

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**OF THE**  
**CALIFORNIA**  
**STATE FEDERATION**  
**OF LABOR**

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**HELD AT**  
**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**  
**OCTOBER 7 TO 11**  
**1918**



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# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

## PRESIDENT:

DANIEL C. MURPHY.....325 Richland Avenue, San Francisco

## VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

JACOB BECKEL.....3124 Newton Avenue, San Diego

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

E. L. BRUCK.....1309½ Santee Street, Los Angeles  
A. W. McKENNA.....613 Beacon Street, San Pedro

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

J. C. HARTER.....Box 735, Bakersfield

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

GEORGE A. DEAN.....216 E. Market Street, Stockton

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

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

### District No. 6—(Alameda County)

E. H. HART.....890 Thirty-first Street, Oakland

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

FRED W. HECKMAN.....560 Ninth Street, Richmond

### District No. 8—(Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano)

MARGARET A. MALONE.....Napa

### District No. 9—(San Francisco)

A. J. ROGERS.....177 Capp Street, San Francisco  
ROE H. BAKER.....112 Valencia Street, San Francisco  
JAMES E. HOPKINS.....59 Tingley Street, San Francisco

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

WM. J. McQUILLAN.....2759 Fifth Avenue, Sacramento

### District No. 11—(Humboldt County)

WILLIAM P. WHITLOCK.....1611 A Street, Eureka  
District No. 12—(Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne)  
JAMES GIAMBRUNO.....Box 132, Jackson

## SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.....San Francisco  
Underwood Building, 525 Market Street

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1	Typographical No. 21 delegation, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	18
2	Henry Hagelstein, Machinists No. 68, and Selig Schulberg, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	36
3	Eugene C. Wilson, Machinists No. 252, Vallejo	Resolution	Referred to Special Com.	41
4	Selig Schulberg, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Resolution	Referred to Special Com.	42
5	Eugene C. Wilson, Machinists No. 252, Vallejo	Resolution	Referred to Special Com.	44
6	Wm. P. Whitlock, Labor Council, Eureka	Legislation	Adopted	21
7	Tobacco Workers' International Union	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	26
8	Frank Johnson, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	21
9	Wm. P. Whitlock, Labor Council, Eureka	Grievance	Referred to Ex. Council	51
10	Oscar Tottleben, Elevator Operators & Starters No. 775, Los Angeles	Legislation	Rejected	33
11	C. A. Eldred, Electrical Workers No. 465, and E. B. Tully, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego	Grievance	Referred to Ex. Council	51
12	Geo. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Resolution	Referred to Ex. Council	19

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13	W. E. Kent, Labor Council, San Pedro	Resolution	Referred to Ex. Council	41
14	W. E. Kent, Labor Council, San Pedro	Resolution	Referred to Special Com.	44
15	Wm. P. Whitlock, Labor Council, Eureka	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	22
16	Geo. A. Dean, Labor Council, Stockton	Re-ref. to Resolution		& 23
17	Dan Regan, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	37
18	Thos. Kehoe, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	25
19	J. H. Galleher, Post Office Clerks No. 2, and Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	33
20	J. H. Galleher, Post Office Clerks No. 2, and Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	34
21	J. H. Galleher, Post Office Clerks No. 2, and Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	34
22	H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, and Thos. J. Blight, Warehouse & Cereal Workers No. 15877, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	50
23	Alex Morrison, Steam & Operating Engineers No. 72, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	48
24	Daniel F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Legislation	Withdrawn	34
25	Daniel F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	37
26	Musicians No. 6, delegation, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	24
27	W. E. Kent, Labor Council, San Pedro	Grievance	Adopted	51
28	W. E. Kent, Labor Council, San Pedro	Resolution	Adopted	24
29	W. E. Kent, Labor Council, San Pedro	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	38
30	Carl A. Heijne, Shipyard Riggers No. 28-A-17, San Pedro	Resolution	Referred to Special Com.	45
31	P. K. Mohr, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles	Resolution	Adopted	25
32	Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	39
33	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	46
34	E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland	Legislation	Adopted	48
35	T. J. Vitaich, Teamsters No. 22, Stockton	Constitution	Rejected	47
36	B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers No. 28, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	40
37	J. B. Bowen, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles	Resolution	Referred to Special Com.	45
38	J. P. Duffy, Bricklayers No. 7, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Filed	39
39	Phil Hogan, Federated Trades & Labor Council, San Diego	Legislation	Adopted	47
40	Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Grievance	Rejected	52
41	Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	39
42	Selig Schulberg, Walters No. 30, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	40
43	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	38
44	Walter Barnes, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego	Resolution	Adopted	41
45	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Withdrawn	32
46	J. C. Harter, Labor Council, Bakersfield	Legislation	Adopted	50
		Resolution	Adopted	46

# A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

## OF THE

# CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

The California State Federation of Labor, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, was organized at Pioneer Hall in San Francisco, on January 7-8-9, 1901. There were present delegates representing organizations in Oakland, Los Angeles, San Mateo, San Rafael, Vallejo, San Jose, Sacramento, and San Francisco. The sentiment of the delegates assembled was expressed in the preamble of the Declaration of Purposes, which reads as follows:

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

The total number of bodies represented in the first convention was sixty-one unions and five central councils. The total number of delegates was 163, representing approximately 10,000 members. The first convention lost no time in getting down to business and endorsing various measures presented by delegates. Arrangements were also made to have a Legislative Committee attend the session of the Legislature with a view of having certain very necessary labor bills enacted into law. The Executive Council was instructed to prepare a bill providing for Direct Legislation, through the Initiative and Referendum, and to have same submitted to the Legislature for enactment. Thus, it will be seen, that organized labor initiated and worked for Direct Legislation fully ten years before the people of California were given the opportunity to vote upon these measures. C. D. Rogers of Oakland was the first President, and Guy Lathrop of San Francisco the first Secretary of the State Federation.

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

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 winced 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. President Sullivan and Secretary Scharrenberg 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. Practically all the incumbent officers 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 6000 since the previous convention. The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen Vice-Presidents. D. P. Hagerty of San Francisco was elected President, vice D. D. Sullivan, retired.

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. During the year the iniquitous Poll Tax had been abolished through initiative petitions circulated by the Federation. This was the Federation's first effort to wipe out an objectionable law by direct legislation. Fraternal delegates direct from Japan were for the first time seated in

the convention. The President and Secretary and practically all the other incumbent officers were re-elected.

The seventeenth annual convention was held at Eureka. During the year there had been more than the usual number of strikes. The culinary workers of San Francisco made an unsuccessful struggle for the eight-hour day. The longshoremen had been on strike all along the Pacific Coast. A union-busting "law and order" committee had been formed in San Francisco. Several trade-unionists had been indicted for alleged participation in San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage. As a result the time of this convention was well taken up with many weighty subjects. Daniel C. Murphy was elected President.

The convention city for 1917 was Sacramento. This was the first convention of the Federation with the country at war. Another feature of this gathering was the seating of fraternal delegates from the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, also from the Pacific Co-operative League. After listening to addresses from these fraternal delegates the convention formally approved the formation of an alliance with the Farmers and the Co-operators. All the incumbent officers present at the convention were re-elected.

The nineteenth annual convention was held in Eagles' Hall, San Diego. A full review of all business transacted at this convention, as well as the reports and names of officers serving during the current term, will be found in this booklet.

Bakersfield will have the 1919 convention.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence only nineteen 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.

## **Federation Urges Political Action**

The California State Federation of Labor urges thorough organization of wage earners for political action, to secure the rights of labor as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, separate and apart from regular unions.—Section 1, Article XV, Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

# LABOR PAPERS

## IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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The Citizen, Box 135, Los Angeles

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

The Labor Leader, San Diego

Labor News, Eureka

Labor News, Fresno

The International Oil Worker, Bakersfield

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco

The Seamen's Journal, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay  
Street, San Francisco

Stockton Labor Review, Stockton

The Tribune, Labor Temple, Sacramento

Tri-City Labor Review, Labor Temple, Oakland

The Union, 173 W. Santa Clara Street, San Jose

Union Labor Record, 370 Blake Block, 1121 Wash-  
ington Street, Oakland

Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield



# PROCEEDINGS

## FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

### Monday, October 7—Morning Session.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order in the Eagles Hall, San Diego, at 10:15 a. m. by Walter Barnes, President of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

Brother Barnes introduced Mayor L. J. Wilde, of San Diego, who welcomed the delegates and visitors to this fair southern city, and after a felicitous and friendly speech presented those present with the keys to the city. His remarks were very appropriately closed by an invitation to all present to rise and with bowed heads offer up a silent prayer for our President and to the boys "over there."

Rev. E. H. Crabtree, pastor of the Central Christian Church of San Diego, was introduced and delivered the invocation.

Brother Barnes then introduced President Daniel C. Murphy of the California State Federation of Labor, who gave a brief résumé of the aims and objects of the Federation, especially at this time of National stress. In closing his remarks President Murphy requested the adoption of the following telegram to be sent by the convention to Hon. Woodrow Wilson:

October 7, 1918.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,  
Washington, D. C.

We, the delegates attending the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, representing the organized workers of California, heartily congratulate the Army, Navy and Air Forces on their magnificent devotion and courage. We are confident that the bravery shown and the suffering endured by all concerned will in the near future secure a lasting and triumphant peace for the peoples of the world.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Daniel C. Murphy, President.  
Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary.

A motion was unanimously carried that the telegram be sent.

The chair announced the following appointments of officers for the convention:

Assistant Secretary—David L. Beatty, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George E. Bevan, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Jacob Beckel, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Chairman Tully of the Credentials Committee submitted its report as follows:

San Diego, Cal., October 7, 1918.

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials submitted to date and find the delegates listed below entitled to seats in this convention. We therefore recommend that they be seated with the number of votes apportioned to each, in accordance with Section 6, Article 1, of the Constitution:

### BAKERSFIELD—

Kern County Labor Council, (2):  
J. C. Harter, 2.  
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 469,  
(60):  
S. Friedley, 60.  
Typographical No. 439, (51):  
Witten W. Harris, 51.

### BREA—

Oil Workers No. 15731, (165):  
Charles C. Kinsler, 165.

### COALINGA—

Oil Workers No. 15525, (1333):  
Walter J. Yarrow, 1333.

### EUREKA—

Federated Trades and Labor Council,  
(2):  
William P. Whitlock, 2.

### FELLOWS—

Oil Workers No. 15612, (353):  
B. K. Badger, 353.



**FRESNO—**

Bakers No. 43, (65):  
 Paul Rothe, 65.  
 Barbers No. 333, (73):  
 L. Keller, 73.  
 Bartenders No. 566, (105):  
 Patrick Leroy Grace, 105.  
 Labor Council, (2):  
 Joe O'Dea, 2.  
 Laundry Workers No. 86, (57):  
 A. C. Bradeley, 57.

**LONG BEACH—**

Barbers No. 622, (32):  
 D. L. Boyer, 32.  
 Bollermakers No. 285, (1772):  
 G. E. Franklin, 296.  
 R. F. DeVere, 296.  
 C. C. Cadd, 295.  
 A. W. McKenna, 295.  
 Wm. P. Bowser, 295.  
 Wm. Beeson, 295.

**LOS ANGELES—**

Bartenders No. 284, (397):  
 A. B. Hassel, 397.  
 Bricklayers No. 2, (45):  
 James W. Collins, 45.  
 Central Labor Council, (2):  
 Chas. L. Meyers, 1.  
 Seth R. Brown, 1.  
 Elevator Operators No. 775, (65):  
 Oscar Tottleben, 65.  
 Garment Workers No. 125, (716):  
 Jennie C. Halsch, 716.  
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251 (55):  
 Lawrence W. Butler, 55.  
 Lathers No. 42, (41):  
 J. B. Bowen, 41.  
 Machinists No. 311, (690):  
 C. F. Grow, 345.  
 R. L. Henry, 345.  
 Molders No. 374, (146):  
 Dan Regan, 146.  
 Musicians No. 47, (500):  
 H. P. Moore, 500.  
 Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers  
 and Assistants No. 15251, (14):  
 Anne Hartenstein, 14.  
 Pattern Makers Association, (81):  
 E. L. Bruck, 81.  
 Slaughterhouse Men No. 520, (54):  
 J. D. Thompson, 54.  
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 72,  
 (158):  
 Alex Morrison, 53.  
 F. C. Marsh, 53.  
 H. N. Welton, 52.  
 Teamsters No. 208, (111):  
 George E. Bevan, 111.  
 Typographical No. 174, (400):  
 John M. Dormer, 400.  
 Waiters and Waitresses No. 17, (300):  
 Joseph P. Reynolds, 300.

**LOST HILLS—**

Oil Workers No. 15644, (281):  
 J. J. Butler, 281.

**McKITTRICK—**

Oil Workers No. 15691, (144):  
 C. B. Harvey, 144.

**NAPA—**

Garment Workers No. 137, (78):  
 Margaret A. Malone, 78.  
 State Hospital Employees No. 15631, (159):  
 Thomas D. Van Osten, 159.

**OAKLAND—**

Barbers No. 134, (200):  
 Frank B. Perry, 200.  
 Street Carmen No. 192, (1000):  
 Ben F. Bowbeer, 1000.  
 Teamsters No. 70, (433):  
 Robert F. Murray, 145.  
 Frank Higuera, 144.  
 E. H. Hart, 144.  
 Typographical No. 36, (233):  
 David L. Beatty, 233.

**RICHMOND—**

Central Labor Council, (2):  
 Fred W. Heckman, 2.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Cooks and Waiters No. 561, (200):  
 G. T. Peterson, 200.  
 Electrical Workers No. 36, (44):  
 Chas. H. Tackney, 22.  
 Walter E. Avis, 22.  
 Federated Trades Council, (2):  
 Daniel D. Sullivan, 2.  
 Printing Presmen No. 60, (70):  
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 70.  
 Typographical No. 46, (200):  
 C. L. Howe, 200.

**SAN DIEGO—**

Bakers No. 90, (45):  
 Joe Geddis, 23.  
 Jack Larripa, 22.  
 Barbers No. 256, (108):  
 E. R. Kelsey, 108.  
 Bartenders No. 768, (113):  
 John Sachs, 57.  
 Earl Hyatt, 57.  
 Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron  
 Workers and Pile Drivers No. 229, (38):  
 S. D. Hyatt, 19.  
 Charles Andree, 19.  
 Butchers No. 229, (18):  
 A. Levinson, 9.  
 G. N. Barrett, 9.  
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 897, (51):  
 Wm. J. Weldon, 26.  
 Robert Cuthbert, 25.  
 Carpenters No. 1296, (359):  
 E. R. Tully, 72.  
 H. K. Huffman, 72.  
 Geo. L. Carter, 72.  
 Walter Barnes, 72.  
 Geo. Selleck, 72.

Cigarmakers No. 332, (83):  
 Thomas Steigerwald, 83.  
 Retail Clerks No. 769, (11):  
 Claude McClellan, 6.  
 M. R. Freeman, 5.  
 Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402,  
 (136):  
 Mrs. M. J. Wade, 68.  
 Larry O. DuVal, 68.  
 Electrical Workers No. 465, (206):  
 C. A. Eldred, 206.  
 Federated Trades and Labor Council, (2):  
 Phil Hogan, 1.  
 Jacob Beckel, 1.  
 Letter Carriers No. 70, (26):  
 I. L. Sullivan, 13.  
 Nat. Mansfield, 13.  
 Machinists No. 389, (101):  
 Sam Fitch, 51.  
 William I. Cox, 50.  
 Motion Picture Operators No. 297, (18):  
 E. H. Dowell, 9.  
 E. T. Nelson, 9.  
 Painters No. 333, (18):  
 H. M. Hubbard, 18.  
 Plumbers No. 230, (65):  
 G. I. Wallace, 65.  
 Post Office Clerks No. 197, (27):  
 Wm. H. Rogers, 14.  
 C. Gerald Wildt, 13.  
 Street Carmen No. 826, (64):  
 George E. Hinkley, 32.  
 George F. Hewlin, 32.  
 Typographical No. 221, (121):  
 Harvey Garman, 121.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Alaska Fishermen's Union, (1500):  
 I. N. Hylen, 750.  
 John Vance Thompson, 750.  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, (298):  
 Clarence J. Walsh, 149.  
 George G. Kidwell, 149.  
 Barbers No. 148, (700):  
 Roe H. Baker, 175.  
 Daniel F. Tattenham, 175.  
 Stanley Roman, 175.  
 J. V. Ducoing, 175.  
 Bartenders No. 41, (967):  
 Daniel P. Regan, 967.  
 Bottlers Union No. 293, (500):  
 A. J. Rogers, 250.  
 Paul G. Pfahler, 250.  
 Beer Drivers No. 327, (600):  
 E. Oldfield, 300.  
 John S. Horn, 300.

- Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 168, (200):  
J. J. McTiernan, 200.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7, (500):  
Louis Savoye, 167.  
Julius Tham, 167.  
Emil Muri, 166.
- Bricklayers No. 7, (58):  
Joseph P. Duffy, 58.
- Carpenters No. 22, (1408):  
P. H. McCarthy, 704.  
John L. Cliff, 704.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648, (150):  
W. G. Desepte, 150.
- Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495, (125):  
L. C. Grasser, 125.
- Garment Workers No. 131, (500):  
Mrs. Anna Culberson, 500.
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22, (206):  
Milton A. Stout, 206.
- Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, (109):  
William W. Gaffney, 55.  
C. T. Quirey, 54.
- Labor Council, (2):  
Daniel P. Haggerty, 1.  
Daniel C. Murphy, 1.
- United Laborers No. 1, (800):  
James Murdock, 800.
- Laundry Workers No. 26, (1300):  
Kathryn Deery, 217.  
Edward Flatley, 217.  
D. J. Gorman, 217.  
Chas. Hawley, 217.  
Chas. Child, 216.  
Chas. Keegan, 216.
- Letter Carriers No. 214, (164):  
Roland M. Roche, 164.
- Machinists No. 68, (1875):  
Frank Lee, 469.  
H. Hagelstein, 469.  
H. J. Carberry, 469.  
Chas. Blackmer, 468.
- Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, (700):  
George Brown, 700.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Union, (1500):  
Patrick Flynn, 375.  
William Meehan, 375.  
Andrew Pryal, 375.  
Joseph Connolly, 375.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, (433):  
H. F. Strother, 433.
- Molders No. 164, (650):  
C. Isaacson, 650.
- Musicians No. 6, (1000):  
A. L. Fournier, 334.  
James G. Dewey, 333.  
A. S. Less, 333.
- Pile Drivers No. 77, (500):  
A. L. McDonald, 250.  
Dan McGilvrey, 250.
- Post Office Clerks No. 11991, (365):  
J. H. Galleher, 365.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific, (2000):  
Harry Ohlsen, 334.  
E. A. Erickson, 334.  
John H. Tennison, 333.  
J. Faltus, 333.  
Frank Johnson, 333.  
Paul Scharrenberg, 333.
- Switchmen No. 197, (13):  
William J. Howard, 13.
- Teamsters No. 85, (1500):  
Michael Casey, 250.  
John P. McLaughlin, 250.  
James E. Hopkins, 250.  
Thomas Kehoe, 250.  
John E. Stewart, 250.  
William Conboy, 250.
- Typographical No. 21 (800):  
Geo. A. Tracy, 267.  
Benjamin Schonhoff, 267.  
George E. Mitchell, 266.
- Upholsterers No. 28, (100):  
B. B. Rosenthal, 100.
- Walters No. 30, (658):  
Hugo Ernst, 165.  
C. F. Welch, 165.  
Selig Schulberg, 164.  
Osman Reichel, 164.
- Warehouse and Cereal Workers No. 15877, (241):  
Thomas Blight, 241.
- SAN JOSE—**  
Barbers No. 252, (75):  
A. T. Huston, 75.  
Central Labor Council, (2):  
Wm. Ross Knudsen, 2.  
Printing Pressmen No. 146, (25):  
H. J. Young, 25.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309, (20):  
Walter G. Mathewson, 20.  
Teamsters No. 287, (85):  
Geo. Batchelor, 43.  
A. G. Lee, 42.  
Typographical No. 231, (92):  
Robert L. Telfer, 92.
- SAN PEDRO—**  
Carpenters No. 1140, (189):  
E. M. Lane, 95.  
W. D. Lockhart, 94.  
Central Labor Council, (2):  
Harv Potthoff, 1.  
W. E. Kent, 1.  
Culinary Alliance No. 754, (113):  
John H. Jackson, 113.  
Ship Riggers No. 38-A-17, (22):  
Carl A. Heijne, 22.  
Shipwrights No. 1654, (316):  
Jas. P. Backus, 316.
- SANTA CRUZ—**  
Musicians No. 346, (83):  
Chas. Tainter, 83.
- SANTA MARIA—**  
Oil Workers No. 12, (592):  
Robt. G. Henderson, 592.
- STOCKTON—**  
Central Labor Council, (2):  
George A. Dean, 2.  
Electrical Workers No. 591, (25):  
J. True Woods, 25.  
Teamsters No. 22, (102):  
Thos. J. Vitaich, 102.
- TAFT—**  
Central Labor Council, (2):  
D. C. Van Nostrand, 2.
- VALLEJO—**  
Trades and Labor Council, (2):  
C. W. Bradley, 2.  
Machinists No. 252, (275):  
Eugene C. Wilson, 275.  
Teamsters No. 490, (78):  
J. B. Dale, 78.

We also recommend that Mrs. Mary A. Strachan, Mrs. Eleanor L. Mannen, Mrs. Dora Cooper and Mrs. Emma J. Barnes be seated as Fraternal delegates, without vote, from the Woman's Union Label League No. 197 of San Diego.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. TULLY (Chairman),  
E. A. KELSEY,  
LARRY O. DU VAL.

Committee on Credentials.

Delegate D. P. Haggerty of the San Francisco Labor Council moved that the report of the Credentials Committee be adopted as read. Motion carried.

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

President Murphy then announced that in accordance with constitutional provisions he had prepared a list of appointments for the regular Convention Committees.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg read the list, as follows:

**Credentials**—E. B. Tully, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego; E. R. Kelsey, Barbers No. 256, San Diego; Larry O. Du Val, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402, San Diego.

**Constitution**—L. C. Grasser, Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495, San Francisco; Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231, San Jose; Thos. Steigerwald, Cigarmakers No. 332, San Diego; Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders, San Francisco; George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton.

**Rules and Order of Business**—Daniel P. Haggerty, Labor Council, San Francisco; R. F. De Verre, Boilermakers No. 285, Long Beach; I. N. Hylen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; Wm. P. Whitlock, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka; Wm. H. Rogers, Post Office Clerks, San Diego.

**Reports of Officers**—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; E. L. Bruck, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles; Walter J. Yarrow, Oil Workers No. 15525, Coalinga; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.

**Resolutions**—Seth R. Brown, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Ben F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo; J. J. Butler, Oil Workers No. 15644, Lost Hills; Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco.

**Legislation**—Witten W. Harris, Typographical No. 439, Bakersfield; Michael Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Chas. L. Myers, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; A. L. Fourtner, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Joseph P. Duffy, Bricklayers No. 7, San Francisco.

**Grievances**—P. H. McCarthy, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco; Wm. I. Cox, Machinists No. 389, San Diego; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen No. 7, San Francisco; J. B. Bowen, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles; Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

**Labels and Boycotts**—Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; Harry Pothoff, Central Labor Council, San Pedro; Frank Lee, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Dan Regan, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles.

**Thanks**—C. F. Grow, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; Patrick Leroy Grace, Bartenders No. 566, Fresno; Chas. Hawley, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; J. C. Harter, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

The appointments were approved by the convention.

The chair then requested the Committee on Rules of Order to meet at the convention headquarters, Maryland Hotel, immediately after the morning adjournment.

An announcement was made that a theater party would be given to the wives of the delegates and to the lady visitors this evening while the men delegates were being entertained at a high jinks. The ladies were instructed to meet in the reception room of the Hotel Maryland.

President Murphy announced that there would be an afternoon session of the convention today at 2:30 o'clock.

Just before adjournment Mayor Wilde personally presented each delegate with a cardboard facsimile of the key to the city.

A motion was unanimously carried thanking the speakers for their speeches of welcome.

The convention adjourned by rising and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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### Monday, October 7—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reports of Officers were available in printed form and distributed to the delegates.

President Murphy called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. Chairman Tully read the additional report of the committee, as follows:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

San Diego, Cal., October 7, 1918.

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to submit this additional report:  
 Bakersfield—Kern River Oil Workers, No. 19, (491):

Heber Bradford, 491.

Long Beach—Carpenters, No. 710, (113):

Vernon T. Quinn, 57.

Henry Leseman, 56.

San Diego—Roofers, No. 41, (5):

Geo. L. Combs, 5.

Stage Employes, No. 122, (88):

Isaac McCoy, 11.

C. H. Wheeler, 11.

San Pedro—Painters, No. 949, (44):

D. L. Hunt, 44.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. TULLY, Chairman.

E. R. KELSEY.

LARRY O. DU VAL.

Committee on Credentials.

On motion the report was adopted.

A motion that Brother Harry Ryan, of the Trades Union Liberty League, be seated as a Fraternal delegate was carried.

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

Chairman Haggerty of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business presented the following report:

San Diego, Cal., October 7, 1918.

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

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully submits the following report:

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

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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,

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY, Chairman.  
WM. P. WHITLOCK.  
WILLIAM H. ROGERS.  
P. F. DE VERE.  
I. N. HYLEN.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

The chair called attention of the delegates that under the above rules of order, the time limit for introducing resolutions would expire Wednesday noon, except by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The resolutions to be in duplicate.

Announcement was made that the Palace Theater, corner Fourth and E streets, was the only unfair theater in San Diego. Also that a printed list of the Union Barber Shops is available and that each delegate should secure one. The Grant Hotel bar was reported as the only unfair bar in the city.

The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock to reconvene Tuesday morning, October 8, at 9:30 o'clock.

### SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

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

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

The chair called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. Chairman Tully read the following additional report:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

San Diego, Cal., October 8, 1918.

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to submit this additional report:  
San Diego—Musicians, No. 325 (186):

Frederick Smith, 186.

Tailors, No. 277, (29):

Charles Leander, 29.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. TULLY, Chairman.  
LARRY O. DU VAL.  
E. R. KELSEY.

Committee on Credentials.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

President Murphy announced that owing to the fact that Witten W. Harris, delegate of Typographical Union, No. 439, of Bakersfield, was a member of the Draft Board he was unable to attend this session. Mr. Harris has served on this board since the inception of the draft. He has recently received an important appointment in connection with his work on that board. Brother Walter G. Mathewson, Sheet

Metal Workers, No. 309, of San Jose was appointed chairman of the Committee on Legislation, vice Delegate Harris.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a communication from the San Francisco Labor Council stating that a committee had been appointed to make an investigation of the subject of "after the war" conditions and to formulate a labor program to meet the complexities of the reconstruction period, so far as Labor is concerned, and requesting that the Convention provide a similar committee to co-operate with them. The communication was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A communication was read from Secretary-Treasurer Fred Millard of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, advising the Convention that owing to the present weather conditions it had been impossible to complete the drying of their fruit and that he would be unable to attend the convention and address the delegates.

President A. McAndrew of the Tobacco Workers' International Union sent regrets at being unable to be present, and address the Convention on behalf of his organization. He enclosed a resolution from the Tobacco Workers' International Union and requested favorable consideration. On motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycott.

President Murphy introduced Brother Harry Ryan, representative of the Trades Union Liberty League, who delivered a brief address, impressing on those present the duties and responsibilities that must be accepted by all who would have real freedom and liberty in fact, instead of in theory.

The chair in a few well-chosen remarks thanked Brother Ryan on behalf of the Convention for the able address that he had made and for the message that he brought.

President Murphy next introduced Wm. H. Army, representing the United States Department of Labor, who gave the Convention an insight into the workings of the Department of Labor in the settling of labor disputes without strikes.

**Absentees**—The following delegates were noted absent: C. B. Harvey, B. F. Bowbeer, G. T. Peterson, Earl Hyatt, A. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, M. R. Freeman, Fred Smith, Chas. Leander, T. S. Sullivan, Nat. Mansfield, L. C. Grasser, Wm. J. Howard, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin.

The Convention adjourned at 12:45 to reconvene Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

### THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

#### Wednesday, October 9—Morning Session.

President Murphy called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams:

Telegrams of welcome to the convention for the 1919 session from Bakersfield signed by Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce, Kern County Labor Council, Musicians' Local 263, Teamsters & Truck Drivers' Local No. 280 and Mayor C. L. Taylor.

A telegram was read from San Francisco Millmen's Union No. 602 urging vigorous action on behalf of Mooney. A telegram was also read from Local No. 175, Brotherhood of Papermakers, correcting an alleged misstatement in report of Vice-President E. H. Hart regarding the date of the organization of that local.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following additional report as follows:

San Diego, Cal., October 9, 1918.

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to submit this additional report:  
Los Angeles—Bakers No. 37, (188):

Paul Mohr, 188

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. TULLY, Chairman.

LARRY O. DU VAL,

E. R. KELSEY.

Committee on Credentials.

On motion the report was adopted.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following partial report of the Committee on Resolutions was submitted:

**Resolution No. 1**—Presented by George A. Tracy, Benjamin Schonhoff and George E. Mitchell of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco.

To the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled:

Your attention is directed to the necessity for presenting to the War Industries Board the very serious situation which may confront the men and women employed in the printing industry during the coming year.

