 letter heads, \$5.00; 2500 plain sheets, \$5.80; 750 record cards, \$4.35; 2000 large envelopes, \$8.90; 1500 small envelopes, \$4.00; June 30, 500 plain sheets paper, \$1.00; July 31, 1000 clasp envelopes, \$12.50; 2000 small envelopes, \$6.50; 3000 credentials, \$14.75; Sept. 20, 1000 sheets paper, \$2.50 .....	\$ 109.60
Pernau Publishing Company, Feb. 27, 110 Briefs (Ford and Suhr), \$100.00; April 30, 300 copies "Government by Injunction" (A. Furuseth), \$8.75; June 30, printing two briefs	

by Mr. Denman (defense of Women's Eight-Hour law in U. S. Supreme Court), \$94.00. \$ 202.75

Total .....\$ 564.10

#### RENT.

Typographical Union, Leo Michelson, Treasurer, rent of office October 1, 1914 to October 1, 1915.....\$ 300.00

#### SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, 12 months ending September 30, 1915....\$ 900.00  
Salary of stenographer, 11 months ending September 30, 1915 ..... 991.50  
Ella Keating, stenographic work, 13 days ending Dec. 28 39.00  
Sarah Lavine, stenographic work (Dec. 22-31), \$27.00; Jan. 1-8), \$24.00..... 51.00  
May Harrington, stenographic work, 2 weeks ending August 24th ..... 36.00

Total .....\$2,017.50

#### LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE.

Maintenance of Joint Legislative Headquarters at Sacramento\* .....\$ 389.45  
Edward A. Brown, Legislative Agent, salary and expense from March 22 to May 11, 1915 ..... 313.65  
Theodore Johnson, Asst. Legislative Agent, salary and expense Jan. 29 to May 19.... 160.00  
Paul Scharrenberg, expense of twelve trips to Sacramento, \$151.00; 1 Scrip book, \$30.00.. 181.00  
Jacox Brothers, Sacramento, rent of desk and chair..... 6.00  
Miss E. M. Hoyt, Sacramento, stenographic work ..... 7.75  
Underwood Typewriter Company, Sacramento, rent of stand ..... 1.50  
James H. Barry Company, Oct. 30, 2000 copies "What They Promise to do for Labor," \$50.00; 15,000 circulars (Constitutional Amendments), \$50.00; Jan. 29, 2000 copies "Labor Legislation," \$57.50... 167.50  
Organized Labor Publishing Company, May 29, 500 copies, including wrapping and mailing ..... 20.00  
Miss R. Heaphy, Sept. 29, 1914, stenographic work, 4 days.. 12.00  
Miss Elsie Roberts, July 24, stenographic work, 2 days.... 6.00

Total .....\$1,264.85

[\* See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro rata payment of other organizations in maintaining Legislative Headquarters.]

#### DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Paul Scharrenberg, amount voted by last convention....\$ 500.00

#### FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

H. S. Crocker Company, Dec. 5, one duplicator, \$60.00; June 30, one book rack, \$2.50.....\$ 62.50  
Rucker-Fuller Desk Company, Dec. 5, 1 office table, \$16.00; Jan. 29, 1 filing case, \$29.75. 45.75  
F. W. Wentworth Company, Feb. 27, 1 stand for duplicator 5.70  
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, Jan. 29, 1 safe..... 120.00  
Burroughs Adding Machine Company, April 19, 1 Adding machine ..... 220.50

Total .....\$ 454.45

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Oct. 30, 1 Dictionary.....\$ 20.20  
H. S. Crocker, Dec. 5, filing equipment ..... 21.40  
Frank Morrison, Jan. 29, 25 copies convention proceedings, \$6.25; 12 months tax to Feb., 1916, \$10.00; 40 copies pamphlet "American Labor Movement," \$2.00; May 17, Renewal of Secretary-Treasurer's bond for \$2,000, \$10.00. 28.25  
Paul Scharrenberg, Dec. 30, trip to Stockton (Dec. 11), \$3.00; trip to Napa (Dec. 21), \$5.00; June 30, trip to Vallejo (June 25), \$1.50; August 31, trip to Santa Rosa, \$1.50; Jan. 19-June 30, 2 Santa Fe scrip books, \$60.00..... 71.00  
Burroughs Adding Machine Company, June 2, 12 rolls paper ..... 1.20  
1 copy "Out of Work"..... 1.65  
1 book, "Proverbs, Maxims & Phrases" ..... 1.90  
Subscription, 1 year "The Survey," \$3.00; 1 binder, \$1.00.. 4.00  
American Association for Labor Legislation, annual subscription ..... 5.00  
Tax on office furniture, April 30 3.38  
Kenneth McLeod, June 30, expense of attending General Safety Committee meetings.. 7.50  
Wm. Denman, July 27, disbursements in appeal to Supreme Court (Hospital Eight-Hour case) ..... 82.40  
Aetna Insurance Company, July 31, premium on fire insurance ..... 1.20

Total .....\$ 249.08

**STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND**

For the fiscal year ending September 25, 1915.

**Receipts.**

From California State Federation of Labor.....	\$1,200.00
From Central Labor Council, San Jose .....	10.00
J. B. Dale, refund on Scrip Book .....	2.35
Total .....	\$1,212.35

**Disbursements.**

J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary\* and expense, October 1, 1914,

[\* 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.]

to September 30, 1915,  
\$1,074.00; 3 mileage books,  
\$90.00 .....\$1,164.00

**Recapitulation.**

Balance on hand September 26, 1914 .....\$ 409.03  
Receipts, September 26, 1914, to September 25, 1915..... 1,212.35

Total .....\$1,621.38

Disbursements, September 26, 1914, to September 25, 1915.. 1,164.00

Balance on hand Sept. 25, 1915 .....\$ 457.38

**REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.**

San Francisco, Cal., September 27, 1915.

To the Sixteenth 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 25, 1915, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per report submitted to the convention.

The cash balance on hand September 25, 1915, was \$3396.28.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1909.71, from which should be deducted \$89.25 in checks issued but not paid; with the First National Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1500.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$75.82.

(Signed) D. J. GORMAN,  
JAMES E. HOPKINS,  
A. E. STEIMER.

## APPENDIX

### GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S STATEMENT DENYING A PARDON FOR FORD AND SUHR.

Ford and Suhr were convicted of murder in the second degree in the Superior Court of the County of Yuba, and sentenced to life imprisonment. An application has been made to me for their pardon.

I am asked to free the defendants because they are wholly innocent of wrongdoing. Their advocates assert that they neither committed nor contributed to the commission of the offense with which they are charged. The argument in behalf of the defendants is presented by very many good people and different organizations in various ways. Some insist that a fundamental principle of democracy is at stake in these cases; others that the right of peaceable assemblage was outrageously violated; others, still, that the right of organization of labor is involved; and yet again, that by a forced construction of the law of conspiracy the leaders in an industrial revolt who had committed no wrong themselves were convicted of a heinous offense.

If any of the principles suggested were violated by the prosecution or punishment of these men my course of conduct during the four and a half years that I have been Governor of the State of California would leave no room for doubt as to my action. These cases, however, do not present any of the phases suggested. The people who have so earnestly argued to me in connection with this application for pardon their views on democracy, organization, peaceable assemblage and the like, and who have so commendably upheld these fundamental principles, have done so without any adequate knowledge, in my opinion, of the testimony or of what the record discloses.

#### Better Conditions.

Ford, Suhr, Bagan and Beck were all accused of the murder of District Attorney Manwell of Yuba County. It is claimed that the offense occurred on August 3, 1913. The facts and circumstances leading up to the particular events of the killing are commingled with the conditions existing in the hop fields upon the Durst ranch near Wheatland. It is most unfortunate that the difficulty arose at the particular time.

Very earnestly it is claimed to me—and this has been repeated again and again—that because of the action of Ford and Suhr and their associates at Wheatland, labor camps in the State of California were cleaned up, the old conditions eliminated, and the new ones that have put California in the front rank in camp sanitation adopted. This is erroneous.

Already the State had been investigating labor camps. There was no adequate law by which the authorities could compel the necessary remedies. The Labor Commissioner of the State of California had in the previous year, where he could obtain cooperation, accomplished some results in camp sanitation; but he found that he was wholly without power to do what was essential. In January, 1913, the Labor Commissioner caused to be introduced in the Legislature of the State the law giving the power to clean up labor camps and to compel the adoption of requisite standards. The law duly passed and was approved.

Before this time the Commission of Immigration and Housing had been conceived by certain gentlemen, and this commission was created by the same Legislature. Those who had suggested its formation had mapped out a program in the latter part of 1912 of the work to be done, and in this program one of the first things included was the cleaning up of the labor camps of the State of California.

The law giving the power to do the work efficaciously became operative on August 10, 1913, one week after the riot at Wheatland. Whether there had been a riot at Wheatland or not, labor camps in the State of California would have been immediately after the law became operative rendered sanitary and wholesome; and while the dreadful occurrences of August 3 in Yuba County accentuated the situation, they were in no wise responsible for the work subsequently done by the Immigration and Housing Commission in that regard.

#### History of Case.

The accused defendants were represented by able counsel, who, in December, 1913, asked the Superior Court of Yuba County to try all of the defendants together. This request was granted, and the defendants were tried in January, 1914. Bagan and Beck were acquitted; Ford and Suhr were convicted of murder in the second degree.

Substantially these are the facts: The defendants and many hundreds of others had gone to the Durst ranch in Yuba County, where the seasonal hop picking was in progress. The picking had commenced during the week immediately preceding

the homicide. Conditions in the hop fields where the hop pickers were encamped were unsanitary, disgusting and revolting.

On Saturday, August 2, a meeting of the hop pickers was held. Ford assumed command. On the morning of August 3, he called upon Durst, and as spokesman of a committee made certain demands relating to sanitary conditions, wages, help within the fields, and the like. Apparently Durst agreed to the requests relating to sanitary conditions, but refused to agree to the others.

At this meeting between Durst and Ford the local constable was present. Durst hit or struck at Ford at the time with his glove, and the officer intervened between them. Ford was ordered from the place and the constable directed him to leave. Subsequently, the constable endeavored to arrest Ford. Ford demanded a warrant. The officer had none, and as he was thereafter leaving the premises he was threatened and stoned.

Meetings were held by the pickers on this Sunday and Ford exhorted them not to permit the officers to take him, saying substantially, that the officers of the law were coming for him; that the pickers should stand by him, be loyal to him, and not permit him to be taken. He was answered at various times during his speeches by voices from the crowds that the officers would not be permitted to take him, that if they came for him they would be mobbed, that they would be torn to mince-meat, etc.