The Priorities Board in April last issued what is known as a preference list of various industries which were deemed essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Printing plants producing daily or weekly newspapers, magazines or periodicals, were included in the list of industries entitled to preference in the distribution of fuel.

More recently the War Industries Board has suggested a curtailment in the consumption of news print paper and the elimination of all waste. These suggestions have been cheerfully accepted by the publishers.

In the book and job and commercial branch of the industry other restrictions have been made effective by employers with the desire and determination to give full co-operation to the Government at a time when full co-operation manifestly is required.

Prompted by our earnest desire to give 100 per cent. support to the winning of the war, we ask the War Industries Board to give careful consideration to the following facts in order that any future decision may not make it impossible for the men and women employed in the printing industry to continue to contribute 100 per cent. of their resources to the tremendous task which confronts the nation.

**FIRST.**—Commercial printing is essential, and men and women engaged in its manufacture cannot properly be classed as employed in a non-productive or non-essential industry. The promotion of the sale of Liberty Bonds, War Saving Certificates and Thrift Stamps cannot be conducted successfully solely through the columns of newspapers and periodicals. Commercial printing in the form of posters, cards and booklets is an absolute necessity.

**SECOND.**—The several departments of the Government could not be conducted without commercial printing, hundreds of tons of which in the forms of posters, blanks, pamphlets, cards, envelopes, etc., are required. Surely, no thoughtful person will argue that the thousands of patriotic posters, booklets and handbills calling for volunteers in the Army and Navy have been non-productive. Thoughtless, indeed, would be the man who would suggest the curtailment of the publicity campaigns conducted through commercial printing by the national, State and local food and fuel administrators.

**THIRD.**—The patriotic activities of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and many other organizations which are of tremendous assistance to the Government and to our soldiers and sailors, cannot be fully effective without the use of commercial printing.

**FOURTH.**—No business enterprise of any consequence can be conducted successfully without commercial printing, and certainly it is not the desire of the War Industries Board to cripple unnecessarily any legitimate business enterprise.

**FIFTH.**—If commercial printing should be classed as non-essential or non-productive, then hundreds of printing offices from which weekly and monthly magazines and periodicals are issued would be operated on part time, for a large volume of commercial printing enables these offices to continue in regular operation. The elimination of commercial printing from these shops inevitably would have the effect of placing the employees on part time, with a consequent reduction in earnings.

**SIXTH.**—Typesetting machines, printing presses and other machinery used in the industry, can be used for no other purpose. No product except printing can be produced on these machines from these establishments. To stop the operation of these machines would bring disaster to the men and women who are engaged in their operation.

**SEVENTH.**—The men and women employed in the several departments of printing offices are skilled in the different branches of their particular trade, and if forced to seek employment in other industries, they would be classed as unskilled and their earning power would be reduced to a point which would prove a positive calamity to those dependent on them.

**EIGHTH.**—The employees of these departments most emphatically do not request any exemption whatever from war service because of their employment in this industry. In a few cities, local draft boards have ruled that men employed in commercial printing plants were engaged in non-essential and non-productive work, but these rulings have been made without authority of the War Department.

NINTH.—We, therefore, request the Priorities Board to place the commercial printing industry with others included under the fourth classified list, for preference for fuel and other supplies necessary to enable these plants to continue in uninterrupted operation.

As the representative in California of the American Federation of Labor, you are requested to lay this matter before our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to request that this situation be laid before the proper authorities in Washington.

If by any chance the commercial printing offices are denied fuel and other necessary supplies during the coming winter, the result will be most distressing to thousands of men and women employed in the industry who are today striving in every way possible to give their full patriotic support to their fellow workmen who are in the service of this country.

Endorsed by:

JOHN M. DORMER,  
Representing Los Angeles Typographical Union.  
D. L. BEATTY,  
Representing Oakland Typographical Union.  
C. L. HOWE,  
Representing Sacramento Typographical Union.  
H. E. GARMAN,  
Representing San Diego Typographical Union.  
ROBERT L. TELFER,  
Representing San Jose Typographical Union.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.  
Delegate Geo. E. Mitchell spoke in favor of the proposition.  
The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

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**Resolution No. 12**—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen Local No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, The obligations of Organized Labor in its relationship to the industrial and political affairs of our state and nation are rapidly becoming of broader scope and greater responsibility, and

Whereas, It is manifest that the immediate future struggle confronting Organized Labor will necessitate wiser direction and counsel than ever before, and

Whereas, There exists no well-defined department of Organized Labor in the State of California to which unions may appeal for legal counsel and advice, thus rendering local unions and individual members thereof the victims of shyster lawyers and unscrupulous agents of the enemies of Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Nineteenth Annual Convention assembled, that a department of Legal Counsel and Defense be and is hereby established; and be it

Resolved, That the executive officers of this State Federation of Labor are hereby authorized to employ an attorney or attorneys to conduct said department at their discretion; and, be it further

Resolved, That the executive officers of this organization be instructed to send copies of this resolution to all affiliated unions and urge them to pledge their moral and financial support to the maintenance of said department.

The committee approved the principle contained in Resolution No. 12 and recommended reference to the Executive Council.

Concurred in by the Convention.

This concludes the partial report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH R. BROWN, Chairman;  
J. B. DALE,  
J. J. BUTLER,  
ROLAND M. ROCHE, Secretary,  
Committee on Resolutions.

President Murphy introduced Dr. Walter M. Dickie of the State Board of Health, who delivered a brief address on Social Hygiene.

A motion that the Convention proceed with the nominations of officers for the ensuing year was carried.



President Murphy announced that nominations for officers were in order, and called Vice-President Hart to the chair.

#### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The following nominations were made:

President—Delegate Haggerty nominated Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco.

The following delegates seconded the nomination: J. V. Ducoing, D. D. Sullivan, S. Schulberg.

At this point President Murphy resumed his duties as presiding officer.

For Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Delegate Child nominated Jacob Beckel of San Diego.

District No. 2 (two to be elected)—Delegate Morrison nominated Fred Marsh of Los Angeles. Delegate Kent nominated A. W. McKenna of Long Beach. Delegate Ohlsen nominated Harry Potthoff of San Pedro. Delegate Haggerty nominated E. L. Bruck of Los Angeles. Delegate Regan seconded the nomination of E. L. Bruck.

District No. 3—Delegate Yarrow nominated J. C. Harter of Bakersfield.

District No. 4—Delegate Woods nominated George A. Dean of Stockton.

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

District No. 6—Delegate Murray nominated E. H. Hart of Oakland. Delegate Du Val seconded the nomination.

District No. 7—Secretary Scharrenberg nominated Fred W. Heckman of Richmond. Delegate Bowser seconded the nomination.

District No. 8—Delegate Anna Culberson nominated Margaret A. Malone of Napa.

District No. 9—Delegate Johnson nominated James E. Hopkins of San Francisco. President Murphy called Vice-President Hart to take the chair. President Murphy nominated A. J. Rogers of San Francisco. Delegate Flynn nominated Charles Child of San Francisco. Delegate Roche nominated George G. Kidwell of San Francisco. Delegate Tattenham nominated Roe H. Baker of San Francisco. Delegates Roman, Ducoing and Roche seconded the nomination of Roe H. Baker. Delegate Less nominated A. L. Fournier of San Francisco.

At this point President Murphy resumed his duties as presiding officer.

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

District No. 11—Delegate Dale nominated Wm. P. Whitlock of Eureka.

District No. 12—By unanimous consent, the question of filling the vacancy in this district was referred to the Executive Council.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Vice-President Hart nominated Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco. Delegates Flynn, Regan, Brown and Roman seconded the nomination.

For Delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor—Delegate Dale nominated George A. Tracy of San Francisco. Delegates Schulberg and Brown seconded the nomination.

Delegate Sullivan moved that the Delegate to the American Federation of Labor be allowed \$600 for fare and expenses. Motion carried.

On behalf of Carmen's Union No. 826 of San Diego it was announced that there would be an open meeting Friday afternoon and Friday night for the purpose of organization. President Murphy requested that organizer delegates present at this session endeavor to attend one of these meetings and assist the Carmen's Union.

Barbers' Union No. 256 announced a meeting Thursday night, top floor of the Labor Temple.

**Absentees**—R. F. De Vere, R. L. Henry, H. P. Moore, A. Levenson, G. N. Barrett, Wm. J. Weldon, Robt Cuthbert, Claude McClellan, M R. Freeman, T. L. Sullivan, Nat. Mansfield.

Meeting adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

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#### Wednesday, October 9—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Murphy.

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams inviting the Convention to Bakersfield in 1919 from the following:

Bakersfield Sandstone Brick Co., Bakersfield Ice Delivery, Baer Bros., First National Bank, Producers Savings Bank, Bakersfield Cigar Factory, American Laundry, Arlington Cigar Store, Barton & Anderson, T. F. Allen, American Jewelry Co., Adams Package Grocerteria, Ardizzi Olcese Co., Alberts Cafe, Redlick Mercantile Co., L. E. Chenoweth, Bakersfield Californian, California Wholesale Grocery Co., Bergman Clothing Co., Chauffeurs' Union, California Market Co.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following additional report:

San Diego, Cal., October 9, 1918.

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to submit this additional report:  
Los Angeles—Printing Pressmen No. 78, (51):

Chas. S. Hall.

We also recommend that Mrs. John S. Horn be seated as Fraternal Delegate without vote from Woman's Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary, Los Angeles Local No. 36.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. TULLY, Chairman.

E. R. KELSEY.

LARRY O. DU VAL.

The Committee's report was adopted.

President Murphy announced the appointment of Anna Culberson of San Francisco Garment Workers No. 131 on the Committee of Thanks, vice C. F. Grove.

A motion was carried that the names of nominees for the uncontested offices shall be left off the ballot.

President Murphy introduced Delegate John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, who gave an able address on the Labor situation throughout the country, as he found it from his recent trip to Washington, and an insight into the workings of his office in the collection of wages due, the settlement of labor complaints and the organization of free employment offices throughout the State.

Delegate Tracy of San Francisco read a letter, that was delayed in the mails, from the Recorder Publishing Co. of San Francisco urging support of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 45. Consent was requested to introduce a resolution to that effect after the time limit had expired.

Motion to grant request carried unanimously.

Permission was asked by Delegate Roche to introduce a resolution out of order concerning the Fourth Liberty Loan. Motion carried unanimously.

President Murphy stated that a gentleman had requested the privilege of the floor to speak on a dental bill to be voted on at the next State election.

A motion to grant the privilege of the floor was amended that anyone desiring to interest this Convention for or against any proposition on the November ballot shall appear before the proper committee handling that matter. Amendment carried.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Secretary Meyers of the Committee on Legislation submitted the following partial report:

**Resolution No. 6**—Presented by Wm. P. Whitlock of Labor Council of Eureka.

Whereas, Well-founded complaints of rent profiteering are constantly reported in the Labor Press from committees interested in war production activities, and

Whereas, California has her share of this unnecessary evil; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we denounce this form of public gouge, and recommend the Executive Council to propose means of meeting the evil.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution. Concurred in unanimously.

**Resolution No. 8**—Presented by Frank Johnson of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Juvenile Protective Association of San Francisco has in course of preparation a bill to be submitted to the next session of the legislature of California, proposing to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years, in any occupation, trade or profession for profit;

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor in several past conventions has recorded itself in favor of the principle and purpose of said measure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its position on the question and hereby endorses the bill to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years for profit in any occupation, trade or profession.

The Committee recommended favorably. Concurred in unanimously.

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by Wm. P. Whitlock of Labor Council of Eureka. At the suggestion of the chairman the Convention rereferred this proposition to the Committee on Resolutions.

This concludes the partial report of the Committee on Legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER G. MATHEWSON, Chairman;  
A. L. FOURTNER,  
JOSEPH P. DUFFY,  
CHAS. L. MEYERS, Secretary,  
Committee on Legislation.

Delegate Schulberg requested permission to introduce a resolution out of order commending the attitude of certain newspapers in the Mooney case. Motion to grant request carried.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD.

President Murphy announced the appointment of the following election board:

**Supervisors**—C. L. Howe, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; Frank B. Perry, Barbers' No. 134, Oakland; J. J. McTiernan, Blacksmiths No. 168, San Francisco.

**Clerks**—James Murdock, United Laborers' No. 1, San Francisco; B. K. Badger, Oil Workers' No. 15,612, Fellows; Jas. W. Collins, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles; Eugene C. Wilson, Machinists' No. 252, Vallejo; Geo. Batchelor, Teamsters' No. 287, San Jose; John H. Tennison, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco; W. D. Lockhart, Carpenters' No. 1140, San Pedro; D. C. Van Nostrand, Labor Council, Taft; H. P. Moore, Musicians' No. 47, Los Angeles.

#### NOMINATION OF CONVENTION CITY.

The following cities were placed in nomination for the 1919 convention:

Delegate Sullivan nominated Bakersfield.

Delegate Van Nostrand nominated Taft.

Delegate Du Val seconded the nomination of Taft.

A motion was carried that the names of proposed convention cities be placed on the ballot.

**Absentees**—R. F. DeVere, James Collins, H. P. Moore, A. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, R. Cuthbert, C. McClellan, M. R. Freeman, C. Leander.

The Convention adjourned to 9:30 a. m., Thursday, October 10.

#### FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

##### Thursday, October 10—Morning Session.

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams inviting the 1919 session to Taft from Taft Chamber of Commerce, J. R. Dorsey; and to Bakersfield from Kern County Board of Supervisors, Hotel Bar and Cafe Porters Local 747, Lichtenstein Jewelry Co., Echo Publishing Co., Kimball & Stone Drug Store, Jordan & Jordan, Helm Grocery Co., First Bank of Kern, Haberfelds Furniture Co., Citizens Laundry, Crawford's Smart Shop, City Floral Shop, Bakersfield Abstract Co., Hayes & Murray Grocery Co., Fred Hartsook Studio, Geo. Flournoy, Fano Jewelry Co., The Jewel Box, Kern County Land Co., A. E. Kline, Bakersfield Market, Chocolate Shop, Hayden Furniture Co., Bakersfield Garage & Auto Supply Co., J. R. Dorsey, J. E. Leech, Typographical Union No. 439, F. S. Benson.

A telegram was read from the Waiters' Local No. 30 of San Francisco stating that the manager of Tait's Cafe had deliberately broken the ruling as made by the Taft-Walsh War Labor Board providing that workers shall have the right to organize and had locked out its union waiters and replaced them with nonunion girls.

On motion the President and Secretary were instructed to confer with the Food Administration on their return to San Francisco.

A telegram was read from the Social Insurance Commission of California quoting a statement just issued by Senator Hiram W. Johnson on the Health Insurance issue, as follows:

"Of course I am heartily in favor of Social Health Insurance. It is the kind of policy I should have been delighted to present to Californians, and I regret that I am unable to take part in the campaign for its adoption. Our old individualistic democracy of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost is gone forever.

"The opponents, in derision and denunciation, say this is a German policy, but its conspicuous success has been in England and its most enthusiastic advocate has been the great democratic statesman of Great Britain—Lloyd-George. Certainly, we should not fear to follow in the footsteps of Lloyd-George nor to accept the demonstrated experience of England.

"The two outstanding progressive issues of the immediate future are public ownership and social insurance. The first must come largely from national action, but social insurance must be initiated by the States.

"In 1910, California led all the States of the Union in proposing an adequate workmen's compensation act. When this act was first undertaken, the denunciation and misrepresentation concerning it were somewhat similar to the present denunciation and misrepresentation of Social Health Insurance. Ninety per cent. of the opposition to the Workmen's Compensation law arose from misrepresentation just as ninety per cent. of the present opposition to Social Health Insurance does. The Workmen's Compensation law vindicated its advocates and justified itself after it became operative, and met with the commendation of both employer and employee. In like fashion, if adopted, Social Health Insurance will justify itself and vindicate its advocates.

"The policy is as certain to come as that the world progresses. It is more certain to come because of the very war in which we are engaged. The tremendous and as yet little understood changes in our social and economic life which the end of the war will bring will make necessary and certain policies like health insurance.

"I wish to express my absolute confidence in the Social Health Insurance Commission and am sure that it will present to the Legislature a rational and proper bill meeting all the objections which have been sought to be raised.

"Have we vision enough clearly now to see and courage enough to lead in this humanitarian measure of demonstrated efficacy? The progressivism of California which I knew in the past preferred to fight for and to lead in measures of this sort rather than in the far future tamely to follow.

"(Signed) HIRAM W. JOHNSON."

The telegram was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

On motion the Convention proceeded to hold its regular election of officers and selection of the convention city for 1919.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained the method of procedure of holding the election and the Election Board proceeded to issue the official ballots by roll call.

On a point of order the chair ruled that it was not compulsory that a delegate must vote for the full number to be elected, that with the consent of his colleagues the chairman of a delegation may cast the entire vote of such delegation, and that in the event of a delegate being absent, his codelegate may cast the entire vote of that Union.

After the ballots were returned to the election board, the chair ruled the election closed.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 15**—Presented by Wm. P. Whitlock of Labor Council of Eureka.

California State Federation of Labor: It has always been one of the principal aims and ambitions of Organized Labor, I believe, the world over, to make and maintain a universal eight-hour work day. Organized Labor in the State of California has achieved wonderful results up to the present time through the energetic efforts of our able workers in the movement, especially in the larger cities, but in the smaller towns and villages and especially in the lumber woods of the northern counties, it is hard to maintain an eight-hour day on account of the lack of solid organization.

A few months ago, through the advice and a certain amount of pressure brought to bear on the "lumber barons" by the heads of our government, the timber and sawmill workers were given an eight-hour working day; but at the present time, slowly but surely an effort is being made to place the timberworkers back to the long-hour working day. Already a few lumber camps have been placed back to nine and ten hours with the threat of others doing the same.

If we can accomplish it, there is one sure remedy for such conditions, and that is to make the eight-hour working day for men as well as women, a state law. I firmly believe if this matter could be placed before the people in the proper form, at a general election in the near future, it would carry by a large majority.

I appeal to Organized Labor throughout the State of California. Let us do all in our power to make labor conditions bright and clean for our soldier boys when they return home, and use all our energy and ability to establish an eight-hour day for every worker in California. Let every delegate at this Convention, when they go back to their respective organizations, bring this matter up before those bodies and have them use their best influence with their representatives at Sacramento to bring about the same.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Resolution No. 15.

Delegate Brown of the committee explained the reason for the unfavorable report.

Delegate Schulberg spoke in favor of the proposition.

Delegate Tattenham moved to amend that the subject matter in the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council of this Federation.

Delegate Dale spoke against the resolution.

Delegate Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate De Vere spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Ducuing spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Brown of the committee stated that the committee had no objection to referring the resolution to the Executive Council to report back at the next session.

Delegate Yarrow spoke against the resolution.

Delegate Myers spoke in favor of the amendment.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

**Absentees**—A. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, M. R. Freeman, Chas. Leander, I. L. Sullivan, Nat Mansfield, Wm. Weldon, Robt. Cuthbert.

#### Thursday, October 10—Afternoon Session.

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

The consideration of Resolution No. 15 was resumed.

Delegate Woods spoke against the resolution.

Delegate Moore spoke for the resolution.

On motion the previous question was called for.

The amendment to the committee's report, providing for reference to the Executive Council, was carried.

**Resolution No. 25**—Presented by Journeyman Barbers of California from all of the locals by D. F. Tattenham of Local Union No. 148, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The Government of the United States is now engaged in the most bloody and determined war against the greatest military nation in the world, and

Whereas, To win that war for the liberty and freedom of the whole world for all times, the United States Government has asked its citizens to unite in its efforts to assist in the conservation of man, food, fuel and light power, and

Whereas, Throughout the State of California there are now a large number of barber shops that keep open all night, and

Whereas, Said shops cater to what is commonly known as the "night life," and  
Whereas, Said barber shops hire almost exclusively barbers of the military age, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, join in and with the California State Federation of Barbers and declare that the keeping open of any barber shop all night or after 7 p. m. unnecessary and a waste of man power; be it further

Resolved, In furtherance of the efforts of the United States Government in the conservation of its power insist and demand that such abuse as this cease; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at the City of San Diego, instruct our incoming Executive Board to immediately take this matter up with the State Council of Defense of California and the United States Fuel Commissioner to the end that an order may be made whereby this abuse of man power will be saved and such power placed in the necessary vocations of military service to properly prosecute the war.

The committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 25.

Concurred in by the Convention.

**Resolution No. 27**—Presented by W. E. Kent, of Central Labor Council of San Pedro.

Whereas, Approximately 12,000 men working in the shipyards of the Los Angeles district are compelled to ride about 30 miles night and morning with insufficient and inadequate transportation service, and

Whereas, One and one-half hours is consumed in going to work and one and one-half hours returning from his work, or three hours per day for 12,000 men; 36,000 hours per day makes 216,000 hours per week, or 27,000 working days at \$4.50 a day. This is \$108,000 worth of lost time, and

Whereas, Nearly one-half of the men are required to stand during the ride both ways, and

Whereas, This excessive time in transportation and the fact of having to stand during the ride saps the energy, destroys their vigor, lessens their efficiency and endangers loss of life and limb, and

Whereas, Through inefficiency many of the men are brought late to their work, causing much loss of time and consequent dissatisfaction and discontent, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention demands that the United States operated railroads haul U. S. shipbuilders to the U. S. Government work in the shipyards instead of putting up with the inadequate service of the trolley lines.

The Committee recommended favorably provided the word "demands" is changed to "requests" in the last paragraph.

Motion to adopt with the change as recommended, carried.

**Resolution No. 30**—Presented by Carl A. Heijne of Ship Yard Riggers' Local Union, No. 38-A-17, I. L. A., San Pedro.

Whereas, There has been a great influx of workers into the harbor district of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, At this time housing accommodations are completely inadequate to meet the demands, making it necessary for the larger portion of the men employed in the shipyards to travel thirty miles or more to their work, with consequent consuming of three hours time in which they should be resting at home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor does hereby petition the Emergency Fleet Corporation for immediate relief through the Housing and Immigration Department of that corporation.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 30.

Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 17**—Presented by Dan Regan of International Molders' Union No. 374 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, In order to conserve the best interests of the nation during this most anxious period of its history, President Wilson, by proclamation on April 8, 1918, appointed a War Labor Board, commissioned to preserve harmonious relations between employers and employees, and laying down as one of the cardinal principles to be observed by said board: "That the right of workers to organize in trade unions is recognized and affirmed and this right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner," and

Whereas, The Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles has for many years manifested its antagonism toward organized labor, not only in its own plant, but as a leader in conjunction with others who strive to force industrial oppression upon the workers in every line, and

Whereas, Some molders employed by the Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles, California, who undertook to exercise their recognized right to organize, were discharged by the said company in defiance of the War Labor Board and in violation of the principles laid down by our President, and

Whereas, The Baker Iron Works has refused Government mediation in any form to bring about the reinstatement of these men to their former positions, and

Whereas, Members of the metal trades employed by the said company, realizing that the principle at stake in this controversy is as vital as that for which our brothers in large numbers have gone to Europe to fight and to die for if need be, struck to aid their locked-out fellow unionists, and

Whereas, This corporation has large contracts of war material which pertain to the building of ships, which is very essential to our Government at this time, through lack of efficiency in its plant this company has found it necessary to sub-let some of its work to other concerns in San Francisco, San Bernardino, Upland, San Diego and Los Angeles, and

Whereas, This company is adopting a course deliberately calculated to stir up general industrial strife, to cause frequent friction between employer and employee, to lessen the output of needed war material, and in variance with the decisions of the War Labor Board; therefore, be it

Resolved: By the California State Federation of Labor in its Nineteenth Annual Convention in the city of San Diego, this 10th day of October, 1918, that we emphatically protest against the course being pursued by said Baker Iron Works, and respectfully request that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the

War Labor Board, with the request that they make an investigation of industrial conditions in this plant and that a speedy remedy be sought.

The Committee recommended favorably.

Delegate Bowser spoke in favor of the resolution.

Motion to concur carried.

This concludes the partial report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH R. BROWN, Chairman;  
J. B. DALE,  
J. J. BUTLER,  
ROLAND M. ROCHE, Secretary,  
Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Scharrenberg read additional telegrams inviting the 1919 convention to Taft from Mayor W. L. Adkinson, City Trustee of Taft H. P. Morgan, Taft Chamber of Commerce.

Secretary Scharrenberg also read a telegram from San Francisco, signed United War Work Campaign, John E. Houston, State Industrial Director of California, requesting that a resolution be introduced at this session endorsing the United War Work campaign, as promoted by President Wilson, to raise one hundred and seventy million five hundred thousand dollars for the combined use of the American Library Association, Jewish Welfare Board of the U. S. Army and Navy, National Catholic War Council, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, War Camp Community Service, Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

On motion, Secretary Scharrenberg was authorized to introduce a resolution upon this subject.

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

**Resolution No. 7.**—Presented by Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Whereas, It is assumed, and the assumption confirmed by statistical calculation, that the purchasing power of the organized workers of this country is of tremendous proportions, reaching into billions of dollars in the course of a calendar year, and

Whereas, The practical application of our purchasing powers as trade unionists has been sadly neglected through the indifference of the members of Organized Labor. Information gathered from dealers is to the effect that very few union men insistently demand products bearing the Union Label, except it be when such articles have some coupon scheme attached to them, and

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union is one of the organizations that is suffering from this condition of indifference and neglect, with the result that members of our union have been walking the streets, while those employed in the trust and non-union factories are working overtime; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label has for many years been extensively advertised among all the unions now in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, it is, therefore, entitled to a fuller co-operation from our fellow trade unionists in the demand for Union Labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff; be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, in San Diego, Cal., October 7 to 11, 1918, declare that we will use every effort through our International Unions to co-operate and assist the Tobacco Workers' International Union in creating a greater demand for Union Label tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes.

The Committee recommended favorably on Resolution No. 7.

Delegate Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Less spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Hunt spoke in favor of the resolution.

Motion to adopt was carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET A. MALONE, Chairman;  
H. F. STROTHER,  
HARRY POTHOFF,  
FRANK LEE,  
DAN REGAN,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman Tracy of the Committee submitted the following report:

Your committee on Officers' Reports respectfully submits the following analysis of the various reports filed by officers of the Federation and which have been furnished the delegates in printed form. The reports cover the period from September, 1917, to October, 1918.

The report of President Daniel C. Murphy is a brief document, but very much to the point in that it starts off without apology and ends without flourish and is embellished throughout with short paragraphs that go immediately to the subject in mind. One remarkable and very unusual feature of the report is the fact that President Murphy has written a document of some 1600 words in which he has said all that it seemed necessary to say and yet he did not use the personal pronoun "I" even once. Psychologists tell us that a person capable of doing that sort of thing shows the best evidence obtainable that his mind is occupied with the work at hand and is not immediately concerned with his own personal achievements. Your committee feels that the California State Federation of Labor is to be congratulated upon having a man of that type occupying the highest office within its gift, and we commend the President's example to all delegates and minor officials.

The report sets forth the fact that during the interim since the Sacramento convention our officials have lent hearty and vigorous co-operation to the Government during the progress of the war and that important assignments have been made to them by the Department of Labor, an evidence of the esteem in which they are held personally, as well as an appreciation of the Federation itself. Throughout the entire report will be found ample evidence that all matters entrusted to our President and his associates in office by the last convention have been dealt with in an honest and straightforward manner and with wisdom and prudence as well.

That portion of the Officers' Reports which deals with economic conditions that will follow the termination of the war is strongly recommended to your most earnest consideration in the hope that before the convention comes to a close some action will be had that will tend to clarify the subject, to some extent at least.

The action of our officials in carrying out the instructions of the Sacramento convention regarding a co-operative movement with the farmers of the State, which has resulted in the formation of the "California Union of Producers and Consumers" is most heartily commended by your committee and we recommend that this convention give its approval thereto and pledge its further co-operation to the farmers of this State. While the results thus far achieved fall far short of all that it is desired shall be accomplished, still it is not to be expected that a subject so far-reaching, and, unfortunately, so little understood, can be worked out to a successful conclusion without the expenditure of much time and great effort. It has been truthfully said that "co-operation is the touchstone of life." With it much may be accomplished and without it our efforts are of little avail. Your committee urges upon the delegates to carefully weigh President Murphy's suggestion in this matter.

#### Vice-Presidents' Reports.

In reviewing the reports of the Vice-Presidents of the Federation, in their respective districts, it is shown that much progress has been made in the different localities. These reports should be read with care and attention by the delegates and the vital matters contained therein brought to the attention of their respective unions and central labor bodies, so that the organizations not represented in this convention will become more interested in the work of the Federation, and in that way make it possible for the Federation to profit by their gains in a substantial increase in membership this coming year.

**District No. 1, San Diego,** reports that owing to the vast amount of work in and around San Diego, caused by the construction of Army and Navy camps, it was made possible to increase the membership and to form a number of new organizations. Special attention is called to the opportunity offered organizers in the Vice-President's recommendations.

**District No. 2, Los Angeles,** reports that during the past year all records of progress in organization work have been broken and that city stands second to no city in California in the point of new organizations and increased membership in all of the older unions. Conditions have been secured that were not dreamed of, and it seems that they are only started. To think of a Carmen's Union, Los Angeles City Firemen's Union and many other organizations, too numerous to mention at the present time, appear almost incredible. Attention is called to the Officer's reports from that district.

A protest has been received by your committee from a delegate to this convention against certain statements made by the Vice-President for this district. Your committee believes that the matter can best be handled by the Executive Council and recommend that the protest be referred to the Council for adjustment.