### **The Fatal Shooting.**

About five in the afternoon Ford was addressing the pickers again, and while addressing them he saw approaching two automobiles; and at least four witnesses testify that when he observed these automobiles he said to his audience that the officers were coming, not to permit them to take him, and was answered by cheers and shouts from the crowd that they would not permit the officers to take him, and with various statements as to what would be done to the officers if they attempted it.

Those who were in the automobiles were the Sheriff, a couple of deputies, the local constable, the District Attorney and one or two others. They alighted from the automobiles. The Sheriff, the District Attorney and the constable, who had been driven from the premises earlier in the day, entered the crowd, the Sheriff making some statement as to who he was and asking the crowd to disperse. The constable, finally coming to where Ford was, made some remark to the Sheriff about Ford being the man wanted, and stated that he had the warrant for his arrest, and then came the riot.

There is a conflict of testimony as to who fired the first shot, but the great preponderance of evidence is that neither the Sheriff, District Attorney nor the constable fired or drew weapons. Upon the approach of the Sheriff and the constable to Ford, and his statement concerning Ford's arrest, the constable was beaten down and rendered insensible, and the Sheriff likewise, and this, the greater mass of evidence shows, before any shot had been fired.

The District Attorney, whose only remark had been of a pacific character, was likewise struck down and then shot; a Deputy Sheriff was killed and two of the hop pickers killed and one or two wounded. It is stated to me that the Sheriff's death, which occurred some months ago, was caused by the beating and the injuries received by him in this riot, and that one of the others then shot died from the effects of his wounds. We have, therefore, the toll of human life that Sunday—three workmen, the District Attorney of Yuba County, the Sheriff of the county, and a Deputy Sheriff.

### **"Responsibility" of the Leader.**

This is not a case where the leader of a strike is held responsible criminally for the act of violence of an individual striker done without the knowledge or connivance of the leader. Here Ford requested that the very thing which subsequently occurred should be done. He himself conceived and suggested (admit, if desired for the sake of the argument that he did not foresee all the consequences) the very course of action pursued; and the labor men who have so earnestly argued this case, because they have thought its facts might be made to fit hereafter innocent labor leaders, have not understood the situation here presented.

Now, if an analogy may be pardoned, the case presented is just this:

Suppose half a dozen of us met; that one of us knew the officers of the law were coming for him and said repeatedly to the remaining ones: "The officers are coming for me, don't let them take me, stand by me," and the others responded, "We will stand by you and we will not permit the officers to take you," and thereupon the officers arriving endeavor to arrest the accused, and those present, acting upon their repeatedly expressed views and the request of the accused, resist the officers of the law and homicide results, would it be contended by any of those who now ask me for a full pardon, that in the case instanced, it should be granted?

The antecedent facts might mitigate or in some degree palliate the particular offense, but unless we grant the individual right in any given case to resist to the

uttermost the authority of the law, we can not justify homicide committed under these circumstances.

A jury duly convicted Ford and Suhr, not of the highest offense, but of murder in the second degree, and the same jury acquitted two of their companions. Three courts—the Superior Court of Yuba County, the Appellate Court of the Third District and the Supreme Court of the State of California—have passed on the case. It is a noticeable fact that not one individual connected with the jury or with any court in the State of California has united in this application.

### **The "Right" to Organize.**

Some of my labor-union friends, with a misconception of the facts, have believed that this case struck at their very right of organization, but this is not so; and it is a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the agitation that has occurred in this State, and though great pressure was brought to bear upon the labor unions of Yuba and Sutter counties, the affiliated labor unions of these two counties have not joined in the petitions for the pardon of Ford and Suhr.

There is no testimony that Ford was armed or fired any shots. Three witnesses testified that Suhr admitted firing some of the shots. Suhr denies this. One of the most significant facts, however, concerning the trial of the case, and one which will be appreciated by all who have had the slightest experience in criminal cases, is the attitude taken by the two defendants during that trial. I am asked to pardon these men because they are innocent. Though a mass of testimony was presented against Ford of exhortation to his associates, inciting the riot and counseling the assault upon the officers, Ford did not take the stand, nor did he testify at all.

At the hearing of this application for pardon, I asked the attorney for the defendants why Ford did not take the stand and he very candidly answered substantially that Ford's temperament was such that the attorney did not dare to put him on the stand because of the attitude he would have assumed. I could reach no other conclusion than that, as the evidence demonstrates, Ford is violent, truculent and considers himself bound by none of the rules of human action that make it possible for men and women to live in organized society.

Suhr, on the other hand, appears to be a different sort of individual, and yet at the trial of this case Suhr testified to much of his life history, up to the time of the riot, and to incidents succeeding the riot, and was absolutely silent concerning the important events of the killing—the events the relation of which involved his liberty and his life. In his testimony he did not touch upon the gathering Sunday afternoon and the events which led to the dreadful loss of life. Of course, therefore, he could not be cross-examined by the prosecution on these matters; and so presented to me is the astounding claim that two men, neither of whom dared to testify in his own behalf, when his life was at stake, or touch upon his own participation in the immediate event of the shooting, are wholly innocent.

Ford and Suhr declared their so-called strike at Wheatland in the name of the I. W. W. They assumed to take possession of the grounds, refused to permit a petty restaurant to run, closed a shooting gallery, and declared that the I. W. W. were in possession and would continue until their demands had been granted.

Suhr, on the morning of Sunday, sent various telegrams to I. W. W. organizations in which he asked that speakers and "wobblers" be sent, and said the I. W. W.'s were ordered off the grounds, but "are here to stay." "Wobblers" are experienced I. W. W.'s—experienced, doubtless, in sabotage and destruction. Each of the men it may be assumed from their organization, believed in direct action and destruction, and while the testimony does not disclose that either had in mind all of the consequences of his acts, each must have understood the possibilities.

And just here is presented another angle to this case.

### **The I. W. W. Threats.**

Ford and Suhr are of the I. W. W. Their organization believes in direct action. Their tenets are indiscriminate and unreasoning destruction. The Governor of the State of California by this association and by those who claim to have been acting for Ford and Suhr, was given a specific date, long since, by which he was required to pardon Ford and Suhr on pain of ruin and destruction of the industries of the State of California, and even worse.

I have before me the literature of this organization. I have their red stickers which can be found in various parts of the State. I have the reports of their meetings and of their utterances.

To-day they preach in the name of Ford and Suhr violence, sabotage and arson. They demand the destruction of the farming and fruit industries of California; they are instructing by words of mouth and otherwise how best hay stacks

and barns and buildings of industry may be burned, and how sabotage may be practiced. Some of their stickers ironically read thus:

"As long as Ford and Suhr are in prison, don't stick copper nails or tacks in fruit trees or grape vines. It hurts them."

Others direct members with the right understanding of sabotage into certain localities to scatter ruin and devastation. I suggest but a tithe of the agitation of the I. W. W. in behalf of Ford and Suhr, or of the printed matter in their behalf urging sabotage and arson. The most casual investigation by any individual will enable him to learn much more.

This preachment and organization of the I. W. W. are alike the enemy not only of our farmers and our horticulturists, but even the worse enemy of organized labor. The individual leaders are more bitter and denunciatory toward labor unions than to industry. And neither our farmers nor horticulturists, nor our labor unions, can give comfort or solace to this organization bent upon the destruction of both.

Government would be a futile and a contemptible thing if it yielded to the threats that are now abroad in these cases. Of course, it will be said by sympathetic and well-meaning people that Ford and Suhr are not responsible for the utterances or the preachment or the practices of their organization. If, however, a man walked into an official's office and at the point of a pistol demanded the release of a friend in prison, little would be thought of the official who would yield to that threat, and to-day the I. W. W., in the name of Ford and Suhr, are demanding publicly, upon penalty of the destruction of the great farming and fruit industries of the State of California, the liberation of these men.

#### Responsibility of Office.

While an official with a due sense of responsibility and a regard for his oath of office could not pardon the defendants, the conditions of the hop-picking camp at Wheatland, prior to the homicide, which justified the most vigorous protest, the peculiar circumstances surrounding the slaying of the District Attorney and the others, the mode of entry of the officials at that particular hour, upon the grounds, the possibility that the defendants did not foresee the awful consequences of their acts, are all powerful factors in urging a commutation of the life sentence imposed.

These considerations have not been without influence, and it might be that they and a survey of the entire case, while not authorizing a pardon, would justify a mitigation of the sentences imposed; but so long as in behalf of these men the threats of injury and sabotage continue, so long as the preachment exists in their behalf in the State of California, so long as incendiarism is attempted, I will neither listen to appeals for executive clemency in behalf of Ford and Suhr, nor in any fashion consider the shortening of their terms of imprisonment.

(Signed) HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

#### POPULAR VOTE ON INITIATIVES, REFERENDUMS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

The following propositions were favored by the California State Federation of Labor:

	For.	Against.
No. 3. Eight-hour law .....	282,692	560,881
No. 5. Investment companies act.....	343,805	288,084
No. 6. Water commission act .....	309,950	301,817
No. 7. Local taxation exemption (Home Rule in Taxation)....	267,618	375,634
No. 10. Abolition of poll tax .....	405,375	374,487
No. 11. University of California building act.....	413,020	239,332
No. 14. Voting by absent electors .....	244,855	390,333
No. 16. Condemnation for public purposes, etc.....	259,192	307,155
No. 23. Elections by plurality, preferential vote, etc.....	240,600	294,265
No. 35. Sacramento State building bonds.....	294,928	267,717
No. 36. San Francisco State building act.....	300,028	257,119
No. 37. State Fair grounds .....	259,721	301,764
No. 38. Los Angeles State building bonds.....	285,796	320,302
No. 48. San Francisco harbor improvement act of 1913.....	408,633	167,589

The following measures were opposed by the California State Federation of Labor:

	For.	Against.
No. 2. Prohibition .....	355,536	524,781
No. 13. Qualification of voters at bond elections.....	312,193	337,951
No. 44. Women's and Minors' minimum wage.....	379,311	295,109



# Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen

## INTRODUCTORY.

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

Greeting—As in previous years the California State Federation of Labor has prepared a "Report on Labor Legislation" and a "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen."

Formerly these two reports were issued in separate pamphlets; this year both have been embodied in one pamphlet.

As was intimated in the preliminary report, issued immediately upon adjournment of the Legislature, the record of the Forty-first Session compares well with its immediate predecessors. It was a session of the usual struggle between antagonistic interests, inclining sometimes in favor of one and as often in favor of the other, satisfying neither side completely.