**District No. 3,** San Joaquin Valley, reports a large growth in membership over 1917 in the old organizations, and a number of new ones, and the formation of a Central Council at Taft, which includes practically all of the workers in both the building and miscellaneous trades, including the Oil Workers' local, with a membership of 2000.

**District No. 4,** Stockton, reports that the Department of Labor has sent a Federal investigator to take up the matter of blacklisting. Undoubtedly some relief will ensue that will result in the abolishment of the nefarious blacklist of the employers' association.

**District No. 5,** Santa Clara County, reports that the condition in that locality, both from a standpoint of organization and compensation, and working hours, is better than in most cities of the Coast.

**District No. 6,** Alameda County. In this district it is gratifying to report that labor troubles during the last year have been adjusted without undue friction and in a general way on a basis satisfactory to the workers.

**District No. 7,** Contra Costa County, reports a new union of carmen and a number of other locals instituted in that locality. We would suggest that the Executive Council lend some assistance to this rapidly growing locality.

**District No. 8,** Napa, reports that through the efforts of members of the Labor Council the Vallejo Red Cross Society is now in possession of a new \$10,000 home, and that organized labor in that district has made wonderful progress, with good prospects for the coming year.

**District No. 9,** San Francisco. The reports of Vice-Presidents in this section show a general satisfactory condition and present no issue existing at this time that requires attention by the Federation.

**District No. 10,** Sacramento, reports that in the past year all organizations have progressed both in compensation and working conditions. Also reports the extreme loyalty of the workers of that district to the National Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

**District No. 11,** Eureka, reports that they have secured the eight-hour day basis in all industries and have also formed a Union Labor Temple Association, which bids fair to become a success.

**District No. 12,** Jackson. We recommend to the Executive Council that the condition pointed out by Brother Giambruno relative to gold mining in that district is of sufficient importance to justify the Executive Council to call to the attention of the Congress the necessity for Government action to the end that the industry may continue and the miners who have spent their lives in the mines may be given sustaining employment.

#### **Organizer Dale's Report.**

The report of Organizer Brother J. B. Dale, whose activities for the period of the last year have been confined almost exclusively to Los Angeles, is particularly commendable. For one has only to let their mind revert to the vicious propaganda conducted by the labor haters of that city, coupled with presentation of their case by the Los Angeles Times, to understand the great difficulties against which Brother Dale had to combat. The growth of the labor movement under his able guidance is a revelation of what can be done by a conscientious devotee to labor's righteous cause for building up a membership in spite of the Southern Merchants and Manufacturers, perhaps one of the most aggressive institutions against labor in the United States, is indeed some accomplishment.

We cannot let an opportunity to praise Brother Dale in the highest possible terms escape us unquestionably in the metamorphosis from one of the leading scab towns of America to a city taking its place very rapidly as one of the best organized centers of the country. Unquestionably Brother Dale was very ably assisted, which proves beyond a scintilla of doubt his wonderful ability to so impress other capable men with his own qualified enthusiasm and earnestness as to constitute in him an ability for generalship, which, if continued by him, and circulated by others whom his good work cannot help but inspire, will soon bring us to the principle of organized perfection which for many weary years has been the dream and hope of every true trade unionist.

Your committee would also draw your attention to a group of delegates from the Oil Workers' Unions of California, who, having read Brother Dale's written report, appeared before members of the committee and stated that they were somewhat surprised to find in that document no reference to the part played by him in the building and sustaining of the splendid Oil Workers' institution. They stated their indebtedness to him for his active participation in their upbuilding, and said from men of comparatively little knowledge on labor questions and principles they were rapidly becoming under his able tuition and guidance real conscious and able exponents of true labor duties and responsibilities. They also draw attention to

several weeks of active organization and propaganda of which his personal report makes no mention. He does, however, conclude his report with an adieu, and we are conciliated to it only because we know it leads to less limited fields for still greater activities.

### Organizer Woods' Report.

The report of Organizer Woods is a document covering his activities from February 1st to September 11th, and the scene is laid in the rugged forests of Humboldt County. A knowledge of this district, or of similar districts, would appeal to the average man. The distance between camps in this instance is indeed considerable and the ground, from one end to the other, covered by Brother Woods is more than 250 miles. This does not sound like a great distance on highways or good dirt roads, but when one considers the almost inaccessible regions, with the boulder strewn roads over which our organizer had to travel, coupled with the active antagonism, the hatreds incurred by the timber barons, antagonisms against the liberty involved in trade union principles, your committee cannot help but applaud the splendid efforts and wonderful results obtained by Brother Woods in spite of all the difficulties and opposition. It is such enthusiastic efforts as these on the part of our boys in France that banishes the menace of the Hun from the world. It is such efforts as these of Brother Woods at home that brings to an end the slavery endured by the men of the lumber region of Humboldt. No wonder the union grows. Your committee particularly draws to your attention Brother Woods' comment of the difference between employers, and what that difference actually means to society. Here is a picture for your contemplative survey which, scrutinized carefully and acted upon by you, means a stopping of the degradation of the workers in the future:

"I found a regular feudal system with its villains—that is to say, with those who have kept in such a condition of poverty that they were practically not free, and dependent upon the timber baron for a livelihood. The most interesting part of it all is that the employers themselves were innocent of any knowledge that better conditions would be to their own advantage, both morally and financially, and they did not realize that they were cramping themselves in every way. A recital of particulars would prove heart-breaking, but one thing will suffice: here was a county, rich and wonderful, yet until the war broke out there was not place at the courthouse, or the courthouse grounds, for the display of an American flag. Was there ever an incident more truly exemplifying that slavery debases and narrows the master fully as much as it does the slave? For the poor devils who were brought here from the slums of San Francisco to work in these lumber camps could not possibly have had a sentiment of loyalty and affection for the flag that left them unprotected and at the mercy of the greedy employer, so hard were their conditions.

"This was not mere accident, as the employers maintained an absolutely closed shop against organized labor. Men who dared to join a union were immediately discharged. The labor forces were changed so constantly and so regularly by lumber barons and their hirelings, as to prevent the men from getting even decent living conditions. In fact, they maintained a secret service, with hired spies, to report any who were suspicioned of being at all discontented with their surroundings, and especially were they severe against those who were favorable to union labor. The big companies maintained their own stores and saloons in some of the camps, while in the city of Eureka, with its 15,000 inhabitants, they permitted sixty-five saloons to be licensed. They charged a hospital graft of \$1.00 per month, which they knew was against the State law, although there is a Union Labor Hospital here, where for \$10 per year a man may get treatment and skilled attention and really loving care during his sickness or disability. If he worked three days, these timber barons took \$1.00 out for his hospital service, and if he left the ticket was void. The most remarkable part of it all is that the business men felt that their interests lay with these employers, whereas, the business men were compelled to carry the worker on a credit system running six weeks or more before settlement. Yet they did not see that they were furnishing the employers with a large part of the capital to run their plants and for which the local business man not only got no return whatsoever, but his percentage of losses was unduly heavy. In fact, a large part of the business men were on the verge of bankruptcy. How could it be otherwise? Men were working for \$1.80 per day, and the highest paid skilled mechanic was only getting \$3.50 for a ten-hour day.

"Fortunately, a new element was introduced. James Rolph, Jr., established a union shop, an eight-hour day and a weekly pay day, employing so large a number of hands as to at once reflect upon the course pursued by the timber barons. More than that, Mr. Rolph paid the same union wages as prevailed elsewhere upon the Pacific Coast; hence it was no longer possible for the lumber men to hold such of their men as were desirable. The men saw the truth, and it made them free, and being free they were ready to organize for their mutual protection."

One cannot help, in comparing the contrast above, but wonder at the short-

sightedness of the first employer and then by comparison applaud the insight, the sagacity and the humaneness of the other. We congratulate you, Brother Woods, on your efforts and success and only pray that your work will result in our brothers' release from the thralldom of short wages and long hours.

#### **Report of Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention.**

Your committee draws your attention to the report of Delegate D. D. Sullivan to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Brother D. D. Sullivan is of the Printers and is one of the oldest delegates to conventions in the history of our movement. A careful survey of his well-prepared report ought to reveal to one the great evolution of our movement.

In the light of subsequent events his mention of the appointment by President Wilson of the commission to investigate conditions of labor in its struggle towards a place in the sun shows the rapidity with which changes take place. The advent of Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Col. J. L. Spangler, Verner Z. Reed, John H. Walker, E. P. Marsh, of which he speaks, has changed the course of events materially for the organized workers of this country. Owing to their appointment, the Oil Workers of the State have had their hours reduced from 12 to 8, their wages increased and working conditions made more endurable. The telephone situation was given publicity, which undoubtedly had much to do with its ultimate absorption by our Government. Justice was at least in part put into operation as it related to the copper kings of Arizona and their maltreatment of our union brothers in the mining camps of the South. Conditions in the lumber camps of the North were immensely improved by this great commission and no trade unionist can but feel the glow of pride as he realizes that in these great A. F. of L. conventions that so stimulate the workers to greater effort and awaken a new social conscience which ultimately leads to our complete emancipation. Please read his full report.

#### **Secretary-Treasurer's Report.**

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg contains a synopsis of the year's work and has been prepared in his usual thorough and concise manner. It includes a fitting introduction dealing with war work activities, a brief synopsis of the very satisfactory and successful work of our organizers, deals with the subject of the Farmer-Labor Alliance, including a Declaration of Principles and the Economic and Political platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers.

A full detailed report is made of the collection of monies through the Federation for the assistance of the striking platform men on the United Railroads of San Francisco a year ago.

The report next covers the proposed constitutional amendments and measures pending for vote of the electors on November 5, 1918.

Next follows a statement of the Federation's membership statistics, including new affiliations, etc., and concluding with a chronology of the Mooney case.

At this point in your committee's report it is recommended that the convention take the following action:

First, that we endorse the Declaration of Principles and the Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers.

Second, that we oppose the initiative act known as the Rominger bill, placed on the ballot as Proposition No. 1.

Third, that we endorse the constitutional amendment commonly known as the Absent Voters' law, and identified on the ballot as Proposition No. 4.

Fourth, that we endorse Proposition No. 15 on the ballot, which proposes to establish a State Budget Fund.

Fifth, that we endorse Proposition No. 20 on the ballot, which contemplates the establishment of Health Insurance.

Sixth, that we oppose Proposition No. 22 on the ballot which contemplates bone dry prohibition.

At this point Chairman Tracy of the Committee relinquished the floor and the Convention acted on the following recommendations, as follows:

"First" recommendation; endorsed.

"Second" recommendation; endorsed.

"Third" recommendation; endorsed.

"Fourth" recommendation; endorsed.

"Fifth" recommendation—

Delegate Thompson spoke against the proposition. Vice-President Beckel was called to take the chair and President Murphy spoke in favor of the proposition.

Delegate Schulberg spoke in favor of the proposition.

Delegate McDowell spoke against the proposition.

Delegate Rosenthal spoke against the proposition.

Delegate Tracy spoke for the proposition.

A motion calling for the previous question was carried.

The "Fifth" recommendation, relating to the establishment of Health Insurance, was endorsed.

"Sixth" recommendation; endorsed. Delegate Huffman spoke against the proposition. Delegate DuVal spoke for the proposition. Delegate Batchelor spoke for the proposition.

Further reading of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports was then suspended to enable the Election Board to submit its report before adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. TRACY, Chairman;  
E. L. BRUCK,  
WALTER J. YARROW,  
D. D. SULLIVAN,  
ROE H. BAKER,

Committee on Officers' Reports.

#### REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

To the Convention:

Your committee beg leave to report as follows:

Total votes cast, 35,068.

Number of ballots, 152.

##### For Vice-President District No. 2

E. E. Bruck.....	26,773
F. C. Marsh.....	10,795
A. W. McKenna.....	15,457
Harry Pothoff .....	14,139

##### For Vice-President District No. 9

Roe H. Baker.....	32,657
Chas. Child .....	18,290
A. L. Fourtner.....	10,004
James E. Hopkins.....	27,985
George G. Kidwell.....	15,564
A. J. Rogers.....	23,333

#### Vote for Convention City.

**Bakersfield**—J. C. Harter, Bakersfield Labor Council; Heber Bradford, Oil Workers No. 19; Charles C. Kinsley, Oil Workers No. 15731; W. J. Yarrow, Oil Workers No. 15525; W. P. Whitlock, Eureka Labor Council; B. K. Badger, Oil Workers No. 15612; Paul Rothe, Bakers No. 43; P. L. Grace, Bartenders No. 566; Joe O'Dea, Fresno Labor Council; A. C. Bradley, Laundry Workers No. 86; A. B. Hassel, Bartenders No. 284; J. W. Collins, Bricklayers No. 2; C. L. Myers and Seth R. Brown, Central Labor Council of Los Angeles; Oscar Tottleben, Elevator Operators and Starters No. 775; Jennie C. Haisch, Garment Workers No. 125; L. W. Butler, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251; Anne Hartenstein, Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants No. 15251; Chas. S. Hall, Printing Pressmen No. 78; F. C. Marsh, Steam and Operating Engineers No. 72; George E. Bevan, Teamsters No. 208; Joseph P. Reynolds, Waiters and Waitresses No. 17; J. J. Butler, Oil Workers No. 15644; Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137; Thomas D. Van Osten, State Hospital Workers No. 15631; F. B. Perry, Barbers No. 134; Robert F. Murray, E. H. Hart and F. Higuera, Teamsters No. 70; David L. Beatty, Typographical No. 36; D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento Federated Trades and Labor Council; Wm. J. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen No. 60; C. L. Howe, Typographical No. 46; John L. Sachs and Earl Hyatt, Bartenders No. 768; Charles Andree, Iron Workers No. 229; Geo. L. Carter, Carpenters No. 1296; Thos. Steigerwald, Cigarmakers No. 332; Claude McClellan, Retail Clerks No. 769; Jacob Beckel, San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council; Geo. L. Wallace, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 230; William H. Rogers and C. Gerald Wildt, Post Office Employees No. 197; Geo. L. Combes, Roofers No. 41; I. N. Hylan, Alaska Fishermen; Clarence J. Walsh and Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484; D. F. Tattenham, Stanley Roman and Jos. V. Ducoing, Barbers No. 148; Dan P. Regan, Bartenders No. 41; E. Oldfield and John S. Horn, Beer Drivers No. 227; J. J. McTiernan, Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168; A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293; Louis Savoye, Julius Tham and Emil Muri, Brewers No. 7; John L. Cliff, Carpenters No. 22; Anna Culberson, Garment Workers No. 131; Milton A. Stout, Glass Blowers No. 22; Wm. W. Gaffney and C. T. Quirey, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519; Daniel P. Haggerty, San Francisco Labor

Council; James Murdock, United Laborers No. 1; D. J. Gorman, Ed Flatley, Kathryn Deery, Chas. Hawley, Chas. Keegan and Chas. S. Child, Laundry Workers No. 26; Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214; H. J. Carberry, Henry Hagelstein, Frank Lee and Chas. Blackmer, Machinists No. 68; George Brown, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association; Wm. Meehan, Jos. Connolly, Patrick Flynn and A. Pryal, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific; C. Isaacson, Molders No. 164; Daniel McGilvery and A. L. McDonald, Pile Drivers No. 77; J. H. Galleher, Post Office Clerks No. 2; Harry Ohlsen for Delegation of Sailors' Union of the Pacific; James E. Hopkins, John P. McLaughlin, Thos. Kehoe, Wm. Conboy and John Steward, Teamsters No. 85; G. E. Mitchell for Delegation Typographical No. 21; Selig Schulberg for Delegation Waiters No. 30; T. Blight, Warehouse and Cereal Workers No. 15877; Wm. Ross Knudsen, San Jose Central Labor Council; H. J. Young, Pressmen No. 146; Walter G. Mathewson, Sheet Metal Workers No. 308; Geo. Batchelor and A. G. Lee, Teamsters No. 287; R. L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231; Harry Pothoff, Central Labor Council; J. True Woods, Electrical Workers No. 591; C. W. Bradley, Vallejo Labor Council; Eugene C. Wilson, Machinists No. 252; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490. Total, 26,759 votes.

**Taft**—A. W. McKenna for Delegation Boilermakers No. 285; Vernon T. Quini and Henry Leseman, Carpenters No. 710; P. K. Mohr, Bakers No. 37; Dan Regan, Molders No. 374; H. P. Moore, Musicians No. 47; John M. Dormer, Typographical No. 174; Jack Larripa, Bakers No. 90; E. R. Kelsey, Barbers No. 256; S. D. Hyatt, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 229; H. K. Huffman, Geo. Selleck, E. B. Tulley and Walter Barnes, Carpenters No. 1296; Mignon J. Wade and Larry O. Duval, Cooks and Waiters No. 402; Frederick W. Smith, Musicians No. 325; C. A. Eldred, Electrical Workers No. 465; Phil Hogan, San Diego Federated Trades Council; Sam Fitch and William I. Cox, Machinists No. 389; E. H. Dowell and E. T. Nelson, Moving Picture Operators No. 297; H. M. Hubbard, Painters No. 333; Isaac McCoy and C. H. Wheeler, Stage Employees No. 122; G. E. Hinkley and G. F. Hewins, Street Carmen No. 826; Harvey Garman, Typographical No. 221; J. Vance Thompson, Alaska Fishermen; W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40; August L. Fourtnier, James G. Dewey and A. G. Lees, Musicians No. 6; E. M. Lane and W. D. Lockhart, Carpenters No. 1140; W. E. Kent, San Pedro Labor Council; D. L. Hunt, Painters No. 949; Carl A. Heijne, Shipyard Riggers No. 38-A-17; Jas. P. Backus, Shipwrights No. 1654; Robt. G. Henderson, Oil Workers No. 12; Geo. A. Dean, Stockton Labor Council; D. C. Van Nostrand, Taft Labor Council. Total, 7953 votes.

A. W. McKenna and E. L. Bruck received the highest number of votes in District No. 2.

Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins and A. J. Rogers received the highest number of votes in District No. 9.

Bakersfield received the highest number of votes for the convention city.

In accordance with Section 3, Article 4 of the Constitution, E. E. Bruck is the only one elected in District 2, the other contestants not having received a majority of all votes cast.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. HOWE,  
J. J. McTIERNAN,  
F. B. PERRY,  
Supervisors of Election.

Motion to adopt the report of committee was carried.

President Murphy declared E. E. Bruck elected Vice-President for District No. 2 and Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins and A. J. Rogers elected Vice-Presidents for District No. 9.

**NOTE**—See tabulated vote for officers on page 54, et seq.

Bakersfield was declared elected as the Convention city for 1919.

The chair announced that another election would be necessary to elect another Vice-President for District No. 2.

Delegate McCarthy moved that the election be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock, and that the morning session be an adjourned meeting. Carried.

Delegate Barnes requested permission to introduce out of order a resolution referring to the printing of the Year Book. Permission granted. (Delegate Barnes subsequently withdrew his resolution.)

**Absentees.**—A. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, Wm. Weldon, Robt. Cuthbert, M. R. Freeman, Chas. Leander, I. L. Sullivan, Nat Mansfield, Wm. H. Rogers.

Meeting then took a recess to 9:30 a. m. Thursday, October 11, 1918.

# ADJOURNED SESSION OF FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY AND FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 11—Morning Session.

President Murphy called the adjourned session of the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram conveying fraternal greetings from the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council.

Secretary Meyers of the Committee on Legislation submitted the following partial report:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Oscar Tottleben of Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 775, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Local No. 775, I. B. E. W., hereby declares itself in favor of the law now in existence and enforced in the city of Los Angeles, California, regarding the licensing of elevator operators, believing that the public is thereby safeguarded, and

Whereas, Many other cities in the Eastern and Middle West States are now enacting similar laws, and

Whereas, The elevator operators, members of this union, believe that other cities should adopt such laws as referred to and if possible this should extend to the State of California, making same a State law; and,

Whereas, Local No. 775, I. B. E. W., also declares itself in favor of equal wages for equal work for both men and women; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this local, through its delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor request the said Federation to use its influence and efforts in securing the Legislature of the State of California to enact a State law requiring elevator operators to be licensed before operating an elevator in the State, and before issuing such license the applicant should be given a thorough examination as to the construction of elevators, operation of same, and references be required as to person's character; such license to be issued either by cities or the State direct, and in the event of a State license being required that such license shall permit operators to operate elevators in any part of the State; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Federation be requested to use its influence and efforts to have a law passed by the State requiring employers to pay all workers, whether male or female, equal wages for equal work.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 10.

It was moved to concur in the Committee's report.

Delegate Haggerty spoke against the proposition.

Delegate Strother spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Tattenham spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Ducoing spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Carberry spoke on the proposition.

Delegate Walsh spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Hart spoke against the proposition.

Delegate Lee spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Tottleben spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Johnson spoke against the proposition.

Previous question was called for and carried.

Motion to concur was lost by a vote of 66 ayes and 72 noes.

**Resolution No. 18**—Presented by Thos. Kehoe of Brotherhood Teamsters' Union No. 85 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The constantly increasing use and popularity of motor-going vehicles make it necessary that all possible precaution for the safety of street traffic in every form be taken; and,

Whereas, The exposure to the elements of the weather often obstructs the vision of drivers, and even where such vigilance is exercised sometimes causes serious accidents, collisions or other damage, oftentimes life and limb; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Federation recommend to the Legislature of the State of California the enactment of a law making it compulsory to equip all motor-going vehicles on public thoroughfares with windshields.

The Committee recommended favorably with the addition of the words "engaged in the transportation of freight" after word "vehicles" in second line of first paragraph and fourth line of last paragraph.

The Committee's report was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 19**—Presented by J. H. Galleher and R. M. Roach of Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Under present conditions the salaries, wages, titles, hours and conditions of service of employees of the Federal Government are in some instances fixed by Congress, in some instances by heads of departments, while in some instances they are fixed by selected wage boards; and

Whereas, These conditions result in different standards of salaries and wages being paid for similar services in the several branches of the Government, different titles and designations of employees performing the same kind of work, and different hours of service for employees of the same grade and salary; and

Whereas, This lack of standardization throughout the Government services furnishes a just cause for general dissatisfaction among the employees because of the inequalities in pay as well as the many instances of excessive hours of service, all of which conditions very materially reduce the efficiency of the service; and

Whereas, The Federal Government should be a model employer, and we believe that steps should be taken to remedy the present unsatisfactory conditions relating to hours of service, rates of pay and otherwise; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled at San Diego, that Congress should enact the necessary legislation, providing for a Federal Personnel Commission upon which the employees shall have adequate representation and which commission shall have full authority to make investigations concerning salaries, wages and conditions of employment of all employees in the civil establishments of the United States Government and of the Government of the District of Columbia, so as to develop the standardization of duties, wages, salaries, hours, efficiency ratings, titles and submit recommendations to Congress concerning same; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to obtain favorable action on this resolution at the next session of Congress.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 19.

Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 20**—Presented by J. H. Galleher and R. M. Roach of Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The eight-hour law regulating the hours of work for postoffice clerks and city letter carriers provides that only in emergencies shall overtime be imposed, and for such overtime the regular rate of pay shall be paid; and

Whereas, It is the trade union principle, a principle now almost universally in effect in private industries, on Government contract work and in many branches of the Government service, that overtime work must be compensated for at a higher rate of pay; and

Whereas, In the absence of any such penalty for work in excess of eight hours in postal service, the practice has developed of imposing excessively long hours of work daily upon the experienced men instead of keeping the working force recruited to a proper standard; and

Whereas, This excessive overtime is breaking down the health and morale of the men in the service, it is the direct cause of the resignation of many employees, and is impairing the efficiency of the service; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Nineteenth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledges its support to the affiliated postal employees in their efforts to insure a more strict observance of the letter and spirit of the postal eight-hour law by securing legislation establishing a rate of time and a half for all work in excess of eight hours.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 20.

Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 23**—Presented by the delegates from International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Union No. 72, of Los Angeles.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be requested to present at the next session of the State Legislature a License Law regarding the operating of steam and ammonia plants and further to aid and assist the final passage of said law so that it may become effective at the earliest opportunity. We recognize that the safety of the public should be guarded and wherever local license laws have been enacted it has raised the standard of efficiency, also wages.

It is an undisputed fact that our Government requires every engineer to pass an examination for all stationary work, not forgetting its excellent license laws pertaining to marine service.

The Committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 23.

Delegate Morrison, on behalf of his delegation, requested permission to withdraw Proposition No. 23.

Request granted.

This completes the partial report of the Committee on Legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER MATHEWSON, Chairman;  
A. L. FOURTNER,  
JOSEPH P. DUFFY,  
CHAS. L. MYERS, Secretary,  
Committee on Legislation.

#### SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS.

President Murphy called attention to the fact that the convention had made 10 a. m. the time for the election of a Vice-President for District No. 2.

Delegate Pothoff gave notice that he withdrew as a candidate for Vice-President of District No. 2.

President Murphy then declared A. W. McKenna elected as a Vice-President from District No. 2.

President Murphy then declared the following officers elected (without opposition) for the ensuing year:

President—Daniel C. Murphy.  
Vice-President District No. 1—Jacob Beckel.  
Vice-President District No. 3—J. C. Harter.  
Vice-President District No. 4—Geo. A. Dean.  
Vice-President District No. 5—H. J. Young.  
Vice-President District No. 6—E. H. Hart.  
Vice-President District No. 7—Fred W. Heckman.  
Vice-President District No. 8—Margaret A. Malone.  
Vice-President District No. 10—Wm. J. McQuillan.  
Vice-President District No. 11—Wm. P. Whitlock.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

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

Chairman Tracy of the Committee read the following recommendation of the Committee:

That we endorse Proposition No. 23 on the November ballot, which revises existing constitutional provisions for workmen's compensation.

Concurred in.

Chairman Tracy continued to read the Committee's report, as follows:

President Murphy in his annual report to the convention stated that "a new trial is necessary for Thomas J. Mooney."

Secretary Scharrenberg, in his report, chronologically reviews for the year the activities and developments, step by step, of the case. He reported that on January 26, 1918, the Federal Commission after a painstaking and thorough investigation unanimously recommended to the President that Mooney receive a new trial. He also reported that President Wilson appealed to Governor Stephens repeatedly to grant Mooney a new trial. He further reported that the various labor groups of the world have appealed for simple justice for Mooney, directly to the executive of the Nation, of the State and organized labor.

This convention should attempt to allay the unrest that exists throughout the labor world as a result of this miscarriage of justice. Regretfully we must record the fact that Governor Stephens to date has not hearkened to the appeal of the President and the people. It must be noted that labor bodies in many parts of the country threatened to strike and were only held in check by Mooney himself, on May 1 last, through a strong appeal to the workers not to interfere with essential war industries. In order to avoid any drastic action being taken by labor, your Committee recommends:

That upon the adjournment of this convention, the Mooney case, in its labor aspects, be presented to the War Labor Board, of which Frank P. Walsh and William H. Taft are joint chairmen, to be dealt with as a war issue. This is urgent, in view of the menace to the uninterrupted prosecution of necessary war industry, which further delay in securing justice for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings will bring.

Concurred in.



**Resolution No. 2**—Presented by Henry Hagelstein, Selig Schulberg, of City of San Francisco.

Whereas, The passing of another year finds Thomas J. Mooney still under sentence of death, now reprieved until December 13, 1918, and Warren K. Billings still suffering under a life sentence, as the result of prosecutions growing out of the Preparedness Day tragedy of July 22, 1916, in San Francisco, California; and

Whereas, The year past has served not only to bring forth new evidence of deliberate fraud and perjuries made use of in the conspiracy directed by District Attorney Charles M. Fickert against the lives of the defendants, but to so strongly fortify the position of previous conventions of the California State Federation of Labor in asserting their belief in the innocence of the accused as to now direct this Nineteenth Annual Convention in declaring not only a belief, but our absolute certainty of the innocence of the defendants; and

Whereas, No relief seems at hand in this most extraordinary situation wherein the trial judge and the Attorney General of the State petitioned the Supreme Court of California to grant Thomas J. Mooney a new trial, and a Federal Commission, after a full investigation in their report to the President of the United States, declared that a new trial should be held, and the President, with the Federal Commission report before him and the embarrassing protests from Labor of the Allied Nations, has three times requested Governor Stephens to find some means of granting a new trial; and

Whereas, An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court in order to exhaust the last legal right of appeal available; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this, the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled in San Diego, that we endorse the action of the defense in appealing to the United States Supreme Court in an endeavor to test the issues of fact and truth involved before the highest court in the land and that we pledge all the assistance in our power to obtain this hearing; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention takes the position that in the event the Supreme Court is unable to hear and judge the case, that there is still a remedy in our California law which allows for the granting of conditional pardons by the Governor, which power could be invoked to grant the defendants new and fair trials and that we do most earnestly appeal to Governor Stephens to grant an open hearing on the case where representatives of labor may present arguments to establish our contention that the defendants should not only be granted new and fair trials, but judged in the light of all the circumstances surrounding this prosecution, we declare these defendants to be the victims of a gross miscarriage of justice and entitled to unconditional pardon and liberation.