It has been said that no great fundamental legislation was passed at this session. This is not entirely true as many measures passed which heretofore were deemed altogether too radical. Such radicalism was manifest in contrary directions. The extension of the terms of judges is a very radical reactionary measure. Another is the constitutional amendment giving plenary power over taxation into the hands of the Legislature. Among liberal radical reforms we note the abolishment of the qualifications of jurors, the non-partisan election law, and the reformation of appellate court procedure.

As for labor legislation, the record of achievements contains almost as long a list as any previous session. This result is gratifying in the face of the predictions made in the big press at the commencement of the session. The final "jam" occurring at the end of each session was experienced again although elaborate means had been adopted to prevent it. It seems nothing can be done to eliminate this unsatisfactory condition, at least nothing has been proposed that seems effective enough to prevent it. A bare quorum transacts all the business during the last few days, inordinately long and exhaustive sessions are held, necessitating frequent changes of the personnel, and there is never an opportunity to get a full vote on any measure. It seems a reform in the Legislature itself is one of the most important things to be had in this State in the near future. The inadequate pay of legislators and the length of the sessions also tend to bring on a train of evils which require new remedies and methods.

### The Legislators' Labor Record.

Some criticism has been heard in regard to the present method of making up the legislative record of Senators and Assemblymen. Such criticism, however, is not justified from a broad and permanent point of view. It is possibly true, that in one or two individual cases Labor might "curry favor" by omitting from the record the shortcomings and antagonism of legislators, and it is even conceivable that men thus placated might in return favor the cause of Labor with a few votes on occasions when "testimonials of friendship" have but little practical value. Also, it might be easy to pad the record with favorable votes on so-called administration measures, which experience little difficulty in passing because of the official sanction behind them. But, it is submitted, if Labor desires to obtain a correct and unvarnished record concerning the attitude of individual legislators, the record must be taken on those legislative propositions which emanate directly from Labor and which have no other backing than the principles and influence of organized Labor. When a vote is had on such measures (if it is successful enough to reach that stage) it indicates truthfully and without equivocation each legislator's real attitude toward Labor and its policies.

At the last session, for instance, there was no opposition to amend the workmen's compensation act so as to include occupational diseases. The commission, representing the State administration, recommended it unanimously, the Governor was known to favor it. But in regards to the shortening of the waiting period the commission was divided, and this gave the opponents of Labor a fine chance to

show their real sentiments toward Labor by defeating its desire in the premises, although it succeeded in obtaining the concurrence of two out of the three members of the same commission. Who is so unsophisticated as to deny that a vote on the final passage of this bill did not indicate particular friendship for Labor while a vote in favor of reducing the waiting period did show real friendship and a vote against that proposition equally plain antagonism to Labor? Likewise, it would be a poor indication of each legislator's attitude, were we to include in his record numerous measures which received just sufficient votes to pass, or measures where the sole opposition is made manifest by staying away. Hence, only such roll call votes are published as give the votes of both the friends and the enemies of a Labor measure. Taken in the aggregate such roll calls clearly indicate the attitude of both sides and may be regarded as a truly representative record. A record made up in any other way may be more pleasing to certain legislators but it would be arbitrary and unreliable. Therefore, the policy of the State Federation of Labor, at this time as in the past, has been to publish the recorded votes on measures that occasioned a real contest and which were of sufficient importance to each side to make a showing of strength and achieve either victory or defeat, as the case might be.

A general survey of the roll calls published herein will show that hardly a member of this Legislature attained a perfect record from Labor's standpoint. And it was again forcibly demonstrated that old-time party designation has no real meaning and is of absolutely no value when it comes to a scrap on a labor bill. Labor's policies were upheld by so-called progressives on some issues, by alleged reactionaries on others.

#### **The San Francisco Delegation.**

The San Francisco delegation, the staunchest labor delegation at this and other sessions, went absolutely wrong on the constitutional amendment relating to the extension of terms of superior judges. Some of the most noted reactionaries stood with Labor in endeavoring to defeat the submission of that amendment. It has been said that there was a division of Labor respecting said measure. Those who seek this excuse for falling down on a fundamental policy of Labor, must bear in mind that the action of no local labor body overrides the action of the State and National movement. If it did, the "unity of labor" would soon become a delusion and a snare. Further, the action of the local body was manifestly taken under the erroneous impression that there was a concerted and general movement in this State to establish an appointive judiciary, and that as a means to offset the threatened greater evil, a lesser evil would be acceptable. This, however, does not excuse the San Francisco delegation for having deliberately cast all other propositions overboard in order to secure the passage of this constitutional amendment.

The Socialist party increased its representation at this session by electing two Assemblymen. These two Socialists voted Labor's policies all the way down the line. In order to show, however, what strange bed-fellows politics will make, attention is called to the fact that the two Socialist members voted and worked with the most pronounced reactionaries in seeking to defeat the non-partisan election law. While organized Labor of the State has, as yet, taken no position on that measure, it seems reasonably safe to assume that it will favor rather than oppose the elimination of partisan politics.

#### **More Lawyers Than Workers.**

Some of the difficulties which confront Labor lobbyists will become evident when the occupations of the law-makers are classified.

More than one-third of the one hundred and twenty members of this Legislature were lawyers, twenty-six being in the Assembly and seventeen in the Senate.

The compilations which follow tell their own story in most eloquent language:

Senators—\* Attorneys 17, Farmers, Fruit Growers, etc. 4, Merchants 2, Journalists 2, Real Estate Operators 2, \* Physicians 2, Employees of State Commissions 2, Draymen 1, Clerk 1, Cement Worker 1, Blacksmith 1, Accountant 1, Printing Pressman 1, Building Contractor 1, Stock Raiser 1, Manufacturer 1, Funeral Director 1—40.

Assemblymen—Attorneys 26, Farmers, Ranchers, Stockmen, etc. 12, Journalists 5, Merchants 5, Real Estate Operators 5, Retired 4, Contractors 3, Employees of the State Harbor Commission 3, Bankers 2, Manufacturers 2, Advertising Agent 1, Accountant 1, Abstractor 1, Ball Player 1, Brewer 1, Car Inspector 1, Civil Engineer 1, Deputy Sheriff 1, Foreman Packing House 1, Insurance Agent 1, Job Printer 1, Painter 1, Traveling Salesman 1—80.

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\* Senator Butler is both a doctor and a lawyer, hence his name is classified under both captions.

### A Few Interesting Statistics.

Of 3,061 measures introduced in both branches of the Legislature at the Forty-first Session, only 996 passed both houses and were submitted to the Governor for signature. Of these 771 became laws.

In the Assembly 1,608 bills were introduced, as well as 49 Constitutional Amendments, and 57 resolutions, a total of 1,714 measures. In the Senate, 1,269 bills were introduced, 38 Constitutional Amendments and 40 Senate resolutions, a total of 1,347 measures.

Records of the newly established State Legislative Counsel Bureau show that 114 of the 120 legislators consulted Arthur P. Wills, head of the bureau, and his staff of assistants during the session.

All measures passed by the Legislature, except those bearing an emergency clause, became effective Sunday, August 8th. This date was announced by the Secretary of State's Office as official, being ninety-one days after Sunday, May 9th, when the session closed.

### The Appropriation Bills.

Governor Johnson exercised a free pocket veto on the special appropriation bills, reducing them from a total of \$4,767,309 to approximately \$3,900,000—a cut of more than \$860,000.

The general appropriation bill for carrying on the State government during the next two years amounts to \$15,318,079.

The total of all appropriation bills, both general and special, is about \$19,498,410. This is an increase of approximately \$757,781 over the total appropriation of 1913.

The increase is not only the smallest increase in dollars and cents in the history of the State, but it is also the lowest percentage of increase, the rate being less than 5 per cent. over the 1913 totals. The comparative figures are: 1915 increase, \$757,781; 1913, \$4,216,624; 1911, \$1,111,291; 1909, \$2,058,349.

The actual running expense of the Forty-First Session (i. e., the salary, mileage and contingent expense of this session) as compiled by Mr. L. B. Mallory, Chief Clerk of the Assembly, was \$214,827.54. This is an average of \$2,673.78 per day, which is considerably below the general average for the last fourteen sessions.

Respectfully submitted,

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

D. P. HAGGERTY,  
President.

EDWARD A. BROWN,  
THEODORE JOHNSON,  
Legislative Agents.

JACOB BECKEL,  
F. C. MARSH,  
HARRY POTHOFF,  
WITTEN W. HARRIS,  
T. J. VITAICH,  
H. J. YOUNG,  
E. H. HART,  
FRED W. HECKMAN,  
HARRY BARTLEY,  
D. J. GORMAN,  
JAS. E. HOPKINS,  
ALFRED E. STEIMER,  
WM. J. McQUILLAN,  
JAMES GIAMBRUNO,  
Vice-Presidents.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Cal., August 21, 1915.



# Report on Labor Legislation

## BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW.

**A. B. 58 (Chapter 496) and A. B. 59 (Chapter 497).** Removing the property qualification for jurors. These bills were passed by the Assembly and defeated by the Senate at the 1913 session, and were both passed by this session after a rather determined though quiet struggle. California is one of the few States that has insisted on the property qualification for jurors. Fundamentally there can be adduced no reasonable argument to oppose this reform. The feeling of caste and the fear that the house of have would lose in influence with courts and juries is the only explanation for the stubborn defense in favor of this relic of a state of society which did not recognize equality before the law and in the administration of law. Difficult to achieve, the victory is even more signal in face of the fact that of the three last Legislatures this is generally held to have been the least progressive.

**S. B. 510 (Chapter 607).** Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The following are some of the principal amendments proposed by the Industrial Accident Commission and adopted by the Legislature. Section 12 is amended so that if the employee prosecutes an action at law in case of wilful negligence by the employer, and afterwards abandons the suit and claims compensation under the act, the employer is to be allowed his reasonable expenses in preparing for or making his defense against such action at law. Section 13 is amended so as to include quasi-public corporations among the employers enumerated as subject to the operation of the act. Section 15 is amended so as to permit the medical expenses to be allowed for a longer period than ninety days if the commission deems the circumstances of the case warrant it. Artificial limbs may also be allowed to the employee. The schedule of indemnity compensation is worked out in more detail and commences with a one per cent. permanent disability instead of a ten per cent. disability as before. Other details are also added in this section, the purpose being to provide a complete graduated schedule of indemnity payments.