The Committee submitted the following report on Resolution No. 2:

While your Committee heartily concurs in the spirit of Resolution No. 2, presented by Henry Hagelstein and Selig Schulberg, they are impressed with the inadequacy of the presentation and the usefulness of the request therein contained, that further requests be made of the official head of the State of California, Governor Stephens, relative to the defendants, Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, accused of participation in the Preparedness Day bomb outrage of July 22, 1916, at San Francisco, California. The reason for the conclusions herein recited by your Committee are as follows:

At a recent meeting of the great British Labor Congress, enthusiastic resolutions were passed, after the most careful consideration, by men of unquestioned ability and integrity, British labor men whose souls would revolt at even the suggestion of their own participation in so dastardly a crime as that of which the defendants are accused. These labor men of Britain, trained in the art of debate and negotiation, able to judge to a nicety the merits of a case, British labor men who at the time of the crime against preparedness were themselves offering their lives and the lives of those they loved best in the trenches of Flanders in their fight for the sustenance of democracy. British workers, who at the time of the Preparedness Day outrage were wishing, hoping, praying that the men of America would respond so that they, the British, could be relieved of some of the suffering, the hardships and the decimation of their ranks and the extermination of their loved ones. They have read, studied and carefully considered every part of the evidence submitted against the defendants and after serious contemplation of every angle of the case have been impressed with only one thing which was and is that there is a fiendish conspiracy against labor which the entire ramification of the Mooney case completely proves.

Could anyone with even a scintilla of reason suppose that these British men would espouse the cause of one they even suspected as guilty, not only of a crime against American preparedness, but a crime so far reaching in its effects that could it have intimidated American hearts and American men and women and have kept

them out of the war would have meant the sacrifice, the indescribable suffering and possibly the complete subjugation of the people of the great British empire.

From every important allied nation has come the plea: "Grant Justice to Mooney." Penalize his persecutors and prosecutors. And this cry for Justice did not come from the throats of radicals only, but from the hearts and souls of millions of British, French, Italians, Australian, Canadian and American men and women who were giving their lives in the interests of the great cause of democracy.

And your Committee asks you to read the details of the cabled messages from great meetings of Scotchmen, Irishmen, and even Slavs. We ask you to read the details of the meetings in Italy when, as a result of the knowledge of the intricate details of the Mooney case, German propagandists pointed to the case to prove the lack of sincerity of the American people in their contention for democracy.

And again your Committee would ask you what effect did the earnest request of millions of the world's people, versed in every detail of the case, able to judge for themselves, as able to weigh the evidence offered, as any lawyer or judge. Professional men, men who ranked high in the legal world of other countries, men in high official positions, tradesmen, men who were high in the financial realm of this and other countries, philosophers, men of letters, newspaper men, versed in the every detail of the ramifications of legal jurisprudence, social usages, and customs, statesmen, workers, soldiers, sailors, all these stood appalled at the great miscarriage of justice the Mooney case entailed and voiced their protest vigorously with tongue and pen, and last but by no means least, our own great President, the leading man of the Universe today. A man whose documents on democracy will go down through history as the classics of this and all other time.

President Wilson, the central figure of this great world of ours, asked for a new trial for Mooney as a result of an investigation made by his mediation committee, who had access to every printed document which contained first hand evidence of the case. This committee, comprised of men representing diverse interest, men in whom the President had confidence, men in whom the people of America has an abiding faith, and their recommendations, after calm survey, was that there should be a new trial for the defendants and so recommended to our President. And your Committee asks you delegates, representing labor of this State, what was the answer of Governor Stephens to this unparalleled perturbation of a world's people. This profound sentiment and sympathy of millions of men and women of all countries of the earth. And we delegates of the California labor world and to whom this man is Governor answer: "Nothing was said. Nothing was done." It is because of this pitiful position of Mr. Stephens that we do not wish to be party to any further request to one who has proven so utterly and incomprehensibly obdurate. And we recommend that this convention go on record by instructing the Secretary of the State Federation to forward both the Resolution No. 2 and this critique of it, with a communication from this convention requesting that the National War Labor Board of the Government immediately take such steps to procure a new trial for these defendants as a precautionary measure in the safe conduct of this great war for democracy, as we are sure, without such steps being taken, it will be difficult for us to understand as fully as we might all that the fight for democracy means in the battlefields of the old worlds while we are suffering from so obvious a violation of democratic principles in our own midst.

A motion to adopt the recommendations of the Committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 16**—Presented by Geo. A. Dean of Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Whereas, Organized Labor of Stockton and San Joaquin county has been striving for some time past to build up the labor movement of that locality; and

Whereas, There are a number of crafts not organized that should be in the movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the incoming executive officers be instructed to send an organizer into the Stockton territory as soon as possible.

The Committee recommended to reference to the Executive Council with power to act. Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 24**—Presented by Daniel F. Tattenham of Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Government of the United States is now engaged in a war, the most bloody and determining contest of free people against the greatest military power in history; is carrying on this gigantic struggle by the sale to its citizens of bonds pledging its national life and integrity, and

Whereas, The patriotic people of this nation are investing every available cent of their income in the purchase of these bonds, with the results that the total cash

savings of many people are represented only by the bonds that they possess, and Whereas, The guarantee of the Government to redeem the diminished value of gold and silver at the face value of the imprint on its coin, is hardly of greater value in this crisis, than the promise of a great and powerful nation to redeem its bonds with interest, and

Whereas, The increasing difficulties of patriotic bondholders to furnish cash bail for persons accused of crime, and the intolerant refusal of an occasional prejudiced judge to accept war bonds of the United States in cases before them, has practically resulted in the accused being denied bail in certain cases, and has placed those United States securities below the value and standing of private securities to the detriment of those patriotic citizens that purchase those bonds; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the city of San Diego, this Wednesday, October 9, 1918, do hereby protest against the refusal of certain judges to accept the war bonds of the United States Government as bail in the case before him, and, be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California be memorialized by the State Federation of Labor at its coming session in January, 1919, to enact such remedial and patriotic legislation that will place the United States Liberty Bonds the equal of cash and above all other private bonds to the extent that they will be accepted by courts in the State of California, the same as cash in fixing and accepting bail for accused in criminal cases.

The Committee recommended favorably on Resolution No. 24.

Delegate Tattenham spoke in favor of the proposition.

A motion to concur was carried.

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**Resolution No. 28**—Presented by W. E. Kent of Central Labor Council of San Pedro.

Whereas, The pre-election pledges of candidates for office are so easily forgotten or ignored after election; and

Whereas, Organized Labor in California has repeatedly found that there is no assurance of pre-election pledges materializing; and

Whereas, Candidates for office acceptable to the M. & M. Assn., or of their henchman organization, the chambers of commerce, cannot be at the same time acceptable to Organized Labor; and

Whereas, The lack of labor representatives in office is the most material handicap to Organized Labor and to the advancement of the rights of labor; and

Whereas, The apparent hope for gaining this representation and right will come from the election to office of men who are acceptable to labor and to labor's friends; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has already joined hands in the California Union of Producers and Consumers by alliance with the organized farmers and the co-operative societies for economic and political advancement; therefore, be it

Resolved, It is the sense of this convention in session assembled that a more full expression of their wishes and attainment of their desires will surely follow the selection and election to office of candidates endorsed only by and acceptable to these already affiliated groups; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention hereby declares its intention of proposing such further activity in conjunction with these affiliated groups as shall place such candidates in the field by nomination and endorsement of a full ticket; and, be it further

Resolved, That a committee of five be selected from this convention to propose such action to the affiliated groups and to perfect the necessary organization for placing such a ticket in the field at the next following regular election.

The Committee recommended that the principle involved in the proposition be endorsed by this Convention and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board for such action as may appear to be feasible to take.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke on the work of the California Farmer-Labor Alliance.

Chairman Tracy explained the recommendation of the Committee.

Delegate Heijne spoke against the recommendation of the Committee.

Motion to adopt the recommendation carried.

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**Resolution No. 42**—Presented by Selig Schulberg of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The past year has witnessed terrific struggles of labor, during which we have had the support of the entire labor press of California and of powerful newspapers such as the San Francisco Call, The Bulletin and The Daily News, The Sacramento Star, The San Diego Sun and The Los Angeles Record; especially has

that been evidenced in their whole-hearted demand for a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, in keeping with the request of the President of the United States; and

Whereas, Labor is pledged to stand loyally by its friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the trades unionists in the respective cities where these papers are published to support the same to the fullest extent; be it further

Resolved, That we thank the editorial management of these papers, and all others that have taken a similar position on the Mooney case and express the hope that their efforts, in conjunction with ours, will finally result in exposing the whole insidious conspiracy which powerful interests are making every effort to conceal and which without the support of these newspapers might have been successful in taking the lives and liberty of innocent men and women.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 42. Concurred in

**Resolution No. 40**—Presented by George A. Tracy of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 45, proposing to the people of California an amendment to Section 4 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal, and providing for two divisions of the District Courts of Appeal of the first and second appellate districts.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 40. Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 37**—Presented by J. B. Bowen of Lathers' Union No. 42, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is to be submitted to the voters of California on November 5th, a measure known as the Dental Initiative, which purports to raise the standard of qualifications for the practice of dentistry in California; and

Whereas, As a matter of fact, this measure is a gross abuse of the great power of the Initiative, in that it represents the use of this power by one individual for his own enrichment; and

Whereas, This measure if adopted would prove to be a menace to the public health and would tear down educational qualifications in California; and

Whereas, This measure discriminates against the graduates of California's educational institutions; and

Whereas, This measure would admit to California without examination the incompetents and derelicts of the dental profession from other States and would simply increase the already enormous profits of the charlatan dentist who has already grown rich from exactions from the families of workingmen principally; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that Organized Labor is opposed to the adoption of Proposition No. 21, and we recommend that our members vote against this measure on November 5th.

The Committee recommended that the Convention take no action on Proposition No. 37. Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 31**—Presented by P. K. Mohr of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Human oppression will continue as long as an idle acre of land is fenced against the equal rights of all men; and

Whereas, Labor in all progressive countries recognizes the land question as a part of the labor question; and

Whereas, The proposed Amendment 19 to the Constitution of the State of California, known as the Single Tax, will open the land of California to the people of California on equal terms; thus lowering prices and increasing the opportunity to labor and raising wages, and laying the foundation for the reconstruction period after the war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled urges all citizens of the State of California to vote for Amendment 19 at the coming election, to the end that economic and political democracy may ultimately prevail through the world; and, be it further

Resolved, That all locals be and are hereby requested to open their halls and give financial assistance to furthering the success of this amendment.

The Committee recommended that the proposition be referred to the Executive Board.

Delegate Mohr spoke against the recommendation of the Committee and made an amendment that the proposition be adopted.

Delegate Kelsey spoke in favor of Single Tax.

Delegate Johnson spoke in favor of the proposition.

As the hour for adjournment had arrived, further consideration of Proposition No. 31 was postponed until the afternoon session.

On motion J. C. Harter was granted permission to introduce out of order a resolution commendatory of W. W. Harris.

**Absentees**—A. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, M. R. Freeman, Chas. Leander, I. L. Sullivan, C. G. Wildt, I. McCoy, Wm. J. Weldon, Robt. Cuthbert, J. P. Duffy, A. T. Huston.

Convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

#### Friday, October 11—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Murphy.

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

Consideration of Proposition No. 31 was continued from the morning session.

Delegate Mohr again spoke for the proposition.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke for the adoption of the Committee's report.

Delegate Tracy spoke against the proposition being endorsed at this time.

The amendment to endorse the resolution was lost.

The recommendation of the Committee to refer the proposition to the Executive Council was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. TRACY, Chairman,

E. L. BRUCK,

WALTER J. YARROW,

D. D. SULLIVAN,

ROE H. BAKER,

Committee on Officers' Reports.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Secretary Roche of the Committee read the following report:

**Resolution No. 35**—Presented by T. J. Vitaich of Teamsters' Union No. 22, Stockton.

Whereas, One of the oldest and most important industries of the State of California is threatened with destruction on account of war conditions, and

Whereas, Many workers throughout the various mining towns of our State are compelled to abandon their homes, which in many cases represent their life savings, owing to the fact that gold mines are suspending operations, and

Whereas, Gold mining has been declared an essential industry in connection with the prosecution of this war, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the President and Secretary of this Federation be instructed to co-operate with International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the American Gold Conference to the end that some relief can be obtained from the Federal Government, and the homes of the workingmen in gold mining towns saved.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 35. Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 41**—Presented by Roland M. Rocue of Branch 24 National Association of Letter Carriers of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States Government has called upon the loyal people of this Republic to furnish the equipment to properly conduct the great World War, of which we are an important factor; and

Whereas, American labor fully cognizant of the important part it has been called upon to assume, true to its basic purpose of existence, has loyally and unselfishly tendered to our President, Woodrow Wilson, its complete and powerful aid in all avenues wherein such assistance has been necessary; therefore,

Resolved, In pursuance of this patriotic policy, we ask of each union and each member of said unions, to continue without hesitation or pause the noble work we are now engaged in and we endorse and recommend to said unions the purchase of Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the purchase of War and Thrift Stamps and the continuance of every line of endeavor necessary in the prosecution of the Allies' cause in the great war, for the success of Democracy and the final exit of the monarchical militaristic force known as the Hohenzollern standard of Kultur.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to President Woodrow Wilson and a copy be sent to each Central Labor Council in California for action.

Approved by Committee.

Delegate Roche spoke in favor of the proposition.

Motion to adopt by a rising vote carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 43**—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of the Pacific of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United War Work Campaign, as promoted by President Wilson, is to commence on November 11 and continue for one week; and

Whereas, The purpose of the campaign is to raise the sum of \$170,500,000 for the combined use of the American Library Association, the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States Army and Navy, the National Catholic War Council, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the War Camp Community Service, the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in 19th Annual Convention assembled at San Diego on October —, 1918, that we heartily endorse the United War Work Campaign, to start on November 11, and urge upon each labor organization and every individual trade-unionist to contribute to the best of their ability to this necessary and patriotic fund, further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to each trade-union and to the press.

Approved by Committee. Adopted.

**Resolution No. 13**—Presented by W. E. Kent of Central Labor Council of San Pedro.

Whereas, The high cost of living has now become the high cost of half living, and

Whereas, The wage of the earner buys far less in proportion than in the past, and

Whereas, The laborer is entitled to live in decency and in comfort and to enjoy the products of his toil without undue exploitation, and

Whereas, The margin between the producer and the consumer has become so great that the consumer can buy back only about one-half of what he produces, and

Whereas, The attempt by the Huns at home to foist such conditions upon the nation and this people when it is in the throes of a life and death struggle for democracy, creates dissatisfaction and discord, and tends to the disruption of the morale of the nation, and

Whereas, Such acts and such attempts are pro-enemy and unworthy the subjects of the world's greatest democracy; and

Whereas, Definite steps must be taken to stop profiteering and to curb control and manipulation in industry; and

Whereas, The profit sharing co-operative organizations have proven real competitors to organized exploitation; and

Whereas, The strengthening and unification of co-operative enterprises under State control, supervision and aid, and the united buying power and selling power through such co-operation of united co-operative enterprises will act as a most potent force in the suppression of profiteering; be it, therefore

Resolved, That it is the judgment and the desire of the delegates in this convention assembled that immediate and aggressive steps be taken to increase and make effective the power and opportunity for co-operative activity; and, be it further

Resolved, That such laws as will further aid and encourage this growth be proposed and their adoption secured at the next session of the State Legislature; and, be it further

Resolved, That, as a means to the end of effective co-operative activity, a law be enacted giving a subsidy of State funds and State credit to co-operative organizations formed under proper assurances of security to the government of the State, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be selected to formulate, foster and urge the passage of such a law.

Committee recommended that Resolution No. 13 be referred to Executive Council to take such action as they deem proper. Concurred in.

#### Consideration of Resolutions on Reconstruction.

The Committee reported jointly on Resolutions Nos. 3, 4, 5, 14, 29 and 36, dealing with matters of demobilization, reconstruction and general after-the-war problems.

Following are the six resolutions in question:

**Resolution No. 3**—Presented by Eugene C. Wilson, of Machinists' Union, No. 252, Vallejo:

Whereas, The World War has brought about greatly changed and abnormal conditions in the industries throughout the United States, thereby causing temporarily the full employment of all available labor power; and

Whereas, Upon the termination of hostilities and the returning home of our

fighting forces from abroad, there will, of necessity be the need of so readjusting our industries that lucrative employment can be assured to all. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled urge the adoption by Labor throughout the United States of a six-hour work-day within one month after the declaration of peace by the World Powers now at war; further

Resolved, That the Delegate representing this body at the next Convention of the A. F. of L. herewith be instructed to introduce and work for the passage of this resolution by the A. F. of L.; further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor forward a copy of this resolution to all affiliated Unions, together with a circular letter, requesting that they take like action by instructing their Delegates to the next National A. F. of L. Convention to work for the passage of this measure.

**Resolution No. 4.**—Presented by Selig Schulberg, of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco:

Whereas, President Daniel C. Murphy has emphasized the necessity for American Labor to formulate a practicable program of reconstruction after the war; and

Whereas, Labor throughout the world faces an inevitable crisis in connection with demobilization, and economic and industrial rebuilding; and

Whereas, The British Labor party has sanctioned and presented to the world an inspiring declaration of reconstruction ideals, based upon the common interest, not only of Labor, but of all mankind; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as indorsing this Labor program insofar as it may be applicable to the American Labor movement; further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor is empowered at the earliest possible opportunity to issue a call for a convention of representatives from Labor organizations, representatives from farmers' organizations and representative educators' organizations (by educators' organizations is meant, educators, architects, mechanical engineering, etc.) This convention shall enunciate political policies based on the following declarations:

The growth and strength of the Labor movement warrants the further development along rational lines and the ideals announced by President Wilson and the Labor movement, political and economic, of Great Britain and other countries.

It behooves Organized Labor to formulate its own program for reconstruction after the war. If we, the workers, are to escape from the decay of civilization, we must insure that what is presently to be built is a social order based not on fighting, but on fraternity; not on competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but deliberately planned co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or brain; not on the inequality of riches, but on a systematic approach towards a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born in the world. There should be no subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex; but in industry as well in government, on the equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy.

The British Labor Party enunciated four pillars of the foundation upon which they propose to erect the common foundation of the Democratic form of society and all its activities.

- A. The Universal Enforcement of the Nations' Minimum Wage.
- B. The Democratic Control of Industry.
- C. The Revolution of National Finance.
- D. The Use of Surplus Wealth for the Common Good.

The fixing of the enforcement of a wage minimum is in no sense a class proposal. Such an amount of social protection of the individual, however, poor and and lowly from birth to death, is as indispensable to fruitful co-operation as it is to successful combination, and it affords the only complete safeguard against that insidious degradation of the standard of life which is the worst economic and social calamity to which any community can be subjected. No man liveth to himself alone. If any, even the humblest, is made to suffer, the whole community and everyone of us, whether or not we recognize the fact, is thereby injured.

There should be legislative regulation of employment.

The coming industrial dislocation, which will follow the discharge from war service of half of all the working population, imposes new obligations upon the community.

It is plain that when government war orders are stopped there will be a reduc-

tion in the number of men and women employed in given industries, coupled with that, there will come about the demobilization of the army to the actual state of employment in particular industries and in different districts, so as both to release the kinds of labor most urgently required for the revival of peace production, and to prevent any congestions of the market. It is imperative that suitable provisions against being turned suddenly adrift without resources should be made, not only for the soldiers and sailors, but also for the millions of workers in munition works and other war trades, who will be discharged long before most of the army can be disbanded.

We believe that the government has to the present hour formulated no plan and come to no decision, and it seems that the existing political groups have apparently ignored these conditions.

We should insist that the obligation to find suitable employment in productive work for all men and women now connected with the War Industries rest upon the government. The work of resettling the disbanded soldiers and discharged munition workers into new situations is the nation's obligation.

The utmost use of the Trades Unions should be encouraged in the readjustment and equally the brain workers at the various professional associations.

We suggest that every soldier should be allowed to have a duplicate of his discharge notice sent one month before the date fixed for his discharge to the Secretary of the Trade Union to which he belongs or wishes to belong.

The government must, of course, avail itself of the public machinery on employment that it has created and can receive the co-operation and support of the Organized Labor movement.

Provision should be made for the re-education for commercial and industrial life of the disabled soldiers and sailors; also those disabled in any of the industries essential to the war. It was possible for us in the past to close our eyes to the fact that scattered throughout our country there were hundreds of thousands of persons disabled by accidents, needlessly forced to live out their lives in miserable parasitism.

It is the duty of the government to adopt the policy of preventing the occurrence of unemployment.

The government should take possession through either national or state action of all waterways. The waters should be conserved and systematically distributed so that millions of acres of arid land can be reclaimed. The opening up and access to land by co-operative and small holdings should be made practicable.

We should declare emphatically against any continuance of the military services act a moment longer than the imperative requirement of the war. Individual freedom is of little use without complete political rights; we, therefore, urge the speedy enfranchisement of all soldiers and sailors while in the service.

Industry should not be controlled by a jostling crowd of separate and private employers with their minds bent, not on the service of the community, but by the very law of their being, only on the utmost profiteering. We should look to scientific reorganization of the nation's industry, not deflected by individual profiteering; on the basis of a common ownership the means of production.

The public utilities taken over by the government as a War necessity should be permanently retained. Other public utilities which are the foundation for the successful reorganization of industry should be taken out of the hands of private ownership. We should stand for the national ownership and administration of the railways and canals, along with harbors, telegraphs and the great war emergency fleet that has been built.

When peace comes, capital will be needed for all sorts of social enterprises, and the resources of the government will necessarily have to be vastly greater than they were before the war. Innumerable private fortunes are being heaped up by those who have taken advantage of the nation's needs. One-tenth of the population owns nine-tenths of the riches of the United States. Such a position demands a revolution of national finance. We should consider how we are to discharge a public debt reaching in the billions.

We should repudiate all proposals for a protective tariff, in whatever specious guise they may be cloaked as the device for burdening the consumers with unnecessarily enhanced prices to the profit of the capitalist employer. We should strenuously oppose any taxation of whatever kind which would increase the price of food or of any necessity of life.

We should look to the direct taxation of the incomes above the necessary cost of family maintenance. The national debt should be paid off by direct taxation of private fortunes, both during life and after death. That would involve the raising



of the present low minimum on income taxes. The excess profit tax should be retained in an appropriate form.

We should stand essentially for democratic co-operation, and as rapidly as possible the parasitic strata of society should be eliminated by the universal obligation to work, either by hand or brain at work socially needed.

(The suggestions, and, in fact, the language in part is used in the "Reconstruction program of the British Labor Party.")

**Resolution No. 5.**—Presented by Eugene C. Wilson, of Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo:

Whereas, In the struggle now being waged by the enlightened and civilized peoples of this earth against the menacing and horrible encroachments of Germany upon the general peace and well-being of the Allied Nations, it has grown more and more apparent how vitally necessary to the proper execution of the enormous task of abolishing the military autocracy is the acquisition by our government of the systems of production and distribution of all those utilities concerned with not only the necessities of human life, but also those connected with production of the means of destroying our common enemy; and

Whereas, We, members of the great organization of unionized workers of America realize how vitally necessary to the best welfare and interests of ourselves, our fellow citizens and to our Nation is the ownership by our Government of all public utilities and all the means of production and distribution of everything that people need for their subsistence; and

Whereas, We believe that the American Nation has grown to realize and fully appreciate the necessity of said government ownership and is desirous of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, upon the above date, do hereby go on record as favoring the above named ideas of Government Ownership, and will instruct our delegate to the next A. F. of L. Convention to vote for and support the best proposition for the same; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Congressmen and Senators with recommendations that they support and work for the same.

**Resolution No. 14.**—Presented by W. E. Kent, of Central Labor Council of San Pedro.

Whereas, The staunch and loyal manhood of our Nation has been called to the colors and is now loyally and enthusiastically answering that summons by service in the army and navy of the United States; and

Whereas, Many lives will be sacrificed and many more will be maimed and halt and blind as a result of this noble offering of a free people in aid of sister peoples seeking freedom from threatened shackles of autocratic debauchers of human rights; and

Whereas, These Knights of a New Freedom deserve no less than all within the gift of our free people; and

Whereas, These men ask no special gratuity and wish no undeserved recompense; and

Whereas, The peace, harmony and security of our Nation and of our people demands the rehabilitation and contentment of these returned crusaders; and

Whereas, The return and muster out of these millions of men into competition with Labor now employed threatens a complete disruption of social and industrial harmony and the inception of political, social and industrial anarchy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention demand the opening of opportunities to our repatriated defenders on a scale never before attempted; that State land be improved and made ready for use and for distribution in suitable tracts to the returning patriots; that State funds be set aside and the State credit used in loans for the equipment of those who take up these lands; that the lands be sold to these men and money furnished them for equipment upon long-time payment; that a surtax of one-half the valuation be placed upon unused privately-held tillable or unsalable lands to improve the State lands and to help create the fund for equipment; that as rapidly as possible the State purchase by right of eminent domain or otherwise, these privately held lands at the valuation of adjoining State or Government-owned lands and that these lands also be used for this repatriation; be it further

Resolved, That the State develop and perfect control of all possible unclaimed or unused water power, and take steps to gain control of privately owned water power as needed to furnish power for developing and sustaining of needed projects and of the settlers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Government of the United States be urged to establish,

through its Forestry Department, an enlarged Department of Forestry, for Re-forestation, control and sale of marketable timber from Government-owned lands and that the returned soldiers and sailors be accepted into this service and furnished homes free of rent near their duties; that the Government of the United States be urged to develop mines, highways and unused water power, and to acquire privately-held projects as necessary that all returned men be taken immediately from the position of possible menace and made a satisfied worker who knows that his Government and the people are freely recognizing the nobility and the value of his proffered sacrifice; and, be it further

Resolved, That a committee be selected from this Federation to urge the adoption of this program by our own State and that all Organized Labor be asked to endorse and urge the adoption of these measures by the United States Government.

**Resolution No. 29.**—Presented by W. E. Kent, of Central Labor Council of San Pedro:

Whereas, Organized Labor has sustained and assisted the administration in all its war measures for the crushing of the Hun menace and for the establishment of democracy; and

Whereas, Organized Labor has come valiantly to the fore in service in every branch of war activity; and

Whereas, The members of Organized Labor have contributed more than freely to each of the four Liberty Loans; and

Whereas, The monied interests of the Nation have not contributed as large a share of their net returns as have the members of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, Men must suffer and be mutilated and give their lives now to pay the forfeit of world democracy; and

Whereas, The world's wealth should likewise now pay forfeit for the same world democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, in session assembled, that the burden of the present war be made the burden of the present time; and be it further

Resolved, That in so far as is in any way possible, the cost be borne by a tax to the full amount of the excess war profits; and be it further

Resolved, That accumulated wealth be taxed to the amount necessary to obtain the balance over and above that received from the excess war profits tax.

**Resolution No. 36.**—Presented by B. B. Rosenthal, of Upholsterers' Union No. 28, San Francisco:

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is organized for the purpose of benefiting the workers of this State and the country at large by bringing about such legislation that will be of benefit to all the workers of this country; and

Whereas, This great country, the United States, is now at war with Germany with but one purpose in mind, namely, to make this world a place worth living in, and

Whereas, There is now in France 1,800,000 men and millions in the training camps, most of them coming from the ranks of Labor; and

Whereas, Victory for our country is not far off, and the demobilization of troops will take place, which means that they will be sent home to the city and State from which they came; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we urge upon the American Federation of Labor and State bodies and all central bodies that legislation be brought about by the President of the United States and by Congress that, when the soldiers return home, such laws be enacted whereby they will be discharged and sent to their homes only in such numbers as to permit a readjustment of conditions, so that our boys can be taken care of the same as they were prior to the war, and that the demobilization of the fighting forces be done as slowly as possible so that each of the fighting forces be able to do its share for its brave boys who gave everything so that you and I and our children might live in freedom under the Stars and Stripes.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended as a substitute for propositions 3, 4, 5, 14, 29 and 36, the following:

"We, your Committee, have given careful reading and thoughtful consideration to the various resolutions submitted relative to Reconstruction after the War.

"We are keenly alive to the necessity of preparing for the home-coming of our boys from 'Over There,' who in the interest of democracy responded to the call of the country to strangle the military autocracy and make the world safe for democracy.

"The authors of the resolutions being actuated by motives of the highest and noblest nature have made it a task, indeed, for your Committee to report upon any one resolution.

"We wish to commend the spirit that actuated the brothers in the preparation of the resolutions, realizing that of all the problems claiming the attention of society, this question transcends all questions in importance and urgency, and Organized Labor, being a component part of society, is vitally interested in the manner in which these boys are received in the communities and homes from whence they came, inasmuch as the wholesale discharge of these men without first considering the communities' interests would throw the industrial machinery of the country into chaos and bring great harm to the workers, whose interests we are commissioned to guard. Appreciating the thought, running like a silver thread through these resolutions, your Committee recommends that this matter be referred to a Committee of seven to be appointed by the President of this Federation. The President and Secretary of this Federation to be members of said Committee. That Committee to make a thorough study of this question, and to submit a blue-print—as it were—at the very earliest possible date to the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor of the State of California, to the end that some sane solution may be devised to maintain the equilibrium of our movement and safeguard the interests of the boys when they return from 'over there.'"

A motion was made to adopt the recommendation of the Committee.

Delegate Rosenthal spoke in favor of Resolution No. 36.

Delegate Schulberg spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

Chairman Brown of the Committee on Resolutions spoke at length in favor of the Committee's report. With regard to the communication received from James W. Mullen, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council's Committee on Reconstruction, suggesting the appointment of a similar committee by the State Federation of Labor, Chairman Brown said:

"There are twenty-one Central Labor Councils in California and the State Federation's Committee should, of course, co-operate with any and all committees appointed by any of these councils to consider after-the-war problems."

President Murphy spoke on the "after-the-war" situation.

Delegate Yarrow spoke on the proposition.

Motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried unanimously.

President Murphy subsequently appointed the following Committee on Reconstruction: Seth R. Brown, of Los Angeles; Walter J. Yarrow, of Coalinga; Geo. A. Tracy, of San Francisco; Witten W. Harris, of Bakersfield; J. B. Dale, of Vallejo; President Daniel C. Murphy and Secretary Paul Scharrenberg.

**Resolution No. 32**—Presented by Roland M. Roche, Branch 214 Nat. Assn. of Letter Carriers of San Francisco.

The Nineteenth Session of the State Federation of Labor in annual meeting assembled, extend greetings to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America. We recognize in his able administration of public affairs, national and international, a character typifying in a high degree justice, wisdom and a humane solicitude for the rights of mankind. His state papers defining the status of the American Republic, relating to its attitude in world affairs, pertaining particularly to the assumption of the German kaiser, whose aim to force upon mankind of barbarous kultur of the Hohenzollern dynasty, alike repugnant to the American people and the enlightened nations of the world; and

Whereas, In matters concerning labor his attitude has been just and friendly and the precepts he has fathered upon labor questions merits the highest commendation of labor champions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on the crest of the world triumph for democracy, as evidenced by the present control and ultimate success of the allies and the enforcement and positive adoption of the fourteen regulations as announced by President Wilson, we, as labor union representatives, tender our earnest support and to the end that the program be complete we would suggest and ask that a representative of labor be accorded a seat in the world's peace conference with a vote and voice in the deliberations. We ask that President Wilson use his good offices to that effect.

The Committee recommended favorably with the changing of the word "representation" to "representatives." Adopted.

**Resolution No. 46**—Presented by J. C. Harter of Labor Council of Bakersfield and others.

Whereas, Organized Labor is ever appreciative of the loyal and untiring work of its leaders in behalf of the workers, and

Whereas, We believe that such appreciation should not be withheld until written in an epitaph, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor extend its greetings to Hon. Witten W. Harris of Bakersfield, and our regret that

on account of war work he cannot be with us. We take this occasion to voice our appreciation of his past work as a vice-president of this Federation and as a member of the State Legislature, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of esteem be forwarded to Brother Harris.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 46.  
Concurred in unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH R. BROWN, Chairman,  
J. B. DALE,  
J. J. BUTLER,  
ROLAND M. ROCHE, Secretary,  
Committee on Resolutions.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

To the Convention:—

Your Committee upon Constitution, having considered several suggested changes by various delegates have found that most of the rules advocated are already included, and would advise a closer study of the Constitution by all the delegates.

We desire to call the attention of the members to Article XVI (16), which provides that copies of the Federation's Constitution can be secured at any time by applying to the Secretary's office. Every union is furnished a revised copy following the Annual Convention.

Your Committee takes this opportunity of calling attention to Section 3 of Article III, wherein is indirectly admitted the right of any affiliated union or council to submit propositions to the convention even when a delegate therefrom cannot be in attendance. This query has been submitted to your Committee, but we believe the Constitution now makes this provision and we simply call the delegates' attention to it.

To expedite the work of the Annual Conventions, but without attempting to make it a rigid rule or part of the Constitution, your Committee recommends that every delegate bear in mind the advisability of presenting his proposition early in the Convention, and if possible on the opening day.

Section 8 of Article IV provides that voting booths shall be arranged upon election day. We would recommend that this be changed, making it read that such booths may be arranged if found necessary.

Your Committee, having before it Proposition No. 34, introduced by Brother Hart of the Oakland Teamsters, recommend the adoption of the change of election day proposed. The resolution reads as follows:

**Proposition No. 34**—Whereas, Section No. 4 of Article No. 4 provides for the nomination of officers on the third day of the convention; and

Whereas, There seems to be a tendency on the part of delegates to mark time and neglect the most important business of the convention until the nomination and election of officers has been disposed of; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended so that the nomination of officers be made on the second day and the election of same on the third day, in order that the more important business of the Convention may be properly disposed of.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. TELFER,  
GEO. A. DEAN,  
THOS. STEIGERWALD,  
PATRICK FLYNN,  
Committee on Constitution.

On motion the recommendation of the Committee regarding election booths was concurred in.

Referring to the favorable recommendation of the Committee on Proposition No. 34, Delegate McLaughlin spoke against the recommendation.

Delegate DuVal spoke in favor of the proposition. Secretary Scharrenberg spoke against the proposition.

Motion to concur in Proposition No. 34 was lost.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF LEGISLATION.

Secretary Meyers of the Committee read the following report:

**Resolution No. 38**—Presented by Jos. P. Duffy of Bricklayers' Union No. 7 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California has appropriated several millions of dollars for the erection of new buildings at the different State Institutions, therefore the members of the Bricklayers' Union throughout this State deem it absolutely essential for the safeguarding of life and property and for the protection of the brick industry in general that all masonry construction on all public buildings, erected by the State of California shall be inspected by a competent bricklayer.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to use their influence and efforts to have passed at the next Legislature a Masonry Inspectors' Bill, similar to those that are in full force and effect in other States of the United States.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 38. Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 22**—Presented by H. F. Strother of Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union No. 40, and Thos. J. Blight of Warehouse and Cereal Workers' No. 15877 of San Francisco.

Whereas, the increases in the cost of operation due to increased wages, reduction of hours of service and overtime agreements are important factors which receive full consideration by the Railroad Commission of the State of California when fixing the rates to be charged the public by any public utility within the immediate jurisdiction of the above named commission; and

Whereas, Some of the public utilities of the State are temporarily under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That whenever a public utility of the State of California reduces wages, lengthens hours of service or abrogates overtime agreements (in spite of all the efforts of organized labor to maintain the same), the cost of which has been covered by permission to charge increased rates to the public, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor shall immediately file a complaint with the regulatory body having jurisdiction urging a proportionate reduction of such rates.

The Committee recommended favorably on Resolution No. 22 with the addition of the words "in spite of all the efforts of organized labor to maintain the same," after the word "agreements" in last paragraph.

Motion to concur in the amended resolution carried.

**Resolution No. 33**—Presented by Roe H. Baker of Barbers' Union of San Francisco, and others.

An Act prohibiting unnecessary labor and the pursuit of unnecessary occupations on Sunday, defining and excepting "works of necessity," and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions hereof.

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

Section 1. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The word "day" means twenty-four consecutive hours, the word "Sunday" means the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock p. m. on Saturday night and ends at 12 o'clock p. m. on the following night, and other words and terms used have the same meaning as defined in the codes of California.

(b) A contract to perform a lawful act, though made on Sunday, is valid, but a contract rendered void by unlawful action on Sunday can not be made valid by subsequent action.

Sec. 2. It is unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation in this State, or for any officer or employee of the State of California, or of any political subdivision thereof, to violate any of the following provisions:

(1) To keep open on Sunday for the purpose of transacting any business or labor, any store, office, shop, building, or place of business where goods, wares, merchandise or property is sold or offered for sale; or to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares, merchandise or property on said day.

(2) To keep open or operate on Sunday for profit any mill, mine, factory, bake-house, barber shop, workshop, or any such or similar place of business or occupation which is managed by or employs either skilled or unskilled labor, or both; provided, however, that the above provisions of this section do not apply to unavoidable work in caring for live animals, or to cases of urgent emergency within the meaning of this act; and provided, further, that the above sub-sections numbered (1) and (2) do not apply to works of daily necessity. It is hereby declared that said works of necessity within the meaning of this act include the following,

but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "works of necessity."

(a) Work essential to the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines, or surgical appliances by retail for strictly medicinal purposes;

(b) Furnishing lodging or meals at hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, lunch stands, cafes and work incidental thereto.

(c) Ice cream parlors, candy stores, cigar stores and saloons;

(d) Parks, bath houses, libraries, museums, or art galleries;

(e) Sports, theaters and amusements;

(f) Setting sponges and making of dough in bakeries or the necessary preparations for the Monday morning delivery of bakery products;

(g) The sale and delivery of daily newspapers and magazines, or the necessary work in the preparation of the Sunday or Monday morning edition of a daily newspaper;

(h) The sale and delivery of milk, or cream, and unavoidable work in making cheese or butter, and in any manufacturing plant or industry, or industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury to said plant, industry or its product or property used in such process;

(i) Unavoidable work essential to the protection or operation of mines, mills, cyanide plants, smelters, property or perishable products in imminent danger of destruction or serious injury and to utilizing water power necessary to prevent serious injury or loss in hydraulic mining or other industries where the water supply is not continuous throughout the year, or necessary work in planting and harvesting of crops;

(j) Shipbuilding and other manufacturing plants engaged in work for the Government of the United States;

(k) Any work which is necessary to the continuous supply of electric current, light, heat, air, water, gas or motive power; to operating vessels, vehicles, livery stables, garages, railroads or any other transportation lines in this State; to telegraph and telephone service; and to any such public utility which the public welfare requires should be kept in daily operation;

(l) Any work which the Railroad Commission of this State, having due regard to the object of this act, deems necessary to permit in connection with traffic or conduct of any railway or of any other public utility within the jurisdiction of said Railroad Commission; and provided, further, that the above sub-sections numbered (1) and (2) do not apply to any person who observes some other day than Sunday as a day of worship, and who actually keeps his place of business or occupation closed and does not work for gain or wages upon said day of worship.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm, association or corporation, or any officer or employee of the State of California, or of any political subdivision thereof, that violates any provision of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, said offender shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, and upon each subsequent conviction both said fine and imprisonment shall be imposed, except, however, in case of corporations, the imprisonment, when imposed, shall be imposed upon all officers or agents thereof in this State committing such offense or causing the same to be committed.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and his deputies are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to enforce the provisions of this act. And it is hereby declared to be the special duty of each magistrate, district attorney and peace officer in this State to inform against and diligently prosecute any and all persons guilty of the violation of any provision of this act, upon credible information as to any such violation.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the powers of counties or municipal corporations, not in conflict herewith, nor to repeal or limit the act entitled "An act limiting the hours of labor of females employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company; compelling each employer in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant; or other establishment employing any female to provide suitable seats for all female employees and to permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment; and providing a penalty for failure, neglect or refusal of the employer to comply with the provisions of this act, and for permitting or suffering any overseer, superintendent, foreman or other agent of any such employer to violate the provisions of this act," approved March 22, 1911, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 33 be referred to the Executive Council.

It was moved to adopt the Committee's report.

An amendment was offered that the resolution be endorsed by the Convention.

Delegate Tattenham spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Roche spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Ducoing spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Myers spoke in favor of the Committee's recommendation.

Delegate Rogers spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Fourtner spoke in favor of the Committee's recommendation.

Delegate Baker spoke in favor of the amendment.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn to re-convene at 7:30 p. m. Carried.

**Absentees**—A. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, Wm. Weldon, Robt. Cuthbert, M. R. Freeman, Fred Smith, Chas. Leander, G. C. Wildt, J. Duffy, P. H. McCarthy, M. Stout, Wm. Gaffney, C. F. Quiery, Katheryn Deery, E. Flatley, D. J. Gorman, Chas. Hawley, C. Childs, C. Keegan, A. S. Less, Wm. R. Knudson, A. T. Huston, Alec. Morrison, H. N. Weldon, J. P. Reynolds.

### Friday, October 11—Evening Session.

President Murphy called the Convention to order at 7:30 o'clock.

Consideration of Proposition No. 33 was resumed.

Delegate Desepte spoke for the amendment.

Delegate Kelsey spoke for the amendment.

Delegate Kidwell spoke for the amendment.

Delegate Larripa spoke for the amendment.

Delegates Dewey and Less spoke for the amendment.

The amendment to endorse the resolution was carried.

**Resolution No. 45**—Presented by Roe H. Baker of Barbers' Union No. 148 of San Francisco.

Whereas, All the Western States, with the exception of California, have a Sanitation and Examination Law for Barbers, which is of great benefit to the public, improving the sanitary conditions of barber shops, and compelling barbers to have a simple knowledge of sanitation, which enables them to protect their patrons from skin diseases; be it

Resolved, That this Convention goes on record for a Sanitation and Examination Law for Barbers of this State along lines approved by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 45.

Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 21**—Presented by J. H. Galleher of Postoffice Clerks' Union and R. M. Roche of Letter Carriers, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Retirement on annuities has for many years been the paramount issue of all Federal employees and the United States Government, is one of the few in the world that does not make provision for its aged civil service employees; and

Whereas, Retirement legislation providing for automatic replacement of superannuates by young and vigorous men would perpetually maintain the service at its highest efficiency, operate to conduct it economically and attract to it a high grade of employees who would make the service their life work; and

Whereas, There is now pending in Congress a bill known as the McKellar-Keating bill which has for its object the retirement on annuities of all superannuated and disabled Federal civil service employees at a cost to be borne equally by the Government and the employees; and

Whereas, The McKellar-Keating bill which is known in the Senate as S. 4637, and in the House of Representatives as H. R. 12352, is admitted to be the most comprehensive retirement bill ever submitted for consideration of Congress, and said bill has the unanimous endorsement of all Federal civil service employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at San Diego, Cal., October 7, 1918, indorse the McKellar-Keating bill and urge its favorable consideration by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to Senators Jas. D. Phelan and Hiram W. Johnson; to Congressmen Julius Kahn and John I. Nolan; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and presiding officer of Senate, to each member of respective House and Senate Committees to which this bill is referred; be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its legislative agent to have this resolution introduced and approved by the Legislature of the State of California.

The Committee recommended favorably on Resolution No. 21 with an amendment that the proposition be sent to all Congressmen of the State of California as well.

Delegate Galleher spoke in favor of the proposition.

Adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER MATHEWSON, Chairman;  
A. L. FOURTNER,  
JOSEPH P. DUFFY,  
CHAS. L. MYERS, Secretary,  
Committee on Legislation.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Secretary Cox of the Committee read the following report:

**Resolution No. 9**—Presented by Wm. P. Whitlock, of Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, Members of the Longshoremen's Union at Eureka have been black-listed for eleven years by a combination of lumber manufacturers controlling most of the shipping on Humboldt Bay; and

Whereas, The Eureka Longshoremen's Union is at present striving to re-organize the waterfront at Eureka, and is meeting with the above-mentioned combination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to take this matter up with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and with the Longshoremen's Unions at San Francisco, San Pedro and San Diego and endeavor to secure the co-operation of these organizations with the Eureka Longshoremen's Union in its effort to re-organize the waterfront on Humboldt Bay.

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.  
Concurred in.

**Resolution No. 11**—Presented by C. A. Eldred and E. B. Tully of Electrical Workers' Union No. 465 and Carpenters' Union No. 1296 of San Diego.

Resolved, That this body adopt the following telegram, to be sent to President Wilson and Secretary of Labor Wilson:

"The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand that the new scale as set by Macy Commission be effective on all Government work, Navy, Army and Cantonments in the State of California."

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 11 be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Eldred spoke against the recommendation and requested that the word "request" be substituted for "demand" in the telegram.

Delegate Kidwell spoke in favor of the recommendation.

Delegate Marsh spoke in favor of the proposition.

Delegate Bowser spoke in favor of the recommendation.

Delegate Tully spoke in favor of the proposition.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the Committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 26**—Presented by A. L. Fourtner, James G. Dewey and A. S. Less of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, Trades unions to attain and hold the strength and power necessary to preserve their integrity and working conditions, makes it imperative that they work as a unit; and

Whereas, To so work as a unit it is also imperative that each union give to every other union all possible moral support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Nineteenth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, does hereby insist that each and all affiliated locals do give such moral support to any and all affiliated locals which are so in need; and be it further

Resolved, That should any member of an affiliated union interfere in any way with the working rights or earning capacity of any affiliated union said member must be prevented from so doing by the union of which he is a member; and be it further

Resolved, That every member of an affiliated union must carry a card of each



trade, craft or profession he follows, provided such trade, craft or profession is organized into a union.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 26.  
Adopted.

**Resolution No. 39**—Presented by Phil Hogan of Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego, and others.

Whereas, We believe that the button proposition in the State of California at this time is confusing, and by the State Federation of Labor adopting a uniform button for all crafts in the labor movement in the State of California; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, regularly assembled, adopt a uniform monthly working button to be issued by the State Federation of Labor at cost, plus \$1.00 per hundred; and be it further

Resolved, That State Federation of Labor use its best efforts to urge all central bodies in this State to co-operate with the State Federation of Labor to attain this end.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Resolution No. 39.  
Concurred in.

This completes the report of the Committee on Grievances.  
Respectfully submitted,

P. H. McCARTHY, Chairman;  
EMIL MURI,  
J. B. BOWEN,  
GEO. G. KIDWELL,  
WM. I. COX, Secretary,  
Committee on Grievances.

Secretary Scharrenberg read an invitation from the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to the President of the Federation to attend a National mass meeting to be held in Chicago in November.

It was moved that it is the sense of the Convention that President Murphy should be sent to the Chicago meeting.

Delegate Rosenthal spoke in favor of the motion.

An amendment was offered that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Strother spoke against the amendment.

President Murphy stated that the finances of the Federation did not warrant the adoption of the motion.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke on the subject of the finances of the Federation.

Delegate Dewey spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Less spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Bowser spoke in favor of the amendment.

On motion the previous question was called for.

A motion to adopt the amendment was carried.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram of appreciation from Kern River Local No. 19, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, of Bakersfield, for choosing the latter place as the convention city for 1919.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Thanks, President Murphy called on Delegate Tracy to tender tokens of appreciation to Walter Barnes, C. McClellan, Chas. Andree, Jack Larripa, H. N. Hubbard, E. P. Tully, Mrs. Mannon, Mrs. Strachen and Mrs. Wade.

Delegate Tracy received permission to submit the following resolution out of order:

Resolved, By the Nineteenth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we hereby extend a vote of thanks and appreciation for the reception and entertainment tendered to the delegates by the Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego, the local unions, the mayor and the citizens of San Diego generally; further

Resolved, That we are gratified at the generous publicity and liberal space devoted to the proceedings of the Convention by the daily press of San Diego.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

**Absentees**—B. K. Badger, Pat Grace, J. O'Dea, A. C. Bradeley, R. F. DeVere,

Jas. Collins, J. B. Bowen, H. P. Moore, Alex Morrison, H. N. Welton, J. P. Reynolds, R. F. Murray, E. H. Hart, F. Higuera, Wm. J. McQuillian, C. Andrea, A. L. Levinson, G. N. Barrett, Wm. J. Weldon, M. R. Freeman, Fred Smith, L. DuVal, I. L. Sullivan, E. H. Dowell, E. T. Nelson, J. McTiernan, J. Duffy, M. A. Stout, Wm. Gaffney, C. T. Quiery, Kathryn Deery, E. Flatley, C. Hawley, C. Childs, C. Keegan, Wm. R. Knudson, and W. Mathewson.

The Convention adjourned by rising and singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,  
Secretary.

DAVID L. BEATTY,  
Assistant Secretary.

# TABULATED VOTE FOR OFFICERS.

## NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, SAN DIEGO, OCTOBER 7-11, 1918.

	FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 2 to be elected		FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 9 to be elected					
	E. L. Bruck	F. C. Marsh	A. W. McKenna	Harry Pothoff	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	A. L. Fournier	James E. Hopkins
								George G. Kidwell
								A. J. Rogers
<b>BAKERSFIELD—</b>								
Labor Council (2):								
J. C. Harter, 2.....	2		2		2		2	2
Oil Workers No. 19 (491):								
Heber Bradford, 491.....	491		491		491		491	491
<b>BREA—</b>								
Oil Workers No. 15731 (165):								
Charles C. Kinsler, 165.....	165	165			165		165	165
<b>COALINGA—</b>								
Oil Workers No. 15525 (1333):								
Walter J. Yarrow, 1333.....		1333		1333	1333		1333	1333
<b>EUREKA—</b>								
Federated Trades & Labor Council (2):								
Wm. P. Whitlock, 2.....	2	2			2			2
<b>FELLOWS—</b>								
Oil Workers No. 15612 (353):								
B. K. Badger, 353.....	353		353		353		353	353
<b>FRESNO—</b>								
Bakers No. 43 (65):								
Paul Rothe, 65.....	65	65			65	65		65
Bartenders No. 566 (105):								
P. L. Grace, 105.....	105	105			105	105		105
Labor Council (2):								
Joe O'Dea, 2.....	2	2			2	2		2
Laundry Workers No. 86 (57):								
A. C. Bradley, 57.....	57	57				57		57
<b>LONG BEACH—</b>								
Boilermakers No. 285 (1772):								
G. E. Franklin, 296	1772	1772	1772	1772	1772	1772	1772	1772
R. F. DeVere, 296								
C. C. Cadd, 295								
A. W. McKenna, 295								
Wm. P. Bowser, 295								
Wm. Beeson, 295								
Carpenters No. 710 (113):								
Vernon T. Quinn, 57.....	57	57			57	57		57
Henry Leseman, 56.....	56	56			56	56		56
<b>LOS ANGELES—</b>								
Bakers No. 37 (188):								
P. K. Mohr, 188.....	188		188		188		188	188
Bartenders No. 284 (397):								
A. B. Hassel, 397.....	397	397			397	397		397
Bricklayers No. 2 (45):								
J. W. Collins, 45.....	45	45				45	45	45
Central Labor Council (2):								
C. L. Myers, 1.....	1	1				1	1	1
Seth R. Brown, 1.....	1	1			1			1
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 775 (65):								
Oscar Tottleben, 65.....	65	65				65	65	65
Garment Workers No. 125 (716):								
Jennie C. Halsch, 716.....	716			716	716		716	716
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251 (50):								
L. W. Butler, 50.....	50	50			50		50	50
Molders No. 374 (146):								
Dan Regan, 146.....	146		146		146			146
Musicians No. 47 (500):								
H. P. Moore, 500.....	500	500			500		500	500
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers & Assistants (14):								
Anne Hartenstein, 14.....	14	14						14

	E. L. Bruck	F. C. Marsh	A. W. McKenna	Harry Pothoff	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	A. L. Fournier	James E. Hopkins	George G. Kidwell	A. J. Rogers
<b>Printing Pressmen No. 78 (51):</b>										
Chas. S. Hall, 51.....	51	51				51				51
<b>Pattern Makers (81):</b>										
E. L. Bruck, 81.....	81	81			81			81		81
<b>Steam Engineers No. 72 (158):</b>										
F. C. Marsh, 158.....	158	158			158			158		158
<b>Teamsters No. 208 (111):</b>										
George E. Bevan, 111.....	111	111				111			111	111
<b>Typographical No. 174 (400):</b>										
John M. Dormer, 400.....	400	400			400			400		400
<b>Waiters &amp; Waitresses No. 17 (300):</b>										
Jos. P. Reynolds, 300.....	300	300			300	300				300
<b>LOST HILLS—</b>										
<b>Oil Workers No. 15644 (281):</b>										
J. J. Butler, 281.....	281		281		281			281		281
<b>NAPA—</b>										
<b>Garment Workers No. 137 (78):</b>										
Margaret A. Malone, 78.....		78		78		78		78		78
<b>State Hospital Employees No. 15631 (159):</b>										
Thos. D. Van Osten, 159.....	159			159	159		159	159		
<b>OAKLAND—</b>										
<b>Barbers No. 134 (200):</b>										
F. B. Perry, 200.....			200	200	200			200	200	
<b>Teamsters No. 70 (433):</b>										
Robert F. Murray, 145.....	145			145	145			145		145
E. H. Hart, 144.....	144			144		144		144		144
F. Higuera, 144.....	144			144		144		144		144
<b>Typographical No. 36 (233):</b>										
David L. Beatty, 233.....	233			233	233	233		233		
<b>SACRAMENTO—</b>										
<b>Federated Trades Council (2):</b>										
D. D. Sullivan, 2.....	2			2	1	1		2		2
<b>Printing Pressmen No. 60 (70):</b>										
Wm. J. McQuillan, 70.....	70			70		70		70		70
<b>Typographical No. 46 (200):</b>										
C. L. Howe, 200.....	200			200		200		200		200
<b>SAN DIEGO—</b>										
<b>Bakers No. 90 (45):</b>										
Jack Larripa, 45.....	45		45		45				45	45
<b>Barbers No. 256 (108):</b>										
E. R. Kelsey, 108.....	108		108		108		108	108		
<b>Bartenders No. 768 (113):</b>										
John C. Sachs, 57.....	57	57			57	57				57
Early Hyatt, 56.....	56	56			56	56				56
<b>Iron Workers No. 229 (38):</b>										
Chas. Andree, 19.....		19	19		19			19	19	
S. D. Hyatt, 19.....		19	19		19			19	19	
<b>Carpenters No. 1296 (360):</b>										
H. K. Huffman, 72.....	72		72		72	72		72		
Geo. Selleck, 72.....	72		72		72	72		72		
E. B. Tully, 72.....	72		72		72	72		72		
Walter Barnes, 72.....	72		72		72	72		72		
Geo. L. Carter, 72.....	72		72		72	72		72	72	
<b>Cigarmakers No. 332 (83):</b>										
Thos. Steigerwald, 83.....	83			83		83		83		83
<b>Retail Clerks No. 769 (11):</b>										
Claude McClellan, 11.....	11	11			11			11		11
<b>Cooks, Waiters &amp; Waitresses No. 402 (136):</b>										
Mignon J. Wade, 68.....	68	68			68	68			68	68
Larry DuVal, 68.....	68		68		68		68		68	
<b>Musicians No. 325 (186):</b>										
F. W. Smith, 186.....		186	186		186		186		186	
<b>Electrical Workers No. 465 (206):</b>										
C. A. Eldred, 206.....	206		206		206			206	206	
<b>Fed. Trades &amp; Labor Council (2):</b>										
Jacob Beckel, 1.....		1		1		1		1		1
Phil Hogan, 1.....	1			1		1		1		1
<b>Machinists No. 389 (101):</b>										
Sam Fitch, 51.....	51		51		51	51			51	
Wm. I. Cox, 50.....	50		50		50				50	
<b>Moving Picture Operators No. 297 (18):</b>										
E. H. Dowell, 9.....	9			9		9		9		9
E. T. Nelson, 9.....	9			9		9		9		9
<b>Painters No. 333 (18):</b>										
H. M. Hubbard, 18.....	18		18		18		18		18	
<b>Plumbers No. 230 (65):</b>										
Geo. L. Wallace, 65.....	65		65		65		65		65	
<b>Post Office Clerks No. 197 (27):</b>										
Wm. H. Rogers, 14.....		14		14	14		14			14
C. Gerald Wildt, 13.....		13		13	13		13			13
<b>Roofers No. 41 (5):</b>										
George L. Combes, 5.....		5		5		5		5		5

	E. L. Bruck	F. C. Marsh	A. W. McKenna	Harry Pothoff	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	A. L. Fournier	James E. Hopkins	George G. Kidwell	A. J. Rogers
<b>Stage Employees No. 122 (22):</b>										
Isaac McCoy, 11.....	11		11		11		11			11
C. H. Wheeler, 11.....	11		11		11		11			11
<b>Street Carmen No. 826 (64):</b>										
G. E. Hickley, 32.....	32		32		32		32		32	
G. F. Hewins, 32.....	32		32		32		32		32	
<b>Typographical No. 221 (121):</b>										
Harvey Garman, 121.....	121	121			121	121				121
<b>SAN FRANCISCO—</b>										
<b>Alaska Fishermen (1500):</b>										
I. N. Hylen, 750.....	750			750		750			750	750
J. Vance Thompson, 750.....	750		750		750			750	750	
<b>Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (298):</b>										
Clarence J. Walsh, 149.....		149	149		149			149	149	
Geo. G. Kidwell, 149.....		149	149		149			149	149	
<b>Barbers No. 148 (700):</b>										
Roe H. Baker, 175.....	175		175				175		175	175
D. F. Tattenham, 175.....			175	175	175			175	175	
Stanley Roman, 175.....	175		175		175			175	175	
Jos. V. Ducoing, 175.....			175	175	175		175		175	
<b>Bartenders No. 41 (967):</b>										
Dan P. Regan, 967.....	967	967			967	967				967
<b>Beer Drivers No. 227 (600):</b>										
E. Oldfield, 300.....	300	300				300		300	300	
John S. Horn, 300.....	300	300				300		300	300	
<b>Blacksmiths &amp; Helpers No. 168 (200):</b>										
J. J. McTiernan, 200.....	200		200		200	200				200
<b>Bottlers No. 293 (500):</b>										
A. J. Rogers, 500.....	500			500		500		500		500
<b>Brewers No. 7 (500):</b>										
Louis Savoye, 167.....		167		167		167		167		167
Julius Tham, 167.....		167		167		167		167		167
Emil Muri, 166.....		166		166		166		166		166
<b>Carpenters No. 22 (1408):</b>										
John L. Cliff, 1408.....	1408	1408			1408			1408		1408
<b>Grocery Clerks No. 648 (150):</b>										
W. G. Desepte, 150.....	150	150			150			150	150	
<b>Garment Workers No. 131 (500):</b>										
Anna Culberson, 500.....	500			500	500		500			
<b>Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22 (206):</b>										
Milton A. Stout, 206.....	206			206		206			206	206
<b>Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (109):</b>										
Wm. W. Gaffney, 55.....		55		55	55			55	55	
C. T. Quirey, 54.....		54		54	54			54	54	
<b>Labor Council (2):</b>										
Daniel P. Haggerty, 2.....	2			2	2	2				2
<b>United Laborers No. 1 (800):</b>										
James Murdock, 800.....	800			800	800	800		800		
<b>Laundry Workers No. 26 (1300):</b>										
D. J. Gorman, 217.....	217			217		217		217		217
Ed. Flatley, 217.....	217			217		217		217		217
Kathryn Deery, 217.....	217			217		217		217		217
Chas. Hawley, 217.....	217			217		217		217		217
Chas. Keegan, 216.....	216			216		216		216		216
Chas. Child, 216.....	216			216		216		216		216
<b>Letter Carriers No. 214 (164):</b>										
Roland M. Roche, 164.....	164			164	164		164		164	
<b>Machinists No. 68 (1875):</b>										
H. J. Carberry, 469.....	469		469		469	469		469		469
Henry Hagelstein, 469.....			469	469	469				469	
Frank Lee, 469.....			469	469	469					
Chas. F. Blackmer, 468.....	468		468		468	468		468		
<b>Marine Cooks &amp; Stewards (700):</b>										
George Brown, 700.....	700			700		700		700		700
<b>Marine Firemen, Oilers &amp; Watertenders (1500):</b>										
Wm. Meehan, 375.....		375	375			375		375		375
Jos. Connolly, 375.....		375	375			375		375		375
Patrick Flynn, 375.....	375			375		375		375		375
A. Pryal, 375.....		375	375			375		375		
<b>Masters, Mates &amp; Pilots No. 40 (433):</b>										
H. F. Strother, 433.....	433			433				433	433	433
<b>Molders No. 164 (650):</b>										
C. Isaacson, 650.....	650		650		650			650	650	
<b>Musicians No. 6 (1000):</b>										
August L. Fournier, 334.....	334		334		334		334			334
James G. Dewey, 333.....	333		333		333		333			333
A. S. Less, 333.....	333		333		333		333			333
<b>Pile Drivers No. 77 (500):</b>										
Daniel McGilvery, 250.....		250	250		250			250	250	
A. L. McDonald, 250.....		250	250		250			250	250	
<b>Post Office Clerks No. 2 (365):</b>										
J. H. Galleher, 365.....		365		365	365				365	365