Section 17, subdivision 3, is amended to the distinct disadvantage of persons injured who have before the injury received higher wages than at the time of the injury. The latest amendment to the aforesaid subdivision reads as follows: "In every case where for any reason the foregoing methods of arriving at the average annual earnings of the injured employee cannot reasonably and fairly be applied, such annual earnings shall be taken at such sum as shall reasonably represent the average annual earning capacity of the injured employee at the time of the injury in the kind of employment in which he was then working, or in any employment comparable therewith, but not of a higher class." The viciousness of the original section, which was protested by Labor's representatives at the original enactment of the section, has been made still more manifest by the section in its present form, adding the words "but not a higher class." It is by such amendments as these that injustice creeps gradually into our system of compensation. It is hoped that at next session concerted effort be made to amend this section properly.

Throughout the act the word "injury" has been substituted for the word "accident" or "injury caused by accident." This will permit the compensation of so-called occupational diseases or injuries to health caused by the special conditions of the trade or the employment. This is a distinct improvement of the act. The commission is to be congratulated upon its good work in this behalf. Another improvement consists in adding a new section providing that the act shall cover cases of injuries occurring outside the State where the contract of hire was made in this State and the employee is a resident of this State.

The efforts of Labor's representatives to still further amend the law were unsuccessful. These amendments related principally to the waiting period and the doctors furnished by employers or Insurance Companies. The greater portion of the blame for this failure must be laid to the commission and its agent at Sacramento. If they had been absolutely neutral some improvements could have been obtained. Our experience at this session should guide us in future attempts at improving the law, and impress upon us the fact that the Executive Council cannot be too careful in studying and preparing all amendments requiring Labor's support in the future.

**A. B. 64 (Chapter 65).** Anti-Spotters' Bill. Intended to prevent the practice of public service corporations to discharge an employee upon the report of a spotter without first informing such employee of the reason for his discharge or giving him an opportunity to prove that he was not at fault. The corporations, particularly the electric and railway corporations, fought this measure as if their

existence depended on defeating it. Some superintendents of spotters testified before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital, that they employed spotters to watch spotters, and had found it necessary to do so. In the Senate the bill was amended to restrict its beneficial character, and the bill as evolved is only the beginning of very important and necessary legislation. The spy system is gradually invading our entire industrial system and may become as well developed as the political and military spy-system in European States. The American people and its statesmen have not yet learned the lesson that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Labor is the only element in society that has called attention to the crying need of legislation to prevent the development of the machinery for industrial tyranny into which the present rage for industrial efficiency is tending.

**A. B. 320 (Chapter 308). Appropriates \$40,000.00 for University Extension courses.** Two years ago a similar bill was not signed, but this time the money will be directly available for this very beneficial means of promoting popular education. California's own university now has the opportunity to create in all the people a realization of their educational need and to provide the facilities for satisfying that need. Incidentally, let us hope, that the growth of Extension work will also help to root out snobbishness at the people's own university and make the institution a vital force for progress and for the common good.

**A. B. 251 (Chapter 302). Establishes Free Employment Offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento,** and such other places as may be determined by the Labor Commissioner. The original bill provided for the charging of fees, but all such provisions were stricken out; \$50,000.00 was appropriated to carry the law into effect.

There was some controversy as to which department of the State should have jurisdiction over these bureaus. However, after the bill providing for free employment bureaus under the management of the Immigration and Housing Commission had failed of passage in the Assembly, the above named measure (fathered by Assemblyman Ferguson) had plain sailing.

**A. B. 487 (Chapter 657). Semi-monthly Payday Law.** Opposing interests succeeded in narrowing down the scope of this bill, which provides for at least two paydays in each month, and that notices be posted informing employees of the dates thereof. The Labor Commissioner is to enforce the act. All employers not subject to the compensation act and those who employ less than six employees are exempt from the operation of the law. Mining and lumber interests also sought exemption but failed. This was a much contested measure as is evident from the many radical amendments made from time to time. It is one of the best bills passed by this session and will go a long way in promoting more frequent paydays and thereby abolishing the salary loan evil.

**S. B. 257 (Chapter 625). Improved Child Labor Law.** Some differences of opinion arose as to the prohibition of street trades, that is, the occupation of selling newspapers, matches, chewing gum, etc., by children. As finally passed the bill prohibits children under ten from engaging in such employment. Canneries were again put under the operation of the law as they were originally in 1911. It is assumed that except with regard to the street trade provision California now has one of the best laws on the subject of child labor in any State of the Union.

**A. B. 505 (Chapter 484). Provides for the enforcement of labor laws by the Labor Commissioner.** In the past there has been doubt as to the authority of the commissioner to enforce certain laws enacted in the interest of laboring people. Such doubts will be set at rest by this bill. It was promptly signed by the Governor.

**A. B. 524 (Chapter 485). Free Drinking Water for Workers.** Requires employers to furnish, without charge, fresh and pure drinking water for employees during working hours. Intended to remedy such intolerable and not uncommon conditions as prevailed at the Durst hop ranch.

**A. B. 526, S. B. 416 (Chapter 641). Upholsterers' Shoddy Law.** A bill in the interest of upholsterers, preventing the use of shoddy mattresses, unless labeled to the effect that shoddy is used in the manufacture thereof.

**A. B. 540 (Chapter 329). Inspection of Labor Camps.** Provides for still more thorough inspection of labor camps by the Commission of Immigration and Housing, which department received an extra appropriation of \$10,000 to enforce this law.

**A. B. 574 (Chapter 520).** An amendment to the organic act creating the Commission of Immigration and Housing so as to give the Commission power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths at hearings of cases of exploited and defrauded immigrant workmen, which cases the Commission are authorized to decide or settle.

**A. B. 684 (Chapter 56). Outlaws certain "Fees" and "Gifts."** Forbids managers, superintendents, foremen, etc., from charging fees or receiving any gifts or

remuneration for hiring or permitting employees to continue at work. Will among other things break up practice of headwaiters requiring waiters to pay for holding their jobs. A very good law, that was promptly signed.

**A. B. 850 (Chapter 487). Greater Protection for the Union Label.** Adds two new sections to the Penal Code for the protection of the union labels.

**S. B. 20 (Chapter 635). Regulates Private Detective Agencies.** Emerged from the Senate a fairly good bill, but the required bond was reduced in the Assembly from ten thousand to two thousand dollars, which lessens the value of the measure.

**S. B. 677 (Chapter 600). Electrical Workers' Law.** A measure to amend the electrical workers' law regulating electric poles and wires, passed in 1911. As the law was not observed in the southern part of the State, it was thought best to have the enforcement of the law placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission. Hereafter that body may be depended on to protect the interests of electrical workers in the south as well as they have been in the north. This law is pronounced the best measure of its kind in any State of the Union. The electrical corporations have failed entirely in their efforts to defeat its operation.

**S. B. 954 (Chapter 571). Further Powers for Industrial Welfare Commission.** Amends so-called minimum wage act for women and minors. Permits the Welfare Commission to limit apprentices and issue permits to work below the minimum. Met no opposition from the reactionary members who favored the Owens apprentice bill, although this bill was opposed to the principle of that bill.

**S. B. 955 (Chapter 45). Misrepresentation Must Cease.** Amends the law relating to misrepresentation of conditions of employment. Met no opposition.

**S. B. 963 (Chapter 549). Contractors' Bond.** Amends the law requiring contractors for the State to file bond for payment of claims of laborers and material men.

**S. B. 982 (Chapter 143). Payment of Wages.** Amends the payment-of-wages law to obviate the grounds upon which the original law was declared unconstitutional by the District Court of Appeal. Drafted by the Attorney-General.

**S. B. 987 (Chapter 628). Prohibiting Payment of Wages in Scrip, etc.** Forbids the issuance of scrip or merchandise orders in payment of wages due or not yet earned. This practice is most common in the lumber regions and lumber interests fought this bill to the very last ditch. The old law applied only to wages already due.

**S. B. 983 (Chapter 551). Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.** Improves the law regulating private employment bureaus. Met no opposition.

**S. B. 984 (Chapter 550). Labor Commissioner's Salary.** Increases the salary of the Labor Commissioner to \$4,000 a year.

**S. B. 985 (Chapter 433). Relations of Employers and Employees Defined.** Revises certain sections of the Civil Code dealing with the relations between employers and employees in regard to hiring and quitting work. The most important provision is the one entitling an employee not hired for a specified time to quit at any time and receive pay up to the time of quitting. The old relic of slavery days and common law serfdom, section 2013, still remains in its pristine glory and severity as first enacted. This curiosity reads: "The entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master, and the time of other servants to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve, not exceeding in any case ten hours a day." Even former Senator Wright, the notorious stand-patter of San Diego, considered this law antiquated.

**A. B. 927 (Chapter 501). Amended Full Crew Law.** Makes important additions to provide sufficient employees to handle trains of all kinds on grades exceeding 1 per cent. By the enactment of this law, California can now boast of having the absolutely best law on the subject. Railroadmen are to be congratulated upon this victory.

**S. B. 438 (Chapter 38). Political Freedom Assured.** Prohibits employers from interfering with the political activities of their employees. Supported by the railroad brotherhoods.

**S. B. 533 (Chapter 667). Hospital Fees.** Requires employers maintaining hospitals for employees and charging a fee for such service to account to the employees for the handling of the funds. A measure of importance particularly to railroad employees.

**Minor Safety Laws for Railroad Employees. S. B. 837 (Chapter 494).** Regulates transmission of telephone orders for movement of trains. **A. B. 493 (Chapter 498).** Regulates signboards at derailing switches. Enacted for the safety of employees on railroads. **A. B. 619 (Chapter 499).** Prescribing a certain water glass on locomotive, to enable either fireman or engineer from either side of the cab to ascertain the height of water in the boiler.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(Submitted to Vote of The People, See Page 124.)

- A. C. A. 15 (Chapter 33). Relating to exemption of church property from taxation.
- S. C. A. 11 (Chapter 34). Relative to terms of appointed judges.
- A. C. A. 34 (Chapter 41). Relating to charters of counties.
- S. C. A. 17 (Chapter 42). Relating to loaning the credit of the State, to pave way for rural credit system.
- S. C. A. 19 (Chapter 43). Relative to deposit of State moneys.
- S. C. A. 22 (Chapter 44). Forbidding initiative measures carrying bond issues.
- S. C. A. 27 (Chapter 45). Relating to condemnation in excess of actual use.
- S. C. A. 38 (Chapter 46). Empowering the Legislature to adopt new tax system.
- S. C. A. 2 (Chapter 47). Increase of term of judges to twelve years.

## ENACTED DESPITE LABOR'S OPPOSITION.

**A. B. 547 (Chapter 124). Convict Labor Bill.** Meek-Owens bill to permit employment of convicts in construction of State highways. The labor representatives fought this bill strenuously on the ground that the bill embodies a very dangerous principle by encouraging the use of convicts in competition with free labor. It is true that in the present instance, the bill will probably not particularly affect any class of labor and may indirectly assist in procuring opportunities for employment of free labor by the opening up of distant agricultural and other lands distant from city markets. The Governor signed the bill and made an exhaustive plea in behalf of the bill. Another bill was passed which submits to the voters the question of issuing an additional fifteen million dollar bond issue to complete the highway system. It is argued in favor of the bond issue that these laterals or feeders to the State highways will open up new fields of employment for free labor.

**S. C. A. 2 (Chapter 47). Lengthening Terms of Judges.** Constitutional Amendment to increase the term of superior judges from six to twelve years. Despite continued appeals from the representatives of the S. F. Labor Council and of the State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco delegates never ceased in their efforts to carry this measure at any cost. It is hoped that the people will in no uncertain tones pronounce its disapproval of this dangerous amendment.

## DROPPED BECAUSE OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

**A. B. 567. Absent Voters Bill.** A bill to allow absent voters to vote in any part of the State at all elections. Because of a peculiar wording of the State Constitution, Senator Kehoe discovered that this bill even if enacted would have to be declared unconstitutional. There was no chance to obtain a proper constitutional amendment to overcome this objection.

**S. B. 402. Discrimination Against Unionists.** To prohibit discrimination against employees for belonging to or joining any labor organization. After this bill was introduced, the Supreme Court of the United States declared a similar law of Kansas unconstitutional. While such decision might not control our courts, it was deemed best at present not to attempt to pass a measure of that character.

**S. B. 803. Jury Trial in Contempt of Court Cases.** To provide for trial by jury in cases of contempt of court. It was discovered that under our State Constitution this bill would prove in conflict with that instrument according to several decisions of our Supreme Court, wherefore no attempt was made to pass the bill out of committee. It is clear that if our courts be forbidden to issue injunctions, the necessity of a bill like this will disappear.

## BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR BUT NOT PASSED.

**S. B. 57. The A. F. of L. Anti-Injunction Bill.** Introduced as the Model Labor Law of Massachusetts, but afterwards amended in conformity with an improved draft submitted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This bill failed of enactment after a long and determined struggle. After the first defeat an unsuccessful effort was made to amend the bill so as to permit peaceful picketing which is still denied in many portions of this State.

**A. B. 14, S. B. 10. Cement Dust-Proof Container Bill.** For the protection of men loading and unloading vessels and railroad cars. This bill authorized the Labor Commissioner to stop such work in case the cement containers be not dust-proof.

Cement manufacturers again maintained an expensive lobby to defeat the bill. It seems that champagne suppers and theater parties were very effective aids in convincing certain legislators as to the injury this bill would work to the cement industry; certainly more effective than the arguments and evidence submitted by the labor lobby. The manufacturers put a doctor on the stand who testified as to the healthful and healing qualities of cement dust, while the proponents of the bill produced two reputable physicians who showed to the contrary. Employees, fine rosy complexioned aliens, working at cement mills, and wornout longshoremen were exhibited as living proofs of the respective arguments that cement dust will both cure and produce consumption. In the Assembly the bill was twice defeated by practically the same vote of 34 yeas to 41 noes, wherefore all efforts were abandoned to bring the bill to a vote in the Senate. Since the Workmen's Compensation Act has been amended to include occupational diseases, it will at least be possible to recover for sickness occasioned by cement dust, even if the cause of the sickness cannot be removed by aid of legislation.

**A. B. 98. General Eight-Hour Law.** Modeled on the Women's Eight-Hour law, and covering the employments now required to limit work of women to eight hours a day, and introduced by Mr. Spengler. Owing to the defeat of the universal eight-hour law at the last State election, when it was submitted under the initiative, this bill received even less support than in the 1913 session when it was submitted by Mr. Kingsley. Then it received 31 votes in its favor; this session only 19 votes. While an eight-hour law on principle is a desirable thing, it would seem as if there are too many conflicting interests affected to enable wage workers to achieve it successfully by means other than economic organization. At present, at least, it seems that it is advisable to follow the heed of the American Federation of Labor not to endeavor to regulate hours by legislative enactment. In this connection, it may be stated that an effort was made to lengthen the hours of pupil nurses in hospitals, just after the law had been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. This shows the frail foundation upon which to base legislation regarding terms of employment, unless such legislation is backed up by ability to enforce it by an organization of the persons in the occupation affected.

**A. B. 108. Providing for \$3.00 Minimum Wage on State Contracts.** Passed the Assembly but was foredoomed to failure in the Senate. Died in the Finance Committee. This bill is becoming more important with the growth of the State's development. To properly sustain such a demand upon the State unskilled labor in private employments should generally approach this minimum, but this, we are sorry to confess, is far from being a fact.

**A. B. 144. To Abolish Capital Punishment.** This bill was not drawn so as to enlist the full support of either friends or foes of capital punishment. It did not abolish capital punishment provided in other sections of the Penal Code for certain crimes, like treason, train wrecking, assault by prisoner condemned for life, etc., and provided also that no life-terminers could ever be pardoned or paroled. Mr. Gelder voted against the bill as infringing upon the Governor's right under the Constitution to grant pardons. The legislative agents did not seek to amend the bill owing to the manifest and overwhelming sentiment and prejudice found to exist among the members of this session. On two different occasions the bill mustered only 30 votes in its favor, and even the proponents of the measure seemed unwilling to amend it so as to meet Mr. Gelder's objection.

**A. B. 448. Electrical Workers' Bill.** Provided for an assistant to accompany trouble-man in fixing electric lines, poles, etc. Kept in committee. Electrical workers think they will be properly safeguarded in this matter as their bill regulating electric poles and wires was signed by the Governor, and now the Railroad Commission will have power to make proper rules governing the subject.

**A. B. 521. To Abolish Chain Gangs.** Intended to prevent the working of county jail prisoners outside jail premises. Would indirectly abolish chain gangs. Passed the Assembly but was defeated in the Senate.

**A. B. 525, S. B. 512. Protection of Employees.** A labor measure of far-reaching import, as it provided that it shall be unlawful for employers to interfere with or attempt to interfere with the social and business relations of employees outside the scope of their employment. Employers even in these modern times seem to have the old slavery notions in their heads that they have some legal right to control an employee's activities when said activities have no concern whatever with the terms and duties entering into the contract of employment. Because of the frequent abuses of the principle of this bill by employers generally, it was thought necessary to ask for this measure.

**A. B. 612. Anti-Japanese Bill.** Mr. Shartel's bill to eliminate the leasing clause in the Anti-Alien Land law was handled with care and caution by all who had anything to do with it; in fact it was handled so successfully that it was never reported out of the committee, which for some mysterious reason could never get a



quorum to consider the bill. The administration was opposed to any amendment to the existing law, which probably explains the attitude of the committee.

**A. B. 685, S. B. 17. Small Debtors' Courts.** Aimed to create small debtors' courts, for the settlement of small money claims. "Nothing doing." A. B. 721, on the same subject, met the same fate.

**A. B. 1357. Barber's License Bill.** To establish registration of barbers. Defeated in the Assembly. Barbers seem discouraged after many successive defeats on this bill. There can be no legitimate objection to such a measure, as it would insure necessary sanitation of barber shops.

**A. B. 660. Further Protection for Alaska Cannery Workers.** Aimed to exempt wages of Alaska cannery workers from execution to the same degree as accorded to sailors. Under present law, the wages of these men are generally attached on their homecoming to satisfy old debts, as a result of which these rather helpless workers are exposed soon again to unemployment and want. Passed both Houses but was pocketed by Governor.

**A. B. 21. Legal Redress Without Cost.** A bill providing that a poor person may obtain legal redress in court without cost if he has a good cause of action. The judge determines whether or not the poor litigant is entitled to sue, and all costs of court may be recovered from the defendant. No attempt has hitherto been made in this State to assist wage earners in recovering wages by civil suits free of charge. The proposition to establish small debtors' or industrial courts has not found many adherents up to date, though some such means is needed very much to relieve the distress caused by non-collection of wage claims.

**Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 21.** Would amend the Constitution so as to forbid all courts, except the Supreme Court, to declare laws unconstitutional, and requiring all but one judge of the latter court to concur in the decision in order to make it valid. As the Assembly defeated Assemblyman Downing's amendment on the same subject by 26 yeas to 15 nays, 54 votes being necessary to pass, it was evident that it would be useless to press the amendment at this session.

**S. B. 142. Public Defender.** Authorizes the appointment of a public defender in all the counties of the State. It would be optional for a county to appoint such officer. Passed both Houses. Pocketed by Governor.

**S. B. 189. Anti-Usury Bill.** Limited the legal interest charge to 12 per cent. per year, but permitted certain additional charges for making loans. The measure is laudable in purpose, but would be difficult to enforce, like all measures of this character. Pocketed by Governor.

**S. B. 236 and S. B. 237. Vocational Schools.** Providing State aid for vocational schools and classes and for preparation of vocational teachers. At the instance of Labor these bills were amended so as to obviate a number of objections that might be brought against these bills on behalf of organized labor. Representatives of a number of skilled trades were consulted also so as to safeguard all interests of labor. Not signed for lack of necessary finances.

**S. B. 239. Pension for State Employees.** Aimed to establish a pension system for the employees of certain State institutions. Passed both Houses but pocketed by Governor.

**S. B. 409. Bakeshop Inspection.** After this measure had been amended to make it practically impossible of enforcement, it was ordered abandoned by the organizations of bakers that had originated the bill. Singular to say, the bill kept going ahead without the slightest effort of its own parents. It passed the Senate, and was ready for passage by the Assembly before it was possible to stop it. It was finally referred back to a committee where it was kept to the end of the session.

**S. B. 434 and S. B. 435. Butchers' Bills.** Were both slaughtered in committee.

**S. B. 481. Pledging of Votes.** Aimed to repeal that section of the Penal Code forbidding the pledging of votes for or against any particular bill or the State Federation of Labor's measure. Passed the Senate but failed in the Assembly. Under the State Federation of Labor's system of pledging candidates, the above section is inapplicable. Hence the result was immaterial to labor. Nevertheless, this law should be repealed. It was enacted in 1905, when the Southern Pacific dominated the politics of the State and its presence on the statute books in 1915 is not at all complimentary to the Legislatures which succeeded the Railroad-controlled sessions.