	E. L. Bruck	F. C. Marsh	A. W. McKenna	Harry Pothoff	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	A. L. Fournier	James E. Hopkins	George G. Kidwell	A. J. Rogers
<b>Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):</b>										
Harry Ohlsen, 334										
E. A. Erickson, 334										
John H. Tennison, 333	2000			2000		2000		2000		2000
J. Faltus, 333										
Frank Johnson, 333										
Paul Scharrenberg, 333										
<b>Teamsters No. 85 (1500):</b>										
James E. Hopkins, 300	300			300		300		300	300	300
John P. McLaughlin, 300	300		300		300			300		
Thos. Kehoe, 300		300			300			300	300	
W. Conboy, 300	300		300		300			300		300
John Stewart, 300		300	300		300	300		300		
<b>Typographical No. 21 (800):</b>										
George A. Tracy, 267	800		800		800	800				800
Benjamin Schonhoff, 267	800		800		800	800				800
George E. Mitchell, 266	800		800		800	800				800
<b>Upholsterers No. 28 (100):</b>										
B. B. Rosenthal, 100	100		100			100		100		100
<b>Walters No. 30 (658):</b>										
Selig Schulberg, 658			658		658				658	
<b>Warehouse &amp; Cereal Workers No. 15877 (241):</b>										
Thomas Blight, 241	241		241		241	241		241		
<b>SAN JOSE—</b>										
<b>Central Labor Council (2):</b>										
Wm. Ross Knudsen, 2			2	2	2				2	
<b>Pressmen No. 146 (25):</b>										
H. J. Young, 25	25			25		25		25		25
<b>Sheet Metal Workers No. 309 (20):</b>										
Walter G. Mathewson, 20	20		20			20	20	20		20
<b>General Teamsters No. 287 (85):</b>										
Geo. Batchelor, 43		43		43		43		43		43
A. G. Lee, 42		42		42		42		42		42
<b>Typographical No. 231 (92):</b>										
R. L. Telfer, 92	92				92			92		
<b>SAN PEDRO—</b>										
<b>Carpenters No. 1140 (189):</b>										
E. M. Lane, 95	95		95		95		95		95	
W. D. Lockhart, 94	94		94		94		94		94	
<b>Central Labor Council (2):</b>										
Harry Pothoff, 1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W. E. Kent, 1	1		1							
<b>Painters No. 949 (44):</b>										
D. L. Hunt, 44	44		44		44		44		44	
<b>Ship Riggers No. 38-A-17 (22):</b>										
Carl A. Heijne, 22	22		22		22		22		22	
<b>Shipwrights No. 1654 (316):</b>										
Jas. P. Backus, 316	316		316		316		316		316	
<b>SANTA MARIA—</b>										
<b>Oil Workers No. 12 (592):</b>										
Robt. G. Henderson, 592	592		592			592	592		592	
<b>STOCKTON—</b>										
<b>Central Labor Council (2):</b>										
George A. Dean, 2	2			2		2		2		2
<b>Electrical Workers No. 591 (25):</b>										
J. True Woods, 25	25	25			25			25		25
<b>TAFT—</b>										
<b>Central Labor Council (2):</b>										
D. C. Van Nostrand, 2	2		2		2		2		2	
<b>VALLEJO—</b>										
<b>Labor Council (2):</b>										
C. W. Bradley, 2	2		2		2	2			2	
<b>Machinists No. 252 (275):</b>										
Eugene C. Wilson, 275			275	275	275				275	
<b>Teamsters No. 190 (78):</b>										
J. B. Dale, 78	78	78						78	78	78

\* Vote on Vice-President for District No. 9 disqualified.

# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

## REPORT OF PRESIDENT

San Francisco, September 25, 1918.

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

Due to war many California industries have been unusually active during the past year. The work of organization has been carried on vigorously and many increases in wage scales and betterments in working conditions have been secured.

The Federation has co-operated with the Government in protecting the wage earners of the State against exploitation and profiteering, and the officers of the Federation have been called into conference by the Department of Labor on many occasions to assist in carrying out Governmental policies affecting the workers.

Among the more important things being done at present is the recruiting and distributing of labor for the benefit of those industries deemed most essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

As the details of this plan are not in full operation as yet, a summary will be given here, in order that the members of the Federation may be in a position to co-operate whenever called upon to do so.

It is proposed that all firms engaged in essential war work, and which employ more than one hundred people, shall obtain help, when needed, through the United States Employment Service. The service for five Western States is under the direction of William T. Boyce, with headquarters in San Francisco, and assisting him is what is called "The State Advisory Board," composed of two representatives of management, two of labor, and the director of the employment service.

The members of the State Advisory Board are Mr. William T. Boyce, chairman; Mr. C. A. Day and Mr. O. H. Fisher, representing employers; and Frank C. Miller and your president, representing labor.

There are also being formed "Local Community Boards" in various industrial districts, whose duties shall be to keep track of all labor in their districts, in order that all who are able shall assist in bringing about a maximum of production in the essential industries. It is further proposed that in the large industrial centers there shall be appointed one person to act, in an advisory capacity only, to the draft boards, and whose duty shall be to pass upon all claims for exemption on industrial grounds.

Even from the foregoing brief summary it will be seen how earnestly the Department of Labor is going into the problem of securing adequate labor for the essential industries, and it is brought out here so that full and free co-operation may be had from labor throughout the State.

In accordance with the action of the Sacramento Convention which initiated the Farmer-Labor Alliance, several meetings were held during the year, at which was formed the "California Union of Producers and Consumers." This can reasonably be considered a matter of real importance to the wage earners generally. While everyone agrees that co-operative associations are coming, up to the present nothing definite has been done. However, the "California Union of Producers and Consumers" bids fair to fill the long-felt want as an organization that will bring those who produce the necessities of life and those that must buy them closer together for mutual benefit as well as eliminating the unnecessary middleman.

Some may say that although this organization has been in existence nearly a year no material benefits can be shown. In reply to this it should be remembered that it is a difficult task to bring about what amounts to a revolution in the present method of buying and selling in such a short time, and to break the grip of those that have controlled so long, constitutes a problem that will require considerable thought and effort on the part of all concerned.

The platform adopted and submitted to legislative candidates in itself shows what we have set out to do. A perusal of the various propositions will prove the importance of the work. Not only does the platform include many things for which organized labor has struggled for a long time, but also several propositions that will benefit the farmers as well as a declaration for a definite plan to solve the problems that will come with the dawn of peace.

The experiences of other countries with the co-operative idea have demonstrated its worth, and while previous ventures along this line in California have not resulted in complete success, still the organization of which we are a part has taken hold with a determination to achieve results.

It is recommended that a careful analysis of the entire platform be made and it

is earnestly requested that the delegates assist in every way possible, in their various localities, in order that success may crown our efforts.

The "Mooney" case engaged the attention of "Labor" at frequent intervals during the past year.

When the bitter debate on this subject at the Sacramento convention is recalled to our minds, the question naturally arises: "What was behind the violent objections, made on the convention floor, to the action of the Federation in this case?" Since that time the American Federation of Labor has gone on record unanimously in favor of a new trial for Mooney. This, coupled with the repeated requests of President Woodrow Wilson to Governor Stephens along the same line, would indicate to any fair-minded person that a grave doubt about the guilt of the convicted men in these cases, which was pointed out by the officers of this Federation, does really exist, and that a new trial is necessary to remove this doubt.

Notwithstanding the repeated statements of the Federation's officials that their interest in this case was in behalf of simple justice and absolute equality before the law a campaign of abuse and misrepresentation was resorted to, but because of the great wave of opinion for a new trial that has come up in the ranks of labor throughout the country, the campaign subsided before it was fairly started.

While practically the whole world is in the throes of the greatest conflict of all time and our full thought and energy are devoted to our nation in its hour of stress, the question at times asserts itself: What will be our status when the war is over? Serious thought should be given to this question, some plans should be made to protect the returning heroes who are willingly making every sacrifice for our country. They will expect and are entitled to return to the places in industry they have left, and it is our duty to maintain the standard of wages and working conditions at least at the same plane as before the war.

This question is submitted to you with the sincere hope that your best thought be given to it, and that the convention shall at least make known its intention to take a hand in the process of the readjustment of industry after the war has been won, and that while at present "win the war" is our slogan, we realize the great task that will confront us when the war is won.

On the whole, Labor may congratulate itself on the progress we have made during war times, but are we dwelling in a fool's paradise? Will the recognition and consideration that we now enjoy be ours when conditions become normal again? These are momentous questions. What is your answer?

Fraternally,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, President.

### REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:—

Since the last Convention held at Sacramento, this district has made good headway in organizing new locals and building up the old ones. The Building Trades organizations especially, made good progress in gaining membership during the past year; in most every instance they have doubled their membership. One of the main reasons for this increase is the work being done for our Government in and around San Diego. The conditions on construction work in building Camp Kearny, Aviation Field and Fort have been fair at all times. Some minor disputes came up that were adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. No strikes or lockouts occurred on these improvements. During the year this district has been visited by several organizers, who did splendid work for Labor. Brother Beck, of Cooks and Waiters International, assisted in building up the Cooks and Waiters. Brother Misner, of the Machinists, worked in San Diego on three different occasions during the year and with the whole-hearted assistance of the Local Branch was able to raise the membership double to what it was a few months ago, making the best progress in their history. Brother J. B. Dale, Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, assisted the movement here in his usual effective way. During the year several new organizations have been organized and some reorganized. Through the good work of R. J. VanBebber the Street Carmen sent for a charter. This organization was very ably assisted by Organizer Bowbeer, whose good work is largely responsible for the rapid gain in membership the Carmen have made. At the present writing they are over 90 per cent. organized and still growing. This is the first time in the history of the Labor Movement here that the Carmen were organized and bids fair to be one of the most powerful organizations and be a valuable asset to the ranks of Labor in this district and State. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were reorganized during the year and are gaining membership very rapidly. The Blacksmiths and Helpers organized and is a vigilant organization with a very bright future. Federal employees, who are almost 100 per cent. organized and are taking an active part in the Labor Movement here, were organized during the year. The Millmen were organized. This is a militant organization,



having raised wages and improved their conditions although it was necessary to go on strike for a period of two days to gain their just demands.

Composition Roofers reorganized with a 100 per cent. membership through the good work of Brother Pike. The Butchers were reorganized and are growing. Our Labor Council has almost a hundred per cent. representation of organizations that are entitled to affiliation, something we have not had in a good many years, which speaks well for the get-together movement of Labor, and hope to have 100 per cent. affiliation for our State Federation when the Convention is called to order here. This district is fortunate in having a concrete shipyard in course of construction that will mean more workers for this district, both skilled and unskilled. The Labor Movement here took a very active part in all patriotic movements here by our Government in putting out workers to help sell bonds, War Savings Stamps and Red Cross work, with the result that many of our organizations had a hundred per cent. of their members buying bonds and stamps and donations to the Red Cross. As Vice-President of this district, I have visited all organizations that are not affiliated with the State organizations in the city.

In conclusion, I have some recommendations to make:

There is at present an opportunity to organize the Teamsters, Laundry Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Gas Workers, Stationary Engineers and Firemen. Therefore, recommend that an Organizer be detailed here for some time to assist the Local Movement in organizing these unorganized workers.

With best wishes for a successful Convention, I am,

Very truly yours,

JACOB BECKEL.

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

San Pedro, Cal., September 18, 1918.

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

During the past year all records of progress in organization work have been broken and the movement has forged ahead by leaps. Immediately after the convention at Sacramento, I proceeded with the duty imposed upon me and had nearly all local unions contribute to the striking street carmen of San Francisco.

There was no trouble during the year, and the strength of the local movement has been able to withstand the machinations of the labor-hating associations of the South. All local unions have increased their memberships, admitted over 8000 men to membership in this district, added a 20 per cent. increase to the wages and signed all employers up on the union shop plan.

The following may give you an illustration of the wonderful progress: Carpenters, No. 1140, from 90 members a year ago to 280 to date; Painters, No. 949, from 30 to 85 members now; Ship Carpenters, Caulkers and Boat Builders, No. 1654, from 50 to 650 members; Culinary Alliance, No. 754, from 60 to 210 members at present; Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 235, from 30 to 75 members; Clerks, No. 905, has doubled its membership, while Butchers, No. 551, and Laundry Workers, No. 50, increased their membership 25 per cent. I. L. A., No. 3818, has increased its membership by 50, which is very remarkable since San Pedro's waterfront is far from being lively. There being no war exports, and coastwise traffic far below normal, there is but enough work for about 300 longshoremen.

The dual union of Dockworkers, while still in existence, is not able to pay its way, but receives a donation from the employing stevedores once in a while to keep the balance of the Dockworkers from affiliating with the Longshoremen. The maritime unions received an increase of 20 per cent. in wages last month, and since then have established an eight-hour day which prevails all over the Coast as well as on the entire waterfront of San Pedro. The building locals were granted \$1.00 per day more without any trouble. Shortly after last year's convention everyone in San Pedro assisted the organizers of the various trades interested in shipbuilding, and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 160, was installed in November and now has a membership of 160. Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 616, was installed in December and has 300 members working under union shop agreements in all shops and yards. In June I organized the Ship Fasteners' Union, No. 2040, chartered from the Pacific Coast Maritime District of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers and Boatbuilders, and have now a membership of 50. The Ship Riggers, mostly all former members of the Longshoremen, have formed Local No. 38 A 17, I. L. A., and now have 210 members, nearly 90 per cent. of the entire craft in the district. In August, at the request of men who were formerly dockworkers and laborers in San Pedro, I organized Local No. 38 A 18, I. L. A. Shipyard Laborers and Helpers now have 700 members, which is half of the men working around the shipyards.

During the summer, with the advent of the tuna season, wages were cut in nearly all canneries, and after a series of walkouts from the fish canneries, I formed

Local Union No. 14757, chartered from the A. F. of L., for all cannery employes. Beginning in August, they have at present 128 members, but there is room for 1000. The Federation ought to pledge itself to work for better legislation for women workers, and more especially give the Industrial Welfare Commission such assistance as will be necessary to have the State laws and minimum wage scale enforced, which are at present utterly disregarded in most fish canneries in this district. The one loss during the year was Bartenders' Union, No. 591, who disbanded in April, but all the soda fountain and soft drink dispensers have become members of Culinary Alliance, No. 754. The conditions of this district are now so good as to make Los Angeles envious, and our greatest trouble lies in the fact that the local wage scales are \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher than Los Angeles, and the close proximity of that city brings in a number of unemployed of which there must be thousands in Los Angeles. The L. A. Metal Trades and the L. A. Building Trades Councils, who have received the greatest benefits of the past activities of the local unions, are no longer working in perfect harmony with the splendid movement of San Pedro.

By forming a dual union of Painters for this district, the District Council of Painters, assisted by the Metal Trades Council, tried to coerce Local No. 949 to disband, force them to accept Los Angeles open shop conditions at a \$1.50 less wage than the members of Local No. 949 now receive. Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 285, the largest local in the district, who have benefited more by our local conditions than any other of the new locals, refuses to either assist any other local or give support to either the San Pedro or Long Beach Labor Councils. This is done to disregard jurisdictional lines or respect local autonomy of other unions. Machinists, No. 311, who have over 300 men in the district, act likewise and refuse to recognize this locality and assume that the local conditions are better operated from a distance of 30 miles away, presuming that it would be better for all locals in San Pedro to disband. Blacksmiths' Union, No. 160, whose charter covers San Pedro and Long Beach, does not affiliate with either council in these cities. Electrical Workers, No. 83, after denying the granting of a charter for the men working here, finally affiliated with the Central Labor Council and has been able to sign up a union shop agreement with an increase of \$1.25 per day, and have now 230 members working here. The Los Angeles locals represented in the district such as the Barbers, No. 295; Bakers, No. 37; Musicians, No. 47, and Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 235, have better wages and working conditions than prevail for these locals in Los Angeles.

While the growth has been phenomenal the end is not yet, as shipbuilding and construction work will assume still larger proportions. We regret that the officials of some of the Los Angeles unions try to discourage local organization while not being able to do anything for their own crafts in their own territory, and losing the opportunity to strengthen the movement of Southern California. It is surely more gratifying to keep union shop conditions, house and shop cards in use in every establishment and make union men and women of all the workers in San Pedro so that when leaving for Los Angeles the greater portion of them can retain membership in the unions.

Labor Day was again successfully celebrated, 6000 workers parading and making the day one long to be remembered. While we still believe that the Los Angeles labor haters may cause anxiety, the San Pedro locals feel that they are able to cope with any emergency which may arise.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY POTHOFF.

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

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15, 1918.

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

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Second District, Los Angeles County, I herewith submit my report for the past year.

Los Angeles has made great gains in the past year—she stands second to none in the State as far as the organization of Unions goes. The spirit of Organization is fine and there is nothing else in the minds of the people but winning the war and Organization. "Organize" is the by-word in Los Angeles. It took a long time for Los Angeles to wake up but I am glad to say that she is thoroughly aroused at last.

We were very proud to have the pleasure of riding to our Labor Day Picnic grounds on cars run by Union men. Our celebration was a great success. Selig Zoo was not large enough to hold the Union men and their friends. Next year we must find larger grounds.

International Organizers have been very scarce this year. Brother Dale still holds the fort; he has the confidence of every man, woman and child, working all

the time—night or day. Increase in membership of the different Unions we can safely say will amount to 10,000, and still going ahead. The Metal Trades Council has taken on wonderful life owing to the great demand for men in the shipyards. The strike at the Baker Iron Works is still in progress; men have all obtained work in other places and they are without any good mechanics. Allied Printing Trades are holding their own, many of their men have enlisted in the army.

The following have been organized since the last Convention and have affiliated with the Central Labor Council. The Dye House and Laundry Drivers; Laundry Workers; Cooks' Union No. 468, formerly the Southern California Cooks Association; Railway Clerks; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, from Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads; Los Angeles Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 835; Upholsterers Local No. 15; Oil Workers of El Segundo; Oil Workers of Montebello; Blacksmiths; Leather Workers; Dyes and Cleaners; House Movers and Raisers' Union; the Machinists Union No. 311, holds the record for the largest gain in membership, about 100 per cent. in the past year.

We have had a number of disputes with the employers but have come out successful through the office of the United States Government Mediator, Mr. Connell. The Armour Packing House in Los Angeles refused to grant the men in their employ the eight-hour day and the Central Labor Council was asked to put them on the Unfair List, which they did at the instigation of the Slaughterhouse Employees' Union. The Lady Garment Workers had their usual yearly dispute with their bosses and won, as usual, with raise in wages and better conditions. The breweries granted a voluntary raise of \$2.00 a week to all their employees. The Street Car Men are very enthusiastic and seem to think a great deal of their organization. We have not a hall in the Labor Temple large enough to hold them if they all should want to come to meeting at once. Over 75 per cent. of them have joined. The Pattern Makers have made good progress; their craft is the highest paid in Los Angeles. Our newspaper, "The Citizen," is flourishing under the editorship of Brother Francis Drake, formerly of Oakland.

The past year has been a busy one with myself, being Secretary of the Engineers and trying to keep all of our people employed, as we have grown some. We have enjoyed a 40 per cent. increase and still growing.

With the help of such men as Brothers J. B. Dale, Ben Bowbeer, Chas. Scott, Chas. Myers, Seth Brown, Al. Beck and Brother Hall of the Pressmen, Organized Labor will grow and prosper in Los Angeles.

I trust that the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor may be harmonious and that much needed legislation be formulated so that when we adjourn we may feel that we have done something to advance the Cause of Labor.

Faternally submitted.

F. C. MARSH.

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

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

Steady and healthy progress has marked the labor movement in every section of the upper San Joaquin Valley during the period which has intervened since our last annual convention. While the year 1918 has not seen the spectacular growth in numbers which marked the movement toward organization in 1917, there has yet been a large growth in membership of previously existing organizations and an unprecedented number of new organizations have been formed.

This report lacks much of being a detailed report of the year's progress in the Third District. The large area covered, including as it does many growing labor centers, makes it necessary that the report of the vice-president be a very casual survey of the labor movement of the whole area. There are now in the counties of Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern fifteen towns and communities which have a developed labor movement. Without exception there has been a substantial growth in each of these communities during the past year. It can also be said that in no community in the district does there exist serious internal influences in the unions interfering with progress and healthy growth.

In point of numbers the great movement toward organization among the oil workers begun in 1917 has developed into the largest group of organized workers in any single industry in the district. Seven locals ranging in membership from 300 to 2000 now exist in the district, working under an international chartered since the last annual convention.

Splendid organizations of building trades workmen exist at Visalia, Hanford, Porterville, Tulare, Dinuba and Taft, all of which are localities that have not heretofore been rated as organized labor centers.

Taft has a central labor council which includes in its affiliation practically all of

the workers in both the building and miscellaneous trades of that community, including the oil workers' local with a membership of almost two thousand.

The organized labor movement in the two oldest and largest labor centers, Fresno and Bakersfield, was never in a better and more healthy condition. Probably no single year in the history of either Fresno or Bakersfield has seen a larger increase in the number of new organizations chartered.

One or more local unions have been chartered in the district during the year that has intervened since the last annual convention to workers in the following industries: Railway Carmen, Vulcanizers and Assistants, Teamsters and Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Rent Car Drivers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Railway Coppersmiths, Boilermakers, Railway Clerks, Commercial Telegraphers, Musicians, Retail Clerks, Cooks and Waiters, Butcher Workmen and Laundry Workers.

WITTEN W. HARRIS.

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

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 14, 1918.

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

As Vice-President of District No. 4, I herewith submit the following as my report for the past year:

During the past year Organized Labor in this district has made considerable progress in spite of the efforts of our opponents to retard the movement.

Although a great number of the membership have left Stockton to go into various branches of the Government service elsewhere, nearly all organizations have made substantial gains in their membership, and at the present time a number are 100 per cent. organized and others nearly so, and almost every organization has been successful in getting substantial increases in wages.

On account of the enactment of a city ordinance abolishing saloons, Bartenders' Local No. 403 went out of existence; the loss of this Local is felt as they were one of the largest in the Labor Council.

On account of the opposition and discriminating tactics of some of the officials of the State Hospital, the Hospital Employees' Union members became scattered, finally disbanded and surrendered their charter.

During the month of March the International Association of Machinists began the organization of their craft in accordance with the general plan of the Metal Trades Department, and through the representation of the Local Lodge Mr. E. H. Misner, General Organizer of the Association, was sent to Stockton to take up the work.

The need of organization was very acute, as Mr. Misner soon learned, and through his efforts the International Molders Local No. 164 put James H. Doyle in the field, and a plan of action was adopted whereby the two organizations could co-operate in bringing about the desired results.

Owing to the activity of the opponents of Organized Labor the task was difficult but the work is being well done and, as a result, both crafts are making great progress.

Through the efforts of Brothers Misner and Doyle a resolution was adopted in the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council; also the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, requesting that the Department of Labor send a Federal investigator into Stockton to inquire into the system of blacklisting and discrimination practiced by some of the employers, with the result that there is now a representative at work in the city investigating the working conditions of the male and female workers in the industrial plants.

At this time there is need of Organizers and the co-operation of other crafts, particularly the Sheet Metal Workers, Blacksmiths, Pattern Makers, Boiler Makers, etc., in order that Stockton may once more become a 100 per cent. organized town.

Organized Labor in this district is loyally supporting the Government in the war work in the purchase of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, assisting the Red Cross and other means of helping win the war.

Stockton witnessed a successful celebration on Labor Day, with a parade and exercises.

While we feel the need of more organization work, taking everything into consideration, Organized Labor in this district is doing very well.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. DEAN.

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

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

I herewith submit the following as my report for the past year:

In the year which has rolled around since the Eighteenth Annual Convention the Labor Movement in District No. 5, has experienced its ups and downs but on the whole the general conditions prevailing are very good.

The Brewery Workmen, Barbers, Typographical, Stage Hands, Moving Picture Operators, Cooks and Waiters, Bakers, Machinists, Butchers and Teamsters Unions have enjoyed wage increases and the Textile Clerks a 7 o'clock closing on Saturday. At the present writing the Butchers are negotiating for a new agreement which calls for a substantial increase in wages and a shorter workday. It is rumored that the Master Butchers are preparing to fight the demands but nothing definite can be reported at this time.

The Tailors have adopted a new scale which will be presented to their employers in the near future.

During the past year several hard blows have been dealt Organized Labor in Santa Clara County in the shape of injunctions against peaceful picketing. Last December the Molders and Machinists employed at the Bean Spray Pump Company went on strike to enforce Union conditions in that plant. Picketing was resorted to with the usual result of a temporary injunction being issued. After a hard legal battle had been fought the injunction was made permanent, Judge Welch being the Superior Court Judge making the decision.

A few months later the Cooks and Waiters and the Textile Clerks having trouble with establishments of their respective callings were obliged to picket. Temporary injunctions were again secured and the two cases were passed upon by the three Superior Court Judges presiding in the district, Messrs. Beasley, Cosbey and Welch. Greatly to the surprise of the membership here these three Judges handed down a sweeping decision against peaceful picketing. This decision was considered at the time to be a hard blow to Organized Labor but the movement still goes on and peaceful picketing will be tried again as occasion demands.

The Agnews Hospital Employees have had a rather stormy time during the past year, the officer in charge of the institution being seemingly determined to break the organization. He suspended several of the officers of the Union on charges of alleged misconduct, etc., and it was seen that unless something was done the Union would be a thing of the past. Accordingly, one of these cases was appealed to the Civil Service Commission, resulting in complete victory for the discharged member, Brother Tyndall, who was reinstated with full pay for the time lost. The Agnews Employees have also enjoyed an increase in salary and better conditions.

Since the last Convention the City of San Jose has gone dry, which put the Bartenders Union completely out of business, the charter being surrendered and the members going into other occupations.

It might be worth mentioning in passing that the loss of revenue to the city in putting the saloons out of business resulted in a special tax being levied on all businesses and professional men in the shape of a license fee being collected. An emergency ordinance being passed by the City Council for that purpose, also about two-thirds of the street lights in the business part of the city have been cut out to reduce expenses and all sorts of economies in the city government resorted to.

The war has affected the Labor Movement here to a great extent inasmuch as about 350 members of Local Unions are in the service. Those of us who have remained at home have supported the Government in a loyal manner by investing in Liberty Bonds, War Savings Certificates and contributions to the Red Cross. In the Third Liberty Loan Drive about \$105,000 was subscribed by members of Local Unions.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that I can report that the best of harmony prevails in the movement here, all Unions working together for the common welfare of all.

Fraternally submitted,

H. J. YOUNG.

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

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 29, 1918.

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

I herewith submit my annual report for the term ending October 1, 1918.