**S. B. 527. Appeal in Cases of Habeas Corpus.** Under present law the proceeding in habeas corpus is used frequently to declare laws and ordinances unconstitutional. These proceedings are taken in the Superior Court, and if the petitioner is released on the decision of the Court that the law or ordinance is unconstitutional, then there is no appeal provided whereby such question may be examined by the higher courts. It follows that more laws and ordinances are declared uncon-

stitutional by this method than in any other way. The reason advanced by opponents why they opposed a right to appeal was that it might work a hardship in some cases, as appeal is rather a slow process. On the other hand, we do not think that the right to habeas corpus is of the importance to labor that it was in ancient times. Many States provide for appeals in cases of habeas corpus, and no complaint has been heard in that regard from any State Federation of Labor. The bill died in committee, as was to be expected when its real purport was found out.

**S. B. 941. Strengthening the Vrooman Act.** Provided that all street improvements shall be done under an eight-hour limitation. Died in committee.

**S. B. 986. Limiting Fees Charged by Employment Bureaus.** Forbids private employment agencies from charging more than certain prescribed fees. The Legislature evidently held the provisions of this law valid notwithstanding an old decision of the State Supreme Court that the Legislature has no right to prescribe what such an agent may charge for performing such service. As the Governor pocketed the bill, there is no chance to again try out such law in the courts.

**S. B. 1204. Protection of Window Cleaners.** Provided for such construction of windows that a person may clean while standing on the inside of the building. As the bill passed the Senate it was a good bill, but it was amended in the Assembly with the evident purpose of defeating its validity and effect, and it perished with many other good measures in the final jam of the session.

**Mining Bills. A. B. 358.** A bill to regulate mining operations, to prevent injury to health on account of dry method of drilling and the accumulation of noxious gases generated by explosives. It was vehemently opposed by mining employers, and was killed in committee. **A. B. 563.** Would prevent the employment of persons in hazardous employments who are ignorant of the English language or unable to understand or communicate orders given in that language. This was considered an anti-alien bill and was overwhelmingly defeated in the Assembly. **A. B. 974.** Mining inspection bill. Killed in committee owing to opposition of employers. **A. B. 622.** The collar to collar eight-hour law for mines. Also killed in committee. It seeks to permit miners to use employer's time in reaching place of the work in distant parts of the mine. In many cases now it takes over half an hour to reach the place of work after entering the mine.

## DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-LABOR BILL.

The one bill of this session purposely designed to discomfit organized labor was **S. B. 1203**, the so-called apprentice bill introduced by the notorious James C. Owen of Richmond. The bill intended to make it unlawful for any labor organization to regulate the number of apprentices in any trade, making it a misdemeanor to prevent or seek to prevent any person from becoming an apprentice. While of doubtful constitutionality, the measure was feared in certain labor quarters as designed to awaken an unreasoning prejudice against organized labor and its policies on the question. If the bill had been enacted, it would prove more disastrous to the interests of the American boy than any regulation of a labor union could possibly be. If the introducer would have accepted an amendment compelling the employer to keep an apprentice until he had time to learn the trade, there would have been no particular objection to the bill. The bill passed the Senate but was squelched in the Assembly committee.

# Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen

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## **EXPLANATORY.**

Each Senator's and Assemblyman's record on a selected list of important measures affecting Labor will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Assemblymen." Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll-calls upon which the legislators' records are based.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Assemblyman voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

## RECORDS OF SENATORS.

### ENUMERATION AND DESCRIPTION OF 20 ROLL-CALLS IN THE SENATE.

1. S. B. 20. To license detective agencies.
2. S. B. 438. Prohibiting public service corporations from discriminating against employees engaging in politics.
3. S. B. 987. To prohibit practice of paying off employees in scrip or merchandise orders.
4. S. B. 1203. Owens' Apprentice Bill. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
5. S. B. 142. Public defender bill.
6. A. B. 547. Bill to use convict labor on State highways. On this measure the "ayes" are bad votes and the "noes" good votes. First passage.
7. S. C. A. 2. Extending term of superior court judges. "Ayes" are bad votes and "noes" are good votes.
8. A. B. 547. Convict labor on State highways. Second passage of bill.
9. S. B. 510. Workmen's compensation act. Amendment to reduce the waiting period from two weeks to one week.
10. S. B. 510. Amendment relating to choice of doctor.
11. S. B. 857. A. F. of L. Anti-Injunction Bill. Vote on Senator Benedict's amendment intended to destroy the virtue of the measure. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
12. S. C. A. 1. Constitutional amendment to have all judges appointive. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
13. A. B. 487. Semi-monthly pay-day bill. Vote on Senator Campbell's amendment to restrict act to public service corporations. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
14. A. B. 487. Semi-monthly pay-day bill. Amendment by Senator Campbell to exempt employees engaged in producing oil. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
15. A. B. 59. Bill to remove property qualification of jurors. First passage.
16. A. B. 59. Same bill as preceding roll call. Second passage.
17. A. B. 58. Listing of jurors, names to be taken from Great Register.
18. A. B. 487. Semi-monthly pay-day bill. Final passage.
19. S. C. A. 36. Constitutional amendment to re-establish the poll tax.
20. A. B. 521. Bill to abolish chain-gangs.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF  
TIMES ABSENT.**

- ANDERSON, JOHN N. (Rep.), Imperial, Orange, Riverside.  
 7 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 6.
- BALLARD, JOHN W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 2 Good Votes: 1, 5.  
 18 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- BEBAN, D. J. (Prog.), San Francisco.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 6, 14, 20.
- BENEDICT, STANLEY H. (Prog.-Dem.-Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 7 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14.  
 9 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 1, 15, 18, 20.
- BENSON, FRANK H. (Rep.), Santa Clara.  
 12 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 7 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 20.
- BIRDSALL, E. S. (Rep.), Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado.  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18.  
 6 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 8, 11, 19, 20.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 2, 13, 16, 17.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 4 Good Votes: 1, 13, 17, 18.  
 14 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 2, 5.
- BROWN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 11 Good Votes: 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18.  
 5 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 8, 11, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 2, 6, 15, 20.
- BUTLER, EDWIN M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 13 Good Votes: 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 6 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 2.
- CAMPBELL, A. E. (Dem.), Monterey, San Luis Obispo.  
 4 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 17.  
 13 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 8, 18, 20.
- CARR, WILLIAM J. (Prog.), Los Angeles.  
 9 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 5, 13.
- CHANDLER, W. F. (Prog.-Rep.), Fresno.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 7, 13, 14, 18.  
 9 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 2, 5, 8, 17, 20.
- COGSWELL, PRESCOTT F. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 13, 14.  
 13 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 17, 18.
- COHN, P. C. (Dem.), Sacramento.  
 11 Good Votes: 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 6 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 7, 12, 19, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 1, 6, 10.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 6, 20.
- DUNCAN, W. E. Jr. (Dem.-Prog.-Soc.), Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo.  
 15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19.  
 4 Bad Votes: 3, 6, 8, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 17.

- FINN, THOMAS F. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 5, 6, 13.
- FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.-Prog.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 2, 20.
- FLINT, WILLIAM R. (Rep.), San Mateo, San Benito, Santa Cruz.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 18.  
 10 Bad Votes: 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 5, 6, 14.
- GERDES, FRED C. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 10 Good Votes: 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20.  
 4 Bad Votes: 1, 7, 16, 19.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14.
- HANS, GEO. J. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 8, 11, 15, 18.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 14 roll calls: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20.
- IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Kings, Tulare, Kern.  
 5 Good Votes: 7, 10, 11, 12, 18.  
 11 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 1, 2, 13, 17.
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.-Pb.), Santa Clara.  
 10 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 3.
- KEHOE, WM. (Rep.), Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama.  
 9 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 5.
- KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.-Prog.), San Bernardino, Inyo.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 7 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 3, 8.
- LUCE, EDGAR A. (Prog.-Dem.), San Diego.  
 16 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 2 Bad Votes: 1, 19.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 6, 20.
- LYON, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 15 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 2 Bad Votes: 7, 19.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 1, 6, 20.
- MADDUX, L. J. (Dem.), Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras.  
 2 Good Votes: 5, 18.  
 16 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 1, 2.
- MOTT, D. W. (Rep.), Ventura.  
 2 Good Votes: 5, 12.  
 17 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 1.
- OWENS, JAMES C. (Dem.), Contra Costa, Marin.  
 2 Good Votes: 1, 9.  
 16 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 18, 20.
- PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.-Rep.-Pb.), Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake.  
 3 Good Votes: 1, 12, 18.  
 17 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Solano, Napa.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 16.  
 6 Bad Votes: 7, 8, 9, 12, 19, 20.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 2, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18.

SCOTT, WILLIAM S. (Prog.-Rep.), San Francisco.

17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

1 Bad vote: 7.

Absent 2 roll calls: 6, 13.

SHEARER, WILLIAM B. (Dem.), Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Lassen.

3 Good Votes: 1, 5, 12.

16 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.

Absent 1 roll call: 17.

SLATER, HERBERT W. (Dem.-Prog.-Soc.), Sonoma.

12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

8 Bad Votes: 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 19, 20.

Voted on every roll call.

STROBRIDGE, EDW. K. (Rep.), Alameda.

4 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 18.

9 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19.

Absent 7 roll calls: 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20.

STUCKENBRUCK, J. W. (Dem.), San Joaquin, Amador.

6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 18.

13 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20.

Absent 1 roll call: 17.

THOMPSON, NEWTON W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

7 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14.

11 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20.

Absent 2 roll calls: 16, 18.

TYRRELL, EDWARD J. (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.

12 Good Votes: 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.

3 Bad Votes: 8, 10, 20.

Absent 5 roll calls: 2, 3, 6, 12, 15.

WOLFE, EDWARD I. (Elected under recall provisions), San Francisco.

18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

1 Bad Vote: 7.

Absent 1 roll call: 12.

## COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS.

Based upon 20 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
1. WOLFE, EDWARD I.....	*	18	1	1
2. CROWLEY, JOHN JOS.....	P.-D.	17	1	2
3. SCOTT, WM. S.....	P.-R.	17	1	2
4. FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J.	P.-R.	17	1	2
5. BEBAN, D. J.....	P.	16	1	3
6. LUCE, EDGAR A.....	P.-D.	16	2	2
7. FINN, THOMAS F.....	R.	15	1	4
8. LYON, HENRY H.....	R.	15	2	3
9. DUNCAN, W. E. Jr.....	D.-P.-S.	15	4	1
10. BUTLER, EDWIN M.....	R.	13	6	1
11. TYRRELL, EDWARD J.....	P.-R.	12	3	5
12. BENSON, FRANK H.....	R.	12	7	1
13. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	D.-P.-S.	12	8	0
14. BROWN, WM. E.....	R.	11	5	4
15. COHN, P. C.....	D.	11	6	3
16. KING, LYMAN M.....	R.-P.	11	7	2
17. GERDES, FRED C.....	R.	10	4	6
18. BIRDSALL, E. S.....	R.	10	6	4
19. JONES, HERBERT C.....	P.-R.-D.-Pb.	10	9	1
20. CARR, WM. J.....	P.	9	9	2
21. KEHOE, WM. ....	R.	9	10	1
22. RUSH, BENJ. F.....	R.	7	6	7
23. BENEDICT, STANLEY H....	P.-D.-R.	7	9	4
24. FLINT, WM. R.....	R.	7	10	3
25. THOMPSON, NEWTON W...	R.	7	11	2
26. ANDERSON, JOHN N.....	R.	7	12	1
27. CHANDLER, W. F.....	P.-R.	6	9	5
28. STUCKENBRUCK, J. W.....	D.	6	13	1
29. HANS, GEO. J.....	R.	5	1	14
30. IRWIN, J. L. C.....	D.	5	11	4
31. COGSWELL, PRESCOTT F..	R.	5	13	2
32. STROBRIDGE, EDW. K.....	R.	4	9	7
33. CAMPBELL, A. E.....	D.	4	13	3
34. BREED, A. H.....	R.	4	14	2
35. SHEARER, WM. B.....	D.	3	16	1
36. PURKITT, CLAUDE F.....	D.-R.-Pb.	3	17	0
37. MADDUX, L. J.....	D.	2	16	2
38. OWENS, JAMES C.....	D.	2	16	2
39. MOTT, D. W.....	R.	2	17	1
40. BALLARD, JOHN W.....	R.	2	18	0

\* Nominated by petition at recall election.



## **RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.**

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### **ENUMERATION AND DESCRIPTION OF 21 SELECTED "ROLL-CALLS" IN THE ASSEMBLY.**

1. A. B. 64. Anti-Spotter bill. Final passage.
2. A. B. 14. Cement Container bill. Refused passage.
3. A. B. 58. Listing of jurors. One of the bills removing property qualification. Final passage.
4. A. B. 59. Bill to remove property qualification of jurors. Final passage.
5. A. B. 14. Cement Container bill. Refused reconsideration.
6. A. B. 547. Bill to use convict labor on State highways. Final passage. On this measure, the "ayes" are bad votes and the "noes" are good votes.
7. A. B. 487. Semi-Monthly Pay-Day bill. Final passage.
8. A. B. 108. Bill establishing \$3 minimum wage on State contract work. Final passage.
9. S. B. 481. Bill to repeal penal code section relating to pledging candidates. Refused passage.
10. S. B. 481. Reconsideration refused.
11. A. B. 144. To abolish capital punishment.
12. S. C. A. 2. Extending term of Superior Court judges. Adoption of minority report favoring inclusion of incumbent judges. The "ayes" are bad votes and the "noes" are good votes.
13. S. C. A. 2. Term of Superior Judges. Refused adoption. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
14. S. B. 142. Bill to establish office of public defender.
15. A. B. 144. To abolish capital punishment. Refused passage second time.
16. A. B. 927. Bill to amend Full Crew law. Final passage.
17. S. C. A. 2. Lengthening term of judges. Final passage. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
18. A. B. 563. Common language among employees in certain hazardous employments. Refused passage.
19. A. B. 521. Bill to abolish chain gangs.
20. A. C. A. 20. Home Rule in Taxation. (This measure required a two-thirds majority.)
21. S. B. 1203. Owens Apprentice bill. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH ASSEMBLYMAN AND NUMBER  
OF TIMES ABSENT.**

- ANDERSON, FRANK W. (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21.  
 9 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- ARNERICH, PAUL J. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21.  
 6 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 5, 6, 17, 18.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 4, 7, 9, 10, 16.
- ASHLEY, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Joaquin.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 7, 11, 15, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 21.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 4, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20.
- AVEY, WM. A. (Prog.-Dem.), Riverside.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 6, 10, 17, 18.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 9, 13, 14, 20, 21.
- BARTLETT, ALFRED L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 10 Good Votes: 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 7.
- BECK, GEORGE (Dem.), Alameda.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, 19.  
 10 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 8, 9, 10, 16, 20.
- BENTON, RICHMOND P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21.  
 8 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 19.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 18.
- BOUDE, KNOX (Rep.-Prog.-Soc.), Sonoma.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 9, 10, 11, 15, 17.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- BOYCE, A. E. (Rep.-Dem.), Monterey, San Benito.  
 3 Good Votes: 8, 16, 19.  
 4 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 10.  
 Absent 14 roll calls: 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21.
- BROWN, HENRY WARD (Rep.), San Mateo.  
 14 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21.  
 4 Bad Votes: 6, 9, 10, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 2, 18, 19.
- BROWNE, MAURICE B. (Dem.-Rep.), Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne.  
 15 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 9.
- BRUCK, BISMARCK (Rep.-Dem.), Lake, Napa.  
 3 Good Votes: 1, 3, 19.  
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 7, 8, 14, 16, 18, 21.
- BURKE, JOE C. (Rep.), Orange.  
 7 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14.  
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 7, 16, 21.
- BYRNES, JAMES J. (Dem.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 4, 9, 18.
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20.  
 4 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17, 18.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 8, 9, 11, 15, 21.

- CARY, L. B. (Prog.-Rep.), Fresno.  
 5 Good Votes: 4, 12, 13, 17, 19.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 8, 9, 20.
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: 3, 11, 15, 16, 17.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 14, 18, 20, 21.
- CHENOWITH, WALTER W. (Rep.-Dem.), Sacramento.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 16, 19.  
 7 Bad Votes: 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 9 roll calls: 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21.
- COLLINS, W. M. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21.
- CONARD, GRANT (Rep.), San Diego.  
 5 Good Votes: 3, 4, 11, 15, 21.  
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19.
- DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Prog.-Rep.), Stanislaus.  
 8 Good Votes: 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, 20.  
 7 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 16, 19.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21.
- DOWNING, GEO. W. (Soc.), Los Angeles.  
 21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Bad Votes: None.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- EDWARDS, LAWRENCE, (Dem.), San Joaquin.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 2, 7, 11, 13, 15.  
 2 Bad Votes: 6, 18.  
 Absent on 13 roll calls: 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.
- EDWARDS, ROGER G. (Rep.), Ventura.  
 4 Good Votes: 3, 8, 13, 14.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: 1, 4, 7, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19.
- ELLIS, EDWARD S. (Dem.-Rep.), Madera, Merced.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 6 Bad Votes: 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 8, 9, 13, 21.
- ENCELL, HARRY A. (Prog.), Alameda.  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 20, 21.
- FERGUSON, DANIEL (Prog.-Dem), Alameda.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- FISH, HOWARD J. (Prog.), Los Angeles.  
 6 Good Votes: 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17.  
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 8, 20, 21.
- GEBHART, LEE (Prog.), Sacramento.  
 14 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 5 Bad Votes: 6, 11, 12, 15, 17.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 8, 21.
- GELDER, GEORGE (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 20, 21.  
 4 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 15, 17.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 3, 4, 10, 13, 18, 19.
- GODSIL, CHAS. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 9, 21.

- HARRIS, W. W. (Soc.-Prog.-Rep.-Dem.-Pb.), Kern.  
18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
1 Bad Vote: 12.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 4, 8.
- HAWSON, HENRY (Dem.), Fresno.  
8 Good Votes: 3, 4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21.  
Absent 1 roll call: 8.
- HAYES, D. R. (Rep.), Santa Clara.  
15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21.  
5 Bad Votes: 11, 14, 15, 17, 20.  
Absent 1 roll call: 9.
- HAYES, J. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 19, 21.  
6 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20.  
Absent 3 roll calls: 3, 4, 18.
- JOHNSON, GEO. H. (Rep.-Dem.), San Bernardino.  
4 Good Votes: 1, 7, 8, 14.  
8 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
Absent 9 roll calls: 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.
- JUDSON, FRED E. (Prog.), San Diego.  
13 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19.  
4 Bad Votes: 6, 11, 15, 20.  
Absent 4 roll calls: 9, 16, 18, 21.
- KENNEDY, WM. P. (Prog.-Rep.), San Francisco.  
17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
Absent 1 roll call: 8.
- KERR, ROBERT I. (Dem.), Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado.  
5 Good Votes: 3, 11, 14, 15, 19.  
12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21.  
Absent 4 roll calls: 4, 6, 8, 16.
- KRAMER, IRA E. (Prog.-Rep.), Santa Barbara.  
16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
3 Bad Votes: 6, 17, 18.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 9, 21.
- LONG, W. A. (Rep.), Kings.  
6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 12, 13, 16, 19.  
12 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21.  
Absent 3 roll calls: 7, 9, 14.
- LOSTUTTER, L. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
7 Good Votes: 3, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.  
10 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 19, 21.  
Absent 4 roll calls: 7, 8, 14, 20.
- LYON, CHAS. W. (Rep.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
8 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 20, 21.  
10 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19.  
Absent 3 roll calls: 8, 9, 18.
- McCRAV, C. C. (Rep.), Shasta, Trinity.  
8 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17.  
11 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 8, 16.
- McDONALD, J. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
Voted on every roll call.
- McDONALD, W. A. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 14, 21.
- McKNIGHT, JAMES S. (Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
4 Good Votes: 1, 12, 13, 21.  
11 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17.  
Absent 6 roll calls: 7, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.

McPHERSON, H. E. (Rep.-Prog.), Santa Cruz.

8 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 20.

7 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17.

Absent 6 roll calls: 8, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21.

MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), Marin.

8 Good Votes: 1, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20.

12 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18.

Absent 1 roll call: 21.

MARRON, JOS. E. (Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.

5 Good Votes: 1, 2, 7, 8, 20.

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 16 roll calls: 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21.

MEEK, B. B. (Dem.), Butte.

6 Good Votes: 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15.

8 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 17, 19, 20.

Absent 7 roll calls: 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21.

MOUSER, FRANK H. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.

16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20.

2 Bad Votes: 17, 19.

Absent 3 roll calls: 8, 12, 21.

PETTIS, J. E. (Rep.), Mendocino.