During the past year the Labor Movement of Alameda County has made every possible effort to secure better and thorough organization through the appointment of special organizers. The Central Labor Council about five months ago elected a

salaried organizer, and with the assistance of Bro. Castro, a volunteer organizer of the American Federation of Labor, they have organized several new unions. Among the most important are the Boilermakers with a membership of 4000, the Factory, Mill and Warehouse Workers with a membership of 2600. This union is composed of five separate branches working at widely different occupations, and in my opinion this form of organization was a grievous error, as there is considerable friction among the different branches; one, the Paper Makers, becoming so dissatisfied that they have withdrawn from the Labor Council and are going to withdraw from the Local Union, form one of their own and affiliate with their International. Another of the branches of this union is the Cotton Mill Workers—for the organization of which special credit is due Organizer Bard and Brother Quintal of the Iron Workers' Union. This union has a membership of 1000 and is composed of the employees of the California Cotton Mills, the most notorious labor-hating corporation in this vicinity. The company has done everything possible to discourage the membership, even going so far as having officers and members arrested and jailed at different times for sedition and disturbing the peace; they have planted "Pinkerton" and "Thiele" detectives in the meetings for the sole purpose of breaking up the meetings and frightening the members. There has also been organized the Maintenance of Way Employees, membership 800; the Signal Men, membership 300; the Car Repairers, membership 500; the City Firemen, and several smaller unions, all of whom are in a thriving condition.

All unions in this county have secured an advance in wages and shorter hours since the last convention, and are in better financial and numerical condition than at any time in their history.

Recently there has been a tendency on the part of different unions to affiliate with District Councils of their craft and neglect their obligations to the Central Council. In my opinion the convention should instruct their delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to insist that a modification of the by-laws be made so as to make it absolutely mandatory for all Local Unions to affiliate with their Local Councils and State Federations.

Conditions in the Building Trades Council were never better; every affiliated union has increased its membership and has secured better conditions, and with the demand for more and better housing facilities, prospects are even brighter for the future of the Building Industry in this District.

Fraternally yours,

E. H. HART.

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

Richmond, Cal., Sept. 7, 1918.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 2, 1918:

The conditions of the Unions affiliated with the Contra Costa Central Labor Council are good. One more Union has been added to our list, Golden Gate Lodge of Carmen. There has also been a Union of Oil and Gas Workers installed in Richmond, one in Rodeo and one in Martinez. None of them have as yet affiliated with the Council. Bay Point, Contra Costa County, where no Unions have been heretofore, now has a Boiler Makers, Local No. 25, Carpenters, No. 2024, and a Painters Local. All with a good healthy membership. All work being done in that part of the County is therefore done by Union men.

I want to again call the attention of members of this Federation to Giant, Pinole and Crockett. Nothing has been done there and there are thousands of men that could be got in organizations if the proper men and methods were used.

We have been unfortunate in the fact that Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1025, have quit business and returned their charter. This Local was situated in Martinez.

A great many of our members affiliated with this Council have gone forward for our country and its cause.

Labor in and around Richmond is fairly well organized and they are getting the wages set down by their organizations.

Generally speaking, we are well satisfied with the progress we have made in the past year and feel assured that we will go onward and overcome all obstacles that may be in our way.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED W. HECKMAN.

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

Napa, Cal., Sept. 13, 1918.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 7, 1918:

During the past year Organized Labor has made wonderful progress in the vicinity of Vallejo. At Mare Island 75 per cent. of the employees are carrying Union cards, with good prospects of gaining many more in the near future. Work has never been more plentiful and conditions more favorable.

Among the Unions recently organized are Draftsmen, Sail Makers, Steam and Operating Engineers, and Teachers. In most every craft of work wages have received a substantial raise, increases varying from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day. Some Unions have also succeeded in a reduction of hours of work.

The employees of Sperry Mills are in line for organization and there is a possibility of reorganizing the Retail Clerks Union.

The housing accommodations of Vallejo cannot begin to meet with the steady increase of laborers in this vicinity. Hundreds of workers are daily commuting between San Francisco, Oakland, Napa and various way stations.

Great interest and activity is displayed regarding the "New Government Annex to Vallejo." Some one hundred and sixty acres of land have been obtained on which the new town will be built. Upon its completion the number of daily commuters will be greatly reduced.

Union Labor has been successful in placing several of their men in city offices, which bespeaks much for the activities of the Union men.

In all war drives the working power of Vallejo has made a splendid record. Through the efforts of the members of the Labor Council the Vallejo Red Cross is now in possession of a new home. The cost, estimated in the neighborhood of \$10,000. This is considered Labor's gift to the great good cause.

At Benicia and Bay Point the shipyards are well organized.

Labor conditions in the vicinity of Napa are still in a poor condition. No new Unions were organized during the year.

The State Hospital Employees Union No. 15631, is in a flourishing condition and through organization its members have benefited in many ways.

Owing to many of our members accepting positions at Mare Island, the Garment Workers Union has decreased greatly in membership. Several increases in wages have been granted during the year.

Owing to the scarcity of help in this vicinity Cameron & Co. have established a branch factory at Santa Rosa, which will be run under Union conditions.

Fraternally submitted,

MARGARET A. MALONE.

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

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17, 1918.

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

Complying with the custom and duties of Vice-Presidents of District No. 9, we herewith submit the following brief report of the Labor activities in San Francisco during the past year:

The past year has been one of the most interesting and successful in the history of Organized Labor of San Francisco. Not only have a large number of Unions been organized among wage earners in occupation hitherto without organization, but every Union, without exception, has secured increased wages and bettered the working conditions for its membership. Some Unions have obtained two successive wage increases during the year, notwithstanding that they were under contract with their employers for one or more years at the former rate. The reason for the employers not insisting upon the fulfillment of the old contracts is due to the conditions that arose as a consequence of the war.

With the exception of the Carmen's strike, which was lost, the year has been characterized by only one great strike, that of the Iron Trades Council last fall. It lasted but two weeks, and the members of the Unions obtained substantial increases in wages. This favorable and quick result was due to the assistance of the Federal Wage Adjustment Board, which at once took hold of the situation, prevailed upon the men to go back to work and assisted in negotiating a new scale based upon the increased cost of living.

Another remarkable feature of the year was the patriotism and willingness with which Labor co-operated in all war activities of the Government. Figures are not available but most Union men have taken bonds in the several Liberty Loan issues,

contributed to the Red Cross, and participated in every way in other voluntary efforts of the citizens in general to do their bit in behalf of our country. Many members of Organized Labor in San Francisco have either volunteered or been drafted in the army and the navy.

With respect to the Culinary Workers, who lost in membership through the long and hotly-contested strike in 1916, we are glad to report that they have done of late remarkably well. The Waiters have been especially successful in regaining members that they lost during the strike. At present these new members are seeking to obtain as favorable conditions as have for a long time been enjoyed by the Culinary Workers who remained with the Union. All the different crafts have obtained substantial advances in wages, some of them twice within the last year.

The menace of prohibition is still facing the Brewery Workers and allied crafts. With the assistance as heretofore of the rest of the Organized Labor Movement of this State we have good hopes of defeating all prohibition legislation to be decided at the November election.

For the first time in many years, Labor Day was celebrated this year by the largest Labor Day parade in the history of San Francisco. Although the Building Trades Council did not officially participate, a great number of their membership participated in the parade by reason of their affiliation with the Iron Trades Council.

The Iron Trades Council is now the largest Departmental Council affiliated with San Francisco Labor Council. Some of its Unions are the largest ever known in this city. We regret to report that, although a number of Unions have had a large increase in their membership up to this writing, several have failed to increase their per capita tax to the Federation in accord with the increase of their membership.

In conclusion, we wish to express our satisfaction in the progress made and extending to this body our sincere well wishes, for its continued progress and ability to promote the interests of the wage earners of the State, we are,

Fraternally,

A. J. ROGERS,  
J. J. MATHESON,  
CHAS. CHILD.

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

Sacramento, Cal., September 21, 1918.

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

There has not been anything of great importance since my last report. The unions as a rule have added new members, and all have practically received increases in salary.

There has not been one instance where any trouble between employer and employee regarding changes in working conditions or salary increases that has not been amicably adjusted without serious difficulty.

While wage increases have been granted to practically every member of the local trades union movement, such increases in some instances were not in proportion to the increased cost of living.

On July 4th a meeting was held at the Labor Temple by representatives of the San Francisco Waterfront Federation for the purpose of organizing dredgers working on dredgers on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and I feel that much encouragement for the forming of such union was shown by those dredgers who attended the meeting.

Like other members of organized labor, I am indeed glad to report of the loyalty of organized labor of this vicinity to the Government in this great struggle for the preservation of democracy. They have not only contributed liberally, but have worked diligently for the success of the Red Cross, War and Thrift Stamps, and also Liberty Bonds, and more than 300 of the members have cheerfully accepted the call to give their all for this great cause. We are standing squarely behind President Wilson, our leader, together with his policies and principles.

Organized Labor's loyalty to the Government is the loyalty of free men and women who will not acquiesce in any surrender of principle.

Mather Field, a large aviation camp, was built since my last report wholly by organized labor, and there was not any interference with the construction of this great project that could be assigned to organized labor. The only question that arose was the working by some of the unions on Saturday afternoons. The unions that were affected after a short deliberation were instructed to waive such rule and work on Government work on such afternoons.

One of the subjects that have appeared because of the war, is the replacement of women to positions made vacant by men. The local Labor Council recently adopted the report of its organization committee dealing with the subject, and which



report contained the belief that the employment of women was necessary, and further provided that where women replaced the men the same rate of compensation should be paid the women as that formerly paid the men or the same rate paid to men at the present, when the women became efficient.

In conclusion I wish to say that the labor movement in this vicinity is progressing and there is not an indication that it will not continue.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN,  
Vice-President District No. 10.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 14, 1918.

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

On my arrival home from the Convention at Sacramento I took up the case of the striking Carmen of San Francisco; as directed, went before the different Locals asking for financial assistance; half-heartedly, however, as I could easily see the strike was lost before I left.

I also requested the affiliation of all the Locals with the State Federation and succeeded in getting the Hodcarriers and Laborers, one of the largest, when Organizer J. T. Woods arrived on the job and I left it to him. I believe he now has every one affiliated.

Together with Organizer Woods and Organizing Committee of the Federated Trades Council we arranged eight-hour meetings throughout the County in behalf of the Timberworkers, the largest industry of this district. After many meetings and, as we thought, judging from attendance, poor results, and after Mr. Hammond had persuaded our only too willing Chamber of Commerce to telegraph President Wilson protesting against an eight-hour day for the California lumbermen, claiming they would be unable to compete with the Southern pine interests and be forced to close down, imagine our surprise when, on February 28, the news was given out that in the morning of March 1 all the mills and camps would be run on an eight-hour basis. Strange to say, they are running yet and to capacity.

Now that the basic industry had made the start all others were quick to follow and now we have Barbers, Grocers, Butchers and in fact everything on an eight-hour basis.

Through the efforts of Organizer Woods, R. C. Durie of the Timberworkers, and Charles Stebbins, Business Agent of the Trades Council, we now have the following new Locals: Teamsters, Pressmen, Steam Engineers, Longshoremen, and Maintenance of Way Men of the N. W. P. Railway. Many of them have contracts with their employers and have been granted increases in pay. In no case did it become necessary to strike.

In the interest of the Triple Alliance I interviewed the prospective candidates for the Assembly and presented them with the platform. I feel safe to predict at least a fifty-fifty deal from the successful one, Mr. F. J. C., himself a farmer.

Organizing work has not made much progress in the last two months, as all Union people have centered all their energy to further the candidacy of Mayor Rolph, thereby, in a small measure showing our appreciation of all the good he has done for us. I wish to say his defeat was no fault of the Union people of Eureka, as women and men did their very best.

Mr. F. W. Georgeson, Editor of the Humboldt Standard, proved himself a true friend of Organized Labor throughout this campaign.

We were visited by many International Officers, mostly flying trips, however.

We now have a Union Labor Temple Association and all Locals have assessed their members one day's pay to finance the enterprise, which bids fair to be a success.

The Labor Movement of this district has derived much valuable assistance from the Women's Union Label League, through whose efforts we are now able to purchase almost any article of wearing apparel with the label.

The banner year was brought to a close with a very successful Labor Day celebration. Parade in the morning with about 2,000 in line. Nearly all had their Service flags on display showing that Union Labor of Humboldt County is well represented at the front. Brother Woods acted as Grand Marshal and Speaker and on both occasions delivered the goods perfectly.

In conclusion, I wish to say a word of praise for Brother Woods who, through his willingness and untiring effort has endeared himself to all Labor people of this district and I have yet to hear one word of complaint or dissatisfaction, and I feel sure if the Officers of this Federation will continue to leave him in this district that we will soon be 100 per cent. organized.

Fraternally,

JOHN P. RYAN.

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

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 12, 1918.

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

During the past year nothing of great importance has taken place within District No. 12. Many members of Organized Labor have either enlisted or gone to work in various industries about San Francisco and Oakland. In this connection complaints are reaching your Vice-President from District No. 12, to the effect that many old and faithful members are compelled to pay initiation fees into Unions for performing practically the same kind of labor performed by them while in this section, and further, that any individuals also from this section who never did belong to a Labor Organization are accorded the same privileges as the old members. If Organized Labor is to progress we should have a Universal Working Card, at least for the unskilled laborers.

Gold mining has been dealt a severe blow on account of war conditions, and many mining towns are practically deserted. Many workmen who invested their life savings in homes, are going to lose them unless something is done to relieve the situation. Inasmuch as the Government has declared gold essential, this Convention should petition the proper authorities and point out the necessity of continuing a great industry to the end that the mine workers' homes may be saved.

Fraternally,

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.

**REPORT OF ORGANIZER DALE.**

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 18, 1918.

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

On the adjournment of the Eighteenth Annual Convention in Sacramento, the Executive Board returned me to Los Angeles, to resume the work I had left prior to the Convention.

Upon my return the Organizers in Los Angeles organized themselves, selecting your representative as Chairman, and Brother C. L. Myers, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, as Secretary, meeting Tuesday at 10 a. m. of each week. Every Business Agent joined in the crusade, and the reports of the conditions of the various crafts were discussed and an organizing campaign launched, the results of which have been most encouraging.

On November 1, 1917, the Southern California Steel Mills locked out their Union men, their excuse being that the men intended to strike, and they took the initiative by locking them out; the lockout is still on. After being locked out the men began to picket the mill, their work being so effective they were keeping the workmen away from the plant. The Court being the last refuge of the corporations and Union Haters in Southern California, the California Steel Mills retreated to Judge Finlayson's Court, where they asked for a temporary injunction enjoining the men from picketing their plant. After the case consumed some five or six weeks in the Court, Judge Finlayson issued an injunction restraining the men from picketing, the most drastic that has ever been issued in the history of Labor in Southern California or anywhere in the United States.

Upon the advice of attorneys for the men, Messrs. Roach and Schenck, the Labor Movement of Los Angeles set about to raise sufficient funds to carry the case to the Supreme Court. The money was raised and the case is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court awaiting a hearing.

Many well-informed Trade Unionists and equally as many legal minds contend that Judge Finlayson's decision will be set aside. Let us hope that they are right in their conclusions.

The Meat Cutters had some difficulty with their employers relative to their agreement, but the matter was eventually adjusted and the organizations of the Slaughter House Men and the Meat Cutters have made good progress during the spring and summer.

The Reed and Rattan Workers, whose strike was in progress when my last report was written, won a complete victory, securing their full demands. They now have a splendid Organization and are at peace with their employers.

Every Organization affiliated with the Central Labor Council can report, and I do hereby report progress, all gaining in membership, an increase in pay and better working conditions.

The Metal Trades, that is, the Organization affiliated with the Metal Trades Council, have made a phenomenal growth. The Machinists have taken in 1,400 new members with an increase in pay of 50 per cent. The Pattern Makers have made an increase of 100 per cent. in their membership, with an average increase

in pay from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. The Boiler Makers Lodge No. 92, have increased their membership from 50 members to 650 and have increased their pay from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per day; Helpers from \$1.75 to \$2.50 and \$3.00.

San Pedro has increased in membership 5,000 per cent, from a wage maximum of \$4.00 per day a year ago to a minimum of \$5.80 per day now; Helpers have increased correspondingly.

Molders increased in membership over 60 per cent, advance in wages from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day.

Boiler Makers No. 232 of San Bernardino, recently organized with 160 members, their pay increase from 34 cents to 68 cents per hour.

Bakersfield the same.

Railway Clerks in Los Angeles recently organized with 500 members and have received the War Board's increase in wages. The Car Builders have grown practically from nothing to a membership of about 400.

The Meat Cutters and Slaughter House men have trebled their membership within the last year.

The Pacific Electric men—who are the suburban Railroad Men—organized in June, now have a membership of 1,600.

The Los Angeles Street Railway Men, organized in August, now have a membership of 1,400.

The Culinary Crafts have increased from 200 members to a membership of 600.

The Garment Workers No. 125, have had a steady growth and have been instrumental in promoting a night school at the Labor Temple which is looked upon with much favor by the public and Organized Labor as well.

Every organization affiliated with the Central Labor Council, Building Trades Council, the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council have made a remarkable growth.

San Pedro is a Union town, the ship crafts mechanics, Helpers and Laborers being thoroughly organized. The Labor Day parade in San Pedro turned out over 6,000 workers in line. More power to San Pedro.

Long Beach has reorganized its Central Labor Council and is making splendid progress in organizing and establishing a uniform wage for laborers and mechanics. In fact, all laborers and mechanics south of the Tehachapi are feeling and are receiving the influence and benefits that flow from organization. In short, the workers of this God-blessed and man-cursed southland are coming into their own from an organized angle. The figures tabulated above are an eloquent and forcible argument for the solidifying of the Organized Labor Movement, and is appealing to the worker, organized and unorganized alike, to bend every energy to the completion of the organization of the unorganized in Southern California. To the organized it should be an incentive to eradicate all personal ambitions and prejudices, and think only of the good that he can do for the unorganized and uninitiated through organization, and to the unorganized it should be as the brazen serpent in the wilderness, "He that looketh shall live," for it is an economic light to their feet and a guide to their path.

When one considers and reflects on the good that has been wrought through organization by the earnest men and women of the Organized Labor Movement, it inspires us to further and greater efforts. There is no chapter in history that chronicles any greater or more humane efforts than the Trade Union Movement—a movement that bristles with the Golden Rule; a movement that has for its slogan the brightening of life and the elimination of evil that has sent so many noble souls to premature graves; a movement that has stood the acid test and has proven its worth; like the Hebrew children of old, it has passed through fire and come forth without even the smell of fire upon its garments; a movement that has taken up the cudgel in defense of all toilers of the human race regardless of creed, color or nationality. It is the beacon light for the overworked and underpaid, illy-clad and illy-nourished world wanderers, and in this world struggle for democracy this great movement of ours is the most potent factor in civilization in writing the word Democracy, in the full and complete meaning of that much-abused term into the statutes of the world and into the lives and into the hearts of the men and women who love Liberty more than they fear death.

I crave the indulgence of the delegates in a few personal allusions—as I have been a delegate to every convention of the Federation. I was present at its birth in Old Pioneer Hall, Third Street, San Francisco, California, and this its nineteenth birthday, finds me an accredited delegate.

Since 1910 I have been a paid representative of the Federation as their Organizer. My relations with the various Executive Members of the Federation have been the most congenial and cordial that could be imagined. I feel, in saying good-by, that I owe a debt to the Federation that money would fail to liquidate; only by continual co-operation, earnest effort to build up and maintain this splendid organization, can I even hope in the remotest way to repay the obligation. President Dan Sullivan, who served the Federation three terms; President Dan Haggerty, who served the Federation four terms, and President Dan Murphy, the present

incumbent, and the Vice-Presidents who served on the Boards with them, all treated me with such consideration that I cannot refrain from alluding to them in this report and assuring the delegates that if they continue to put men at the head of the Federation of the character and ability of the three Dans and their respective Vice-Presidents, the welfare of the Federation will be in safe hands.

Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg was elected at the San Rafael Convention, and it was due to his energies that I was placed in the field as an Organizer. I feel it incumbent upon me to speak a word in behalf of the ability, methodical and painstaking efforts of Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg. The Federation has more than doubled numerically since he became Secretary-Treasurer, and if my feeble efforts have contributed anything to the progress of this humanitarian institution, it is due entirely to his planning and management, and I can say and I do say that if I ever make a move on the checker-board of Organized Labor that is worthy of emulation, or write or speak a sentence that is worthy of quotation from the organized labor angle, I owe it to the Vallejo Trade and Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor, and in saying good-by, as I was promoted as a General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor on April 15, 1918, I immediately tendered my resignation to the Executive Board of the State Federation, which was accepted.

I take this occasion, however, to assure the delegates that I will continue in the future, as I have tried in the past, to assist in organizing the unorganized, and to enthuse and encourage the organized to greater efforts, for **Organization** is the Hope and Salvation of the Workers.

So let us continue in this most humane field in which men and women can toil to perfect organization, and when the curtain is rung down we can look back at life's furrow and say with the apostle Paul, "We fought a good fight, we ran a good race, we kept the faith."

J. B. DALE,

Organizer for the State Federation of Labor.

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER WOODS.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 14, 1918.

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

The following is my report for the seven months of my stay in Eureka, from February 1 to September 11, 1918.

The assignment to Humboldt County, California, as your District Organizer has proven to be an unusually interesting incident in my work with the State Federation and the American Federation of Labor.

Humboldt County, while one of the earliest to feel the impetus of the gold excitement of 1849, has until three years ago practically been cut off from the rest of the world except by a rough and uncomfortable sea voyage. As a result this has been as much of a frontier community as though it were in Alaska. It was not long after the first settlement before the forests of magnificent timber attracted notice, and some dozen of the miners who had been lumbermen turned their attention to the manufacture of lumber. They sent back to their old homes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in Canada, and to Maine and Michigan in the United States, and imported skilled lumbermen. The common labor they obtained in the dregs of the near-by cities, principally San Francisco.

One has but to turn to the story as written in the dreadful accounts of the old Eastern lumber camps to read like events in the history of this place. And strange as it may seem, while the rest of the country had advanced greatly toward the alleviation of the conditions surrounding labor, and towards a recognition of the rights of a man not only to a fair compensation for his efforts, but to shorter hours in a working day, nevertheless in this Humboldt Bay district all this was unknown. In fact, in the eyes of the timber barons a man was merely a machine, and a very cheap one at that, which once worn out could be replaced for nothing. In fact, the local conditions were made so that men speedily parted with even the small sums they earned for wages and went broke, so that they were compelled to go back into the woods and on to the lumber pile to live. In fact, I found a regular feudal system with its vassals—that is to say, with those who were kept in such a condition of poverty that they were practically unfree and dependent upon the timber baron for a livelihood. The most interesting part of it all is that the employers themselves were innocent of any knowledge that better conditions would be to their own advantage, both morally and financially, and they did not also realize that they were cramping themselves in every way. A recital of particulars would prove heart-breaking, but one thing will suffice: here was a county rich and wonderful, yet until the war broke out there was no place upon the courthouse or the courthouse grounds for the display of an American flag. Was there ever an incident

more truly exemplifying that slavery debases and narrows the master fully as much as it does the slave? For the poor devils who were brought here from the slums of San Francisco to work in these lumber camps could not possibly have had a sentiment of loyalty and affection for the flag that left them unprotected and at the mercy of the greedy employer, so hard were their conditions.

This was not mere accident, as the employers maintained an absolutely closed shop against organized labor. Men who dared to join a union were immediately discharged. The labor forces were changed so constantly and so regularly that organization was not possible, while all sorts of intimidations were practised by the lumber barons and their hirelings to prevent the men from getting even living conditions. In fact, they maintained a secret service with hired spies to report any who were suspicious of being at all discontented with their surroundings, and specially were they severe against those who were favorable to union labor. The big companies maintained their own stores and even saloons in some of the camps, while in the city of Eureka with its fifteen thousand inhabitants they permitted sixty-five saloons to be licensed. They charged a hospital graft of \$1.00 per month which they well knew was against the State law, although there is a Union Labor Hospital here, and for \$10.00 per year a man may get treatment and skilled attention and really loving care during his sickness or disability. If he worked three days, these timber barons took \$1.00 out for his hospital, and if he left, the ticket was void. The most remarkable part of it all is that the business men felt that their interests lay with these employers, whereas the business men were compelled to carry the worker on a credit system running six weeks or more before settlement. Yet they did not see that they were furnishing the employers with a large part of the capital to run their plants and for which the local business man not only got no return whatsoever, but his percentage of losses was unduly heavy. In fact, a large part of the business men were on the verge of bankruptcy. How could it be otherwise? Men were working for \$1.80 per day, and the highest paid skilled mechanic was only getting \$3.50 for a ten-hour day.

Fortunately, a new element was introduced. James Rolph, Jr., established a union shop, an eight-hour day and a weekly pay day, employing so large a number of hands as to at once reflect upon the course pursued by the timber barons. More than that, Mr. Rolph paid the same union wages as prevailed elsewhere upon the Pacific Coast; hence it was no longer possible for the lumber men to hold such of their men as were desirable. The men saw the truth, and it made them free, and being free they were ready to organize for their mutual protection. So it was when I came. What has been accomplished will be found detailed as follows:

**Labor Council.** Unions organized: Laundry Workers, Feb. 13; Street Carmen, March 4; Bakers, March 14; Blacksmiths, March 31; Steam & Operating Engineers, April 11; Teamsters, May 20; Printing Pressmen, May 22; Butchers, June 10; Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, July 27; Longshoremen, July 30.

**Building Trades Council.** It is composed of the following unions: Carpenters, Painters, Laborers, Plasterers. They have been able to maintain a good condition in the building industry here. There has been a general increase of wages in all crafts.

**Timber Workers.** Already organized. They are scattered over about 250 miles and isolated so that it is hard to get them together. Have 1,000 members on their books, and the great trouble is getting the dues paid. They are fighting for the semi-monthly pay day, and doing away with the hospital graft. Have signed a closed shop agreement with the Stan Thompson Company. The places I visited for them from time to time are:

Freshwater, Loleta, Fortuna, Newburg Mills, Newburg Woods, Arcata, Blue Lake, Korb, Metropolitan, Rio Dell, Trinidad, Bulwinkle, Little River, Falk, Ferndale, Scotia, South Fork, Carlotta, Cosmopolitan, Bayside, Bald Mountain, Brookings, Ore., Larrabee, Crescent City, Smith River.

The following is a résumé of the activities in the various organizations:

**House Carpenters.** Have increased membership about 50 per cent. since January, and have been the real backbone of the labor movement.

**Ship Carpenters.** Are over 200 strong, made possible by the coming of the Rolph Yard.

**Electrical Workers.** Increased in membership about 50 per cent. Have for the first time closed shop agreement with the Power Company, getting an increase of wages of \$1.00 per day in all departments.

**Cooks and Waiters.** Increased from 16 members to 60.

**Riggers.** Increased in membership about 50 per cent.; increased in wages from \$3.57 to \$5.50.

**Tailors.** Now have 100 per cent. organization.

**Laundry Workers.** Organized 100 per cent., and increase in wages of average of \$3.00 per week.

**Butchers.** Have a membership of 30, and reaches out into the country districts with prospects of a strong organization.

**Steam and Operating Engineers.** They have a strong organization and increased in wages per day since they were organized of \$1.00.

**Teamsters.** Built to an organization of 70. Have their agreement well under way.

**Machinists.** Have increased in membership about 200 per cent. They are 100 per cent. in the Hammond Ship Yard.

**Blacksmiths.** Have majority of the blacksmiths in the county in the organization.

**Street Carmen.** They are 100 per cent. organized and have a closed shop agreement with the company. Received an increase in salary from 26 cents to 36½ per hour.

**Bakers.** They are 100 per cent. organized. Increase of salary of \$5.00 per week.

**Printing Pressmen.** They are 100 per cent. organized.

**Hodcarriers and Laborers.** This is one of the strong organizations of Humboldt County. Increase in membership fully 50 per cent.; increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4.50 and \$5.00 per day.

**Longshoremen.** Are in process of organization. Having quite a battle with the Stevedore Organization, who are still using the old feudal method of discharging men because they are joining the union.

**Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men.** This organization is going along finely.

**Arcata Carpenters.** Are doing finely. Got an increase of wages from \$4.80 to \$6.00.

**Painters.** Are doing finely. Increase of salary of \$1.00 per day.

**Plasterers.** Are doing finely. Are organized 100 per cent.

**Plumbers.** Have a strong organization and are doing finely.

**Barbers.** They have a fine organization and have done splendid work.

**Bartenders and Brewery Workers.** Are 100 per cent. organized.

**Cigar Makers.** Are 100 per cent. organized.

**Typographical Union.** Are 100 per cent. organized.

**Women's Union Label League.** Is a fine organization and doing good work.

The unions of Humboldt County have organized an association to build a Labor Temple and have donated one day's pay from each man to start the project going. They have also incorporated and the Labor Temple Association Committee has got everything going in fine shape.

I attended the State Building Trades Council Convention at Visalia in the month of March. In the absence of the officers of the State Federation of Labor, who were busy with the affairs for the Government, I acted as the fraternal delegate for that body.

The officers and members of the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the men and women of Humboldt County in general have treated me finely and given every assistance possible in building up the organizations. I wish to express my appreciation of their co-operation and help.

Yours fraternally,

J. TRUE WOODS, Organizer.

## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Sacramento, Cal., March 1, 1918.

To the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,  
Greetings:—

As your delegate to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I herewith take pleasure in submitting the following report, which I have endeavored to make somewhat brief owing to the fact that the time of holding the 1918 Convention was changed from November to June. This change has the effect of making two Conventions to report to the State Federation of Labor, and inasmuch as many of the transactions taking place at the Buffalo Convention will again be discussed at the St. Paul Convention, I feel that it is not necessary for me to attempt to make a lengthy report, but to leave much that I might say to be reported upon by the delegate to the St. Paul Convention.

The Convention was called to order on Monday, November 12, by President Gompers, who announced that he had, on authority of the Executive Council, extended to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, an invitation to attend the Convention and address the officers and delegates, and as he spoke President Wilson and his escort entered the hall. The audience arose and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the President was escorted to a place on the platform.