4 Good Votes: 12, 13, 14, 19.

13 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Absent 4 roll calls: 9, 10, 20, 21.

PHELPS, JOHN S. (Prog.-Pb.-Dem.), San Bernardino.

11 Good Votes: 1, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21.

9 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18, 19.

Absent 1 roll call: 9.

PHILLIPS, PETER C. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 21.

6 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Absent 3 roll calls: 7, 9, 18.

PRENDERGAST, N. J. (Prog.), San Francisco.

11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20.

3 Bad Votes: 6, 12, 13.

Absent 7 roll calls: 5, 7, 9, 17, 18, 19, 21.

QUINN, JOHN F. (Dem.-Rep.), Humboldt.

5 Good Votes: 1, 12, 14, 17, 19.

10 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20.

Absent 6 roll calls: 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 21.

REAM, H. B. (Dem.), Del Norte, Siskiyou.

7 Good Votes: 1, 3, 7, 8, 14, 16, 19.

8 Bad Votes: 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18.

Absent 6 roll calls: 2, 9, 10, 12, 20, 21.

RIDGON, E. S. (Dem.-Rep.-Pb.), San Luis Obispo.

7 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 14, 16, 19.

10 Bad Votes: 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21.

Absent 4 roll calls: 4, 8, 9, 20.

RODGERS, FRANK N. (Rep.), San Francisco.

6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16.

6 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 11, 12, 15, 18.

Absent 9 roll calls: 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21.

ROMINGER, JOS. A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

8 Good Votes: 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20.

9 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19.

Absent 4 roll calls: 7, 8, 14, 21.

RYAN, JAMES J. (Rep.-Prog.), San Francisco.

17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21.

3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.

Absent 1 roll call: 18.

SALISBURY, GEORGE W. (Dem.), Sonoma.

12 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21.

4 Bad Votes: 11, 13, 15, 17.

Absent 5 roll calls: 1, 7, 9, 12, 18.

- SATTERWHITE, WM. T. (Prog.), Alameda.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 8, 21.  
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 14, 16, 19, 20.
- SCHMITT, MILTON L. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 5 Good Votes: 6, 8, 11, 15, 16.  
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 3, 4, 7, 9, 14.
- SCOTT, CHAS. E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 12, 13, 14, 16.  
 8 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: 7, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21.
- SCOTT, FRED C. (Prop.-Dem.), Tulare.  
 12 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 12, 17, 18.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 7, 10, 13, 16.
- SCOTT, L. D. (Rep.), Fresno.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.  
 9 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 9.
- SHARKEY, WM. R. (Prog.-Rep.), Contra Costa.  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 11, 15.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 3, 4, 9, 17, 18, 21.
- SHARTEL, A. F. (Rep.-Prog.), Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 6, 11, 15.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 21.
- SISSON, ELMER L. (Dem.-Rep.-Prog.-Pb.), Colusa, Glenn, Tehama.  
 14 Good Votes: 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 6, 9, 17, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 3, 13.
- SPENGLER, LEWIS A. (Soc.), Los Angeles.  
 20 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Bad Votes: None.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 8.
- TABLER, L. N. (Dem.), Sutter, Yolo, Yuba.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 3, 13, 14, 20.  
 9 Bad Votes: 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 2, 6, 7, 8, 16, 19, 21.
- WIDENMANN, H. J. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), Solano.  
 2 Good Votes: 7, 16.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 10 roll calls: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21.
- WILLS, ROBERT E. (Dem.), Imperial.  
 9 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21.  
 7 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 17.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 8, 13, 14, 16, 18.
- WISHARD, HARRY A. (Prog.), Los Angeles.  
 13 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, 20.  
 5 Bad Votes: 9, 11, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 14, 16, 21.
- WRIGHT, HENRY W. (Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
 4 Good Votes: 4, 12, 13, 17.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 19, 21.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 3, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 20.
- WRIGHT, T. M. (Prog.-Rep.-Pb.), Santa Clara.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 6, 10, 14, 17, 20.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 9, 13, 16, 18.
- YOUNG, C. C. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), Alameda.  
 9 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 21.  
 6 Bad Votes: 2, 6, 9, 13, 17, 20.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 5, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19.

**COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.\*****Based upon 21 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.**

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
1. DOWNING, GEO. W.....	S.	21	0	0
2. SPENGLER, LEWIS A.....	S.	20	0	1
3. HARRIS, W. W.....	S.-P.-R.-D.-Pb.	18	1	2
4. McDONALD, J. J.....	R.	18	3	0
5. KENNEDY, WM. P.....	P.-R.	17	3	1
6. RYAN, JAMES J.....	R.-P.	17	3	1
7. MOUSER, FRANK H.....	R.-P.-D.	16	2	3
8. GODSIL, CHAS. W.....	R.	16	3	2
9. KRAMER, IRA E.....	P.-R.	16	3	2
10. McDONALD, W. A.....	P.-R.-D.	16	3	2
11. BOUDE, KNOX.....	R.-P.-S.	16	5	0
12. FERGUSON, DANIEL.....	P.-D.	16	5	0
13. BROWNE, MAURICE B.....	D.-R.	15	5	1
14. HAYES, D. R.....	R.	15	5	1
15. BROWN, HENRY WARD....	R.	14	4	3
16. GEBHART, LEE.....	P.	14	5	2
17. SISSON, ELMER L.....	D.-R.-P.-Pb.	14	5	2
18. JUDSON, FRED E.....	P.	13	4	4
19. WISHARD, HARRY A.....	P.	13	5	3
20. COLLINS, W. M.....	P.-R.-D.	12	3	6
21. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	P.-R.-D.	12	4	5
22. SALISBURY, GEO. W.....	D.	12	4	5
23. BYRNES, JAMES J.....	D.	12	5	4
24. SCOTT, FRED C.....	P.-D.	12	5	4
25. WRIGHT, T. M.....	P.-R.-Pb.	12	5	4
26. HAYES, J. J.....	R.	12	6	3
27. PHILLIPS, PETER C.....	R.	12	6	3
28. BENTON, RICHMOND P....	P.	12	8	1
29. ANDERSON, FRANK W.....	P.-R.	12	9	0
30. PRENDERGAST, N. J.....	P.	11	3	7
31. SHARTEL, A. F.....	R.-P.	11	3	7
32. GELDER, GEO.....	P.-R.	11	4	6
33. AVEY, WM. A.....	P.-D.	11	5	5
34. ELLIS, EDWARD S.....	D.-R.	11	6	4
35. PHELPS, JOHN S.....	P.-Pb.-D.	11	9	1
36. SCOTT, L. D.....	R.	11	9	1
37. SHARKEY, WM. R.....	P.-R.	10	5	6

\* No record was kept of Mr. F. M. Rutherford, because he was on the sick-bed throughout the session until death overtook him.

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
38. ARNERICH, PAUL J.....	R.	10	6	5
39. ENCELL, HARRY A.....	P.	10	9	2
40. BARTLETT, ALFRED L.....	R.	10	10	1
41. YOUNG, C. C.....	P.-R.-D.	9	6	6
42. WILLS, ROBERT E.....	D.	9	7	5
43. DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	P.-R.	8	7	6
44. McPHERSON, H. E.....	R.-P.	8	7	6
45. ROMINGER, JOS. A.....	R.	8	9	4
46. LYON, CHAS. W.....	R.-D.	8	10	3
47. McCRAY, C. C.....	R.	8	11	2
48. MANNING, J. E.....	R.	8	12	1
49. HAWSON, HENRY.....	D.	8	12	1
50. REAM, H. B.....	D.	7	8	6
51. LOSTUTTER, L. L.....	R.	7	10	4
52. RIDGON, E. S.....	D.-R.-Pb.	7	10	4
53. BURKE, JOE C.....	R.	7	11	3
54. EDWARDS, LAWRENCE.....	D.	6	2	13
55. RODGERS, FRANK N.....	R.	6	6	9
56. MEEK, B. B.....	D.	6	8	7
57. ASHLEY, GEO. W.....	R.	6	9	6
58. BECK, GEORGE.....	D.	6	10	5
59. FISH, HOWARD J.....	P.	6	11	4
60. LONG, W. A.....	R.	6	12	3
61. MARRON, JOS. E.....	P.-D.	5	0	16
62. CHENOWITH, WALTER W..	R.-D.	5	7	9
63. SCOTT, CHAS. E.....	R.	5	8	8
64. CONARD, GRANT.....	R.	5	9	7
65. TABLER, L. N.....	D.	5	9	7
66. QUINN, JOHN F.....	D.-R.	5	10	6
67. SATTERWHITE, WM. T.....	P.	5	12	4
68. SCHMITT, MILTON L.....	R.	5	11	5
69. CARY, L. B.....	P.-R.	5	12	4
70. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A....	R.	5	12	4
71. KERR, ROBERT I.....	D.	5	12	4
72. JOHNSON, GEO. H.....	R.-D.	4	7	10
73. EDWARDS, ROGER G.....	R.	4	9	8
74. WRIGHT, HENRY W.....	P.-D.	4	10	7
75. McKNIGHT, JAMES S.....	P.-D.	4	11	6
76. PETTIS, J. E.....	R.	4	13	4
77. BOYCE, A. E.....	R.-D.	3	4	14
78. BRUCK, BISMARCK.....	R.-D.	3	12	6
79. WIDENMANN, H. J.....	P.-R.-D.	2	9	10



**POPULAR VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REFER-  
ENDUM MEASURES. SPECIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 26, 1915.**

Total vote polled 256,567. Total registration 1,219,345. Percentage voted 22.

		For	Against
No. 1.	*Direct Primary (Non-Partisan) Law.....	112,681	156,967
2.	Form of Ballot Law.....	106,377	151,067
3.	**Term of Superior Judges.....	47,229	213,067
4.	Term of Judges Filling Vacancies.....	124,610	125,124
5.	Rural Credits .....	124,247	132,320
6.	Deposit of Public Moneys .....	92,981	151,845
7.	**Restriction of Initiative and Referendum.....	121,210	127,160
8.	Condemnation for Public Purposes.....	92,048	155,786
9.	***Taxation .....	42,158	205,597
10.	Exempting Property from Taxation.....	94,460	168,171
11.	County Charters .....	85,571	152,697

\*No. 1 was endorsed by the State Federation of Labor Convention.

\*\*Nos. 3 and 7 were opposed by the State Federation of Labor Convention.

\*\*\*No. 9 was endorsed by the State Federation of Labor Convention.

All support was withdrawn, however, when the Attorney General rendered an opinion holding that taxation laws enacted under this Amendment would not be subject to the Referendum.