Never before in the history of Labor Unionism in America or in the world has such a stirring, patriotic demonstration taken place. A sea of American flags waved in the air, and the delegates, visitors, and Presidential party gave voice to their patriotism and appreciation, making the hall tremble with the sound. President Wilson acknowledged the ovation and said that he desired to be accepted as a friend and fellow citizen who had come to speak, not words of authority, but words of counsel, words which men should speak to one another at the most critical period of the world's history. He reviewed the world's war and America's entry into it, and in a most convincing manner carried the Convention with him. He appealed to Labor to stand by him and the cause of human freedom, and at the conclusion of his address was cheered to the echo. A beautiful shower of American beauty roses was tendered to President and Mrs. Wilson.

The Committee on Credentials reported having examined credentials of 429 delegates, representing 99 International and National Unions, 26 State branches, 83 Central bodies, 46 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 5 Fraternal delegates, and recommended that they be seated in the Convention.

The report of Secretary Morrison showed the total receipts for the year to be \$501,408.24; expenses, \$402,440.40, leaving on hand a balance of \$98,967.84, plus a loan to the A. F. of L. Building Fund of \$42,500.00. During the year 559 charters were issued. The Federation has purchased Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$20,000.00. The Convention directed that Victory Loan Bonds to the amount of \$10,000.00 be purchased.

The average paid-up membership for the year was reported as 2,371,434, an increase of 298,732 members over the previous year.

President Gompers announced that the long-pending dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, so far as the decision of the Baltimore Convention is concerned, and likewise the decision of the Executive Council, has been adjusted. The Executive Council reported upon International Labor relations and gave especial mention to the Russian situation, but as conditions in Russia have materially changed since the Convention, we do not deem it necessary to attempt to report the action.

The Convention reaffirmed its position regarding peace terms, but as the June Convention will, no doubt, consider this matter, any report we might make now would be simply repetition.

The position of the special conference held in Washington, March 12, 1917, prior to the declaration of war, was reaffirmed.

Reference was made by the Executive Council to the Commission appointed by the President to investigate the situation on the Pacific Coast, in Arizona and other sections. The committee is composed of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Col. J. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, Verner C. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois, and E. P. Marsh of Washington.

The question of freedom of expression was given considerable attention, and the Convention went on record as being of the opinion that in time of war the privilege might be abused. A lengthy set of resolutions concluded as follows:

"The emergency through which our Nation is passing puts to a test our free institutions. It devolves upon those who advocate freedom to demonstrate its

effectiveness in this situation which involves the existence of the Nation. Abuse of the opportunities of freedom will inevitably endanger the sacred right. We urge upon all the duty of making only such usage of the right of free press as will promote the general welfare. Freedom must not be confused with license."

One of the strongest fights coming before the Convention was the approval of the patriotic acts of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. This alliance was formed since war was declared with a view of solidifying the Labor Movement of America in support of the Government in its conflict with the central powers. Some degree of rivalry has evidenced itself to other organizations in the field for purpose not definitely known. After a debate of nearly one day, however, the position of the Alliance was endorsed by practically a unanimous vote. In doing so the Convention endorsed the Government and its war program and obligated the Labor Movement of America as nearly as it can be obligated to the war program of the Government of the United States.

At the Convention at Baltimore, the Executive Council was directed to give consideration and obtain necessary action by the Federal Trade Commission in the matter of the extraordinary increased price in print paper. The printing trades unions fostering this agitation and working with the Executive Council, are largely due the credit for the Government campaign which has brought about some degree of relief for newspapers and magazines industries of America.

The long-pending controversy between the Lithographers and the Printing Trades Unions was brought to a finality by the Convention.

The Convention increased the per capita tax and likewise changed the date of the meeting from November to the second Monday in June. The increase of the per capita tax was practically unanimously; the change of the Convention date was warmly contested, but the change was made and the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor will therefore be held in June in the future instead of November.

The Convention authorized the organization and issued a charter for the fire fighters, the men engaged in the fire departments of the several cities of America. The organization starts out with a membership of approximately 8,000; it is expected that this new organization will become one of the strongest units in the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution introduced by Delegate Murphy of San Francisco regarding certain claims of the International Negro League was given publicity, and was the cause of much discussion upon the floor of the Convention. The resolution was non-concurred in, except as it had to do with the matter of organizing the negro workers. In this respect, the Convention was unanimous, favoring the organization of the negro workers everywhere and rendering every possible assistance in improving the economic condition of the negroes throughout America.

The Convention unanimously favored the resolution calling for a new trial for Thos. J. Mooney and others implicated in the bomb charges in San Francisco. The Convention was unanimously of the opinion that the charges against these indicted men was the result of a frame-up upon the part of the Chamber of Commerce and their agents, and that these men are being prosecuted largely due to their trades-union affiliation, and the purpose being to further the efforts of the open shop advocates of San Francisco. Daniel C. Murphy, President of the State Federation of Labor, made one of the strongest speeches of the Convention upon this subject. Upon completion it was unanimously agreed that this speech should be printed verbatim, it being the consensus of opinion that it was the best presentation made upon the subject before the Labor Movement of America.

The printing trades organization joined in directing the Executive Council to insist that the Government increase the compensation of the employees in the printing departments of the postoffices in New York and elsewhere. It was pointed out that the employees in these printing departments of the postoffices have not received an increase in compensation for approximately twenty years. The Convention was unanimous upon this matter.

The Convention approved of a resolution introduced by Edward F. McGrady of Boston, favoring a resolution that will compel aliens in this country to bear arms in defense of our country or to join the forces of their own country, or be deported. It was pointed out by delegates that there are hundreds of thousands of aliens in this country within the conscription age who are evading the call of their country, and being non-citizens are free from conscription in this country. The merit of this proposition was easily recognized, and the Convention approved of the resolution.

In accordance with instructions I, as your delegate, introduced Resolution No. 32, favoring the establishment of a department of legal aid, statistics and publicity to take care of the defense of individuals or groups of workers who are being subjected to ruthless persecution under the guise of law. The Committee on Laws recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, giving as reasons that last year's Convention authorized the establishment of a Legal Bureau of Information, and therefore no further action is necessary at this time.

The delegates from the British Trades Congress addressed the Convention upon



the war situation as it affects the labor movement in Europe; the speeches were well received. Beautiful watches were presented to these delegates.

One of the very important events of the Convention, and possibly second only to the address of President Wilson, was the report made to the Convention by Mr. James Duncan, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, who was one of the commission appointed by President Wilson to visit Russia and to extend to the Russian people the felicitations and good wishes of the people of America. The very great honor conferred upon Mr. Duncan was in turn an honor to the Labor Movement of North America, and the report to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Duncan as the Envoy Extraordinary of the United States Government was historical and was received most enthusiastically by the delegates.

The only contest for officers of the American Federation of Labor was that of Treasurer. Daniel Tobin of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' International Union defeated John B. Lennon of the Tailors' Union for the position. All other officers were elected without opposition.

The contest for next Convention place was between Cincinnati and St. Paul. St. Paul was successful in securing majority vote; therefore the next Convention of June, 1918, will meet in that city.

Delegates to the British Trades Congress, and elected without opposition, were Joseph Franklin of the Boiler Makers' Union, and William J. Bowen, President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. To the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Stewart A. Hayward of the Buffalo Central Body was elected unanimously.

In conclusion, I desire to make it known that Daniel C. Murphy of the San Francisco Labor Council, and your delegate, the undersigned, attended every session of the Convention and were present at every roll-call.

The foregoing includes in the main the more important actions of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which adjourned after two weeks' session on Saturday night, November 24th.

Fraternally submitted.

D. D. SULLIVAN.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1918.

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

The report of Secretary-Treasurer contains in addition to statements on the Federation's finances and membership, a summary of the more important transactions of the Executive Council. During the past year the Council held five regular meetings and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these quarterly conclaves.

Since our last convention both your President and Secretary have been honored with a call for special service by the Department of Labor. Your Secretary was called to Washington in February and sent on a special investigating trip through the Southwestern States. This work took up nearly two months, during which time President Murphy took charge of the Secretary's office.

President Murphy was called to an important conference in Denver, Colorado, held under the auspices of the U. S. Employment Service.

As will be noted by the various reports that all the officers of the Federation were afforded opportunities from time to time to render valuable war service. President Murphy and your Secretary have been members of the Executive Committee of the War Savings Campaign in Northern California. Your President and Secretary also arranged a series of mass meetings for Mr. Chas. P. Howard, a representative of the Speakers' Bureau of the Department of Labor. President Murphy or the Secretary, or both, accompanied Mr. Howard to these meetings and delivered short addresses on the meaning of the war to labor.

Vice-President Harris has been a member of the District (Exemption) Board of Appeals since its inception and every one of the Vice-Presidents have served on different local committees organized for war service.

Practically every local union and most of the Central Labor Councils in California have their own Service Flags. But the tiny stars in these flags of honor indicate only the number of trade-unionists actually serving with our military or naval forces. Certain organizations, such as the seamen's and shipbuilders' unions, have practically their entire membership employed in necessary and essential war service. The grand total of the Federation's membership serving either in the Army or Navy or employed in industries vital and indispensable to the war would make a truly imposing array. And in order that the record for the future may be entirely clear upon this point it is respectfully suggested that this convention authorize the incoming Executive Council to gather and compile data showing to what extent the Federation's membership has been engaged in real work and service to win the war for human freedom and to make the world safe for democracy.

### THE WORK OF OUR ORGANIZERS.

It is doubtful whether the work of the Federation's organizers has ever had more gratifying and substantial results than was obtained during the past year.

The Federation's veteran organizer, J. B. Dale, remained under the direction of our Executive Officers up to April 15 only, having been appointed General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor beginning with that date. Fortunately, we have hardly felt Brother Dale's loss because he has been permitted to remain in California and continue his excellent work in the southern part of our State.

J. True Woods of Stockton was appointed Organizer for the Federation during the month of January. Upon request, Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor has continued the old arrangement, originating years ago with the employment of Organizer Dale, and paid one-half the salary of Organizer Woods.

Organizer T. J. Vitaich, who formerly served the Federation in that capacity, but tendered his resignation during the previous fiscal year to take up other duties, has been reappointed to his old position and has (since September 1) done his usual effective work among the unorganized.

The reports of Organizers Dale and Woods are published in full elsewhere in this pamphlet. But, though well written, they tell only in part the real story of the fine achievements by these faithful and earnest workers. There is no report from Organizer Vitaich because he returned to the employ of the Federation only a month ago.

### THE FARMER-LABOR ALLIANCE.

In accordance with the action of our last convention a number of get-together meetings have been held with representatives of the organized farmers and the co-operators. At a meeting held on January 19th in San Francisco the following Declaration of Principles of the new alliance was formally adopted:

### Declaration of Principles.

"1. The California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, the California State Federation of Labor and the Pacific Co-operative League Inc. of California recognizing the mutual character of their interests and realizing the need for closer and more intimate association hereby form an alliance for mutual aid and support.

"2. The name of this alliance shall be the California Union of Producers and Consumers.

"3. Believing that the general aims and objects of each party are common to all three parties it is desired to bring the united support of the three bodies to the work of each one insofar as mutual interest and united opinion warrant.

"4. It is understood that no public action in the name of the California Union of Producers and Consumers shall be taken except when the three component parts of the Union shall have agreed upon such action. This is not intended to prevent any one of the three organizations from acting in its own behalf on any subject.

"5. It is proposed by the California Union of Producers and Consumers to bring joint action to bear on pressing legislative changes; to further public ownership of all public utilities, including transportation and communication; to free the land and society from privilege and monopoly and to provide a practical plan of co-operation for the equitable distribution of food and other necessities of life."

At a subsequent meeting (on May 25) the new Union adopted the following Economic and Political Platform:

### Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers.

"Firmly convinced that victory in the war for world democracy is of prime importance we pledge all our resources and energies to that end.

"As a means to insure victory for our valiant fighting forces abroad and at the same time perpetuate the march of progress within our own beloved California, we submit the following as our economic and political platform for 1918:

"1. Tax on Idle Land.—The production of food being of utmost importance we demand legislation to force idle land into use by means of a graduated supertax on all uncultivated arable land.

"2. Public Ownership.—Believing firmly in the equality of opportunity, we favor the public ownership of public utilities, including terminal warehouses and packing plants; we also demand permanent Federal retention of the railroads.

"3. Co-operative Organizations.—Accepting voluntary co-operation as the most practical method for the equitable distribution of food and other necessities of life, we urge upon the State Government to take up the question of the co-operative movement in connection with its activities relative to the high cost of living, with a view to utilizing the existing co-operative organizations for immediate purposes and encouraging the creation of additional co-operative organizations where they are needed and conditions are suitable.

"4. Absent Voters' Law.—No citizen should be disfranchised in elections by reason of absence from his or her residence. We therefore favor the adoption of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1, as a necessary step to enable the Legislature to adopt an Absent Voters' Act under proper safeguards and reasonable restrictions.

"5. Farmer and Labor Representation.—Farmer and Labor representation upon all State Boards and Commissions is desirable in times of peace but becomes imperative during war. We therefore demand immediate representation upon price-regulating bodies. We also insist upon adequate Labor and Farmer representation on the Board of Regents of the State University which, being maintained and supported by all the people, should be at the service of every section of society.

"6. Anti-Injunction Law.—The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation—that is, judicial usurpation—in the interests of the money power and against the working class innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. We therefore demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of such injunctions.

"7. Health Insurance.—Recognizing that Health Insurance is the logical corollary of Industrial Accident Insurance, we favor the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26 which will authorize the Legislature to enact suitable Health Insurance laws.

"8. County Experiment Stations.—We favor an enabling act and an appropriation for the establishment of county fruit, and agricultural stations; the expense of such stations to be shared by the counties in which they are established.

"9. Free Public Employment Bureaus.—Highly appreciating the value of the present State and Federal employment bureaus, we favor their extension throughout

the State and demand that a much higher tax be placed upon private employment agencies operated for profit.

"10. Development of Irrigation Systems.—We favor the federation of all irrigation systems under State auspices in order to promote their development and, where necessary, to arrange facilities for joint operation and to permit the manufacture and sale of electric power.

"11. Constitutional Sanction for Safety Laws.—Present constitutional sanction for existing laws dealing with workmen's compensation, insurance and safety is deemed inadequate. We therefore favor the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 30 as vitally necessary to establish this important work upon a firm basis.

"12. Preparation for Peace.—In view of the new and serious industrial and social problems created by the war, which will have to be faced with the coming of peace, we favor the appointment by the State of a representative reconstruction committee to devise plans for the orderly readjustment of our State in the difficult period of demobilization."

Candidates for the next session of the Legislature have been supplied with a copy of the foregoing platform with the request to state their views upon same.

Copies of the platform have also been furnished to all affiliated Central Labor Councils and Local Unions. Everywhere the platform has received practically unanimous endorsement, and this convention should consider giving formal approval to the work so briefly outlined herein.

### SAN FRANCISCO CARMEN'S STRIKE.

The San Francisco Carmen's strike was in progress while the last convention was in session.

A committee was appointed at said convention to facilitate the collection of a voluntary assessment from the trade-unionists of California. A total of \$4511.98 was received in the State Federation's office, as follows:

Receipts for San Francisco Carmen's strike fund: Gordon Coutts, Santa Rosa, \$1.00; Central Labor Council, Oakland, \$100.00; Carmen No. 192, Oakland, \$1000.00; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland, \$25.00; Garment Workers No. 137, Napa, \$24.90; Typographical No. 144, Fresno, \$5.00; Longshoremen No. 38-18, San Pedro, \$5.00; Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo, \$5.00; Plumbers No. 436, Richmond, \$25.00; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, \$575.00; Central Labor Council, San Mateo, \$10.00; Central Labor Union, Santa Barbara, \$5.00; Oil Workers No. 15503, Taft, \$50.00; Carpenters No. 1570, Marysville, \$29.50; Barbers No. 159, Santa Rosa, \$5.00; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 118, Sacramento, \$11.00; Carpenters No. 1286, El Centro, \$5.00; Electrical Workers No. 370, Los Angeles, \$25.00; Butchers No. 506, San Jose, \$5.00; Cooks and Waiters No. 673, San Bernardino, \$5.00; Molders No. 199, Sacramento, \$10.00; Miners No. 90, Grass Valley, \$10.00; Machinists No. 389, San Diego, \$5.00; Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa, \$10.00; Federated Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo, \$5.00; Barbers No. 419, Petaluma, \$10.00; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco, \$200.00; Plumbers No. 246, Fresno, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 668, Palo Alto, \$10.00; Oil Workers No. 15612, Fellows, \$10.00; Hod Carriers No. 326, Vallejo, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 743, Bakersfield, \$96.10; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, \$300.00; Sign Painters No. 831, Los Angeles, \$15.80; Electrical Workers No. 428, Bakersfield, \$2.50; Steam Engineers No. 147, Santa Rosa, \$2.50; Painters No. 146, Marysville, \$10.00; Tailors No. 277, San Diego, \$5.00; Hod Carriers No. 212, Marysville, \$8.00; Machinists No. 252, Vallejo, \$10.00; Bartenders No. 378, Bakersfield, \$10.00; Typographical No. 583, Pasadena, \$5.00; Labor Council, San Pedro, \$25.00; Bartenders No. 770, Santa Rosa, \$10.00; Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles, \$160.00; Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento, \$20.00; Cigarmakers No. 469, Bakersfield, \$2.00; Painters No. 913, San Mateo, \$25.00; Musicians No. 510, San Leandro, \$5.00; Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo, \$5.00; Machinists No. 284, Oakland, \$10.00; Bartenders No. 603, Sacramento, \$20.00; Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 86, Sacramento, \$5.00; Shippers and Packers No. 1, San Jose, \$16.00; Tailors No. 108, San Jose, \$5.00; Cigarmakers No. 332, San Diego, \$2.00; Cigarmakers No. 338, Eureka, \$5.00; Boilermakers No. 317, Richmond, \$10.00; Printing Pressmen No. 125, Oakland, \$35.00; Icemen No. 610, Oakland, \$7.80; Hod Carriers No. 294, Fresno, \$2.50; Laundry Workers No. 75, Sacramento, \$10.00; Machinists No. 238, Tiburon, \$10.00; Tailors No. 107, Sacramento, \$5.00; Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, \$78.00; Bartenders No. 699, Marysville, \$29.00; Plumbers No. 114, Santa Barbara, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach, \$10.00; Laundry Workers No. 43, Santa Rosa, \$2.50; State Hospital Employees No. 15712, Stockton, \$10.50; Typographical No. 624, San Mateo, \$1.50; Motor Bus Operators No. 300, Los Angeles, \$5.00; Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles, \$13.50; Operative Potters No. 89, Richmond, \$12.55; Material Teamsters No. 287, San Jose, \$80.00; Oil and Gas Well Workers No. 15525, Coalinga, \$200.00; C. M. Feider (as per list), Los Angeles, \$13.00; Teamsters No. 420, Richmond, \$7.50; Laundry Workers No. 50, San Pedro, \$15.00; Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28, Los Angeles, \$5.00; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 83, Fresno, \$24.00; Carpenters No. 316, San Jose, \$150.00; Lumber

Handlers, San Jose, \$25.00; Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles, \$50.00; Metal Polishers No. 67, Los Angeles, \$25.50; Teamsters No. 431, Fresno, \$35.00; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 109, San Jose, \$6.00; State Hospital Employees No. 15443, Agnew, \$24.25; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 51, Los Angeles, \$15.00; Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro, \$15.00; Steam and Operating Engineers No. 235, San Pedro, \$15.00; Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro, \$10.00; Typographical No. 231, San Jose, \$40.00; Painters No. 1034, Eureka, \$10.00; Machinists No. 504, San Jose, \$20.00; Tom Barker, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles, \$1.00; Laundry Workers No. 175, Bakersfield, \$25.65; Cigarmakers No. 332, San Diego, \$13.00; Carpenters No. 1140, San Pedro, \$68.90; Printing Pressmen No. 146, San Jose, \$10.00; Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles, \$12.20; Quarry Workers No. 35, Knowles, \$8.00; Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego, \$8.00; Hod Carriers No. 270, San Jose, \$21.00; State Hospital Employees No. 15631, Napa, \$17.38; Cooks and Waiters No. 561, Sacramento, \$50.00; Hod Carriers No. 181, Eureka, \$18.00; Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield, \$10.00; Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego, \$90.00; Glove Workers No. 40, Napa, \$6.00; Carpenters No. 1040, Eureka, \$12.70; Miners No. 44, Randsburg, \$3.00; Painters No. 949, San Pedro, \$15.00; Carmen No. 256, Sacramento, \$61.25; Painters No. 333, San Diego, \$7.00; Paving Cutters No. 31, Santa Rosa, \$5.50; Bakers No. 43, Fresno, \$28.50; Brewery Workers, Eureka, \$10.50. Total, \$4511.98.

The full amount collected was turned over to the Financial Secretary of the Carmen's Union.

As is known to all the delegates this strike was lost; recognition of the union was not obtained, but the company has since been compelled to materially increase the wages paid to platform men.

#### REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND MEASURES PENDING FOR VOTE OF THE ELECTORS ON NOV. 5, 1918.

Pursuant to custom and specific direction of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, the Executive Council herewith submits the following report on measures to be voted on at the coming State election and other legislative matters referred to it by said convention.

After thorough investigation as to the provisions of said measures, their underlying principles of policy, and probable effect upon the interests of the organized workers of this State, the Council begs leave to submit its conclusions and recommendations thereon as follows:

As a means of identification the official ballot numbers and ballot titles will be used in the description of the several measures acted upon.

**No. 1. Liquor Regulation.** Initiative act, the so-called Rominger bill. It abolishes all saloons and strong drinks, and permits the retailing of light wines and beers in restaurants, hotels and clubs between the hours of 12:00 noon and 12:00 midnight. It is designed to protect the wine interests of the State against the menace of complete prohibition. As the measure, if adopted, would destroy a number of trades and occupations, part of the organized labor movement, and as this Federation is opposed to prohibition as a means of promoting temperance, the Executive Council recommends that the Convention go on record as opposed to the adoption of this measure.

**No. 3. Usury Law.** Initiative act to regulate rates of interest and prevent usury. The intent of the measure is very good, but the provisions of the act are not likely to accomplish the objects sought. In 1911 and 1913 the labor movement of the State secured the present laws regulating the subject matter of this bill, and until the State itself, as in European countries, takes over as a State monopoly the business of pawn broking there will be no adequate remedies for abuses to be encountered under any general usury law. The Remedial Loan Association in San Francisco and other places, where such institutions exist, are conducted satisfactorily under the present laws and afford all the protection needed. This law would drive such institutions out of business, and would, in our opinion, accomplish no practical good except in behalf of large borrowers and business men, who are well able to care for their own interests without legislation of this character. The Executive Council makes no recommendation on this measure.

**No. 4. Absent Voters.** Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1. Authorizes the Legislature to establish a system of voting whereby voters who, because of occupation and travel or certain military service, are unable to vote in their home precincts on election day may nevertheless vote and have their votes counted. A law to that effect has been sought for many years by organized labor, especially the men affiliated with the Railroad Brotherhoods, but could not be pressed for lack of constitutional sanction. While the amendment as drafted is not as broad as we would like to see it, it is a good beginning, as the principle once tried out may be extended to cover other and all classes of citizens desiring the same privilege. The Executive Council recommends approval.

**No. 8. University of California.** This measure provides for the administration of the State University by the present Board of Regents, and establishes the

membership and powers of the board on a permanent constitutional basis. At present most of these provisions are merely statutory and are subject to changes and regulations by the Legislature. An argument accompanies the measure as submitted to the voters, giving some reasons why the organic act of the University needs to be changed. Said act, however, if required to be changed, can as well and as effectually be changed by statute, if at all. Inasmuch as organized labor of late years has taken great interest in higher education, and has forced upon the University the program of University Extension, and there is little likelihood, under a stereotyped management, of securing further improvements in administration of university affairs in the interest of democracy and the common people—we feel constrained to oppose the passage of a constitutional amendment which will petrify the State University and remove its affairs and administration from the influence of the people and the Legislature. The Executive Council recommends that the State Federation of Labor oppose this Amendment.

**No. 15. State Budget Board.** Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 15, creating a State budget board, consisting of the Board of Control, State Controller and Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain the needs of the State and its governmental departments, with a view to recommend a State budget for the consideration of the Legislature in making biennial appropriations. This measure will make for efficiency and progress in State affairs, and we do not find much merit in arguments against it. Wherever tried, the system has been found beneficial to all interests concerned. The Executive Council recommends endorsement.

**No. 17. Tax Levy Limitations.** Adopted by the Legislature and submitted by Referendum. This measure seeks to limit the levies of local taxation to an annual increase of not more than five per cent. of the preceding tax levy. A machinery is provided to obtain authorization from the State budget board, created by the measure, to make a higher tax levy if conditions warrant. We do not understand the necessity for the adoption of such a general and sweeping measure. Taxpayers, as a general rule, know well how to protect their interests and do not need a law of this character which subjects the affairs of the locality to the scrutiny and regulation of a central board, which in its decisions must be guided by a more or less arbitrary judgment as to the needs and conditions of distant localities. The measure is unsound in principle, and we can not see any particular good for the people whose interests are sought to be protected by the adoption of such a measure. We make no recommendation on the measure.

**No. 18. County and School Tax Limitations.** Initiative act, providing in greater detail and more definitely the provisions and effect of the preceding measure (No. 17, Tax Levy Limitations Act), passed by the Legislature. It was drafted by the school interests and aims to make the workings of the principle of tax limitation more clear and specific to safeguard the interests of the common schools. As such the measure possesses greater merit than No. 17, but on the whole we can see little justification for the adoption of either of said measures. The Executive Council makes no recommendation in regard to the measure.

**No. 19. Land Values Taxation.** Initiative measure, submitted by the extreme wing of the single taxers, and known as "The Great Adventure." This Federation favors the single tax in principle, but desires its establishment along gradual and practical lines. This measure is to go into effect January 1, 1919, which is too short a time within which to effect such a revolutionary change in fiscal affairs. The Executive Council makes no recommendation on the subject.

**No. 20. Health Insurance.** Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26. This measure contemplates the establishment of health insurance as a complement of existing workmen's compensation insurance. While its scope is limited in some respects, it permits the necessary beginning of a great work which will eventually embrace all classes who need protection and care against the common hazards of life, such as accidents, sickness, invalidity, unemployment and old age. This measure is necessary to establish health insurance and add the protection against sickness to the protection now afforded against accidents. It is a progressive measure in the interest of the workers, able and willing to pay for a part of the protection to be given. The Executive Council recommends approval.

**No. 22. Prohibition.** Initiative act, providing for complete prohibition of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors and beverages after December 31, 1918. It is unnecessary to recite the objections of organized labor to the policy of prohibition, as a permanent State or national policy. We are unalterably opposed to such measures, and have repeatedly emphasized our objection thereto. The Executive Council recommends that this measure be opposed.

**No. 23. Workmen's Compensation.** Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 30. Revises the existing constitutional provisions for workmen's compensation, and gives added powers to the commission in regulating places of employment in the interest of safety against accidents. The Executive Council recommends endorsement.

**Resolution No. 1 and Resolution No. 23,** introduced at the last convention of

the State Federation of Labor, dealing with jury service, and referred to the Executive Council, have received careful attention, but the proposals as submitted as well as suggestions on the subject have not been of such merit as to convince the members of the Council that the proper legal remedy has been found. Inasmuch as the Legislature convenes in January and there may during the session be introduced bills on the subject better calculated to secure fair and impartial trial jurors in criminal cases, the Executive Council respectfully recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the legislative agent of the Federation to work in conjunction with the Executive Council to obtain satisfactory legislation on the subject.

### 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
October 1, 1916 .....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917 .....	498	21	519	71,500
October 1, 1918 .....	486	21	507	78,000

#### Report of Membership, 1917-1918.

Labor Councils, in good standing, October 1, 1917.....	21	
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1917.....	498	
	<hr/>	519
Local Unions affiliated during year.....	42	
Local Unions reinstated during year.....	4	
	<hr/>	46
		<hr/>
		565
Withdrawn for unknown reasons.....	1	
Amalgamated with other unions.....	1	
Disbanded .....	7	
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	48	
	<hr/>	57
		<hr/>
Organizations in good standing, September 28, 1918.....		507
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....		8,000
Approximate membership of unions withdrawn, disbanded and suspended.....		1,500
		<hr/>
Net increase .....		6,500

#### New Affiliations.

Forty-two organizations affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 23, 1917, to September 29, 1918, as follows:

Eureka.	Los Angeles.
Hod Carriers No. 181.	Butchers No. 265.
Timber Workers No. 12.	Slaughterhouse Men No. 520.
Shipyard Riggers No. 15,804.	Elevator Starters & Operators No. 15,726.
Teamsters No. 342.	Oil Workers No. 15,753.
Street Carmen No. 800.	Reed & Rattan Workers No. 15,053.
Steam & Operating Engineers No. 671.	Glass Workers No. 636.
Printing Pressmen No. 279.	Bricklayers No. 2.
Butchers No. 298.	
Fresno.	Maricopa.
Bricklayers No. 1.	Oil Workers No. 15,651.
Long Beach.	McKittrick.
Stage Employees No. 427.	Oil Workers No. 15,691.
Boilermakers No. 285.	
Culinary Workers No. 681.	Modesto.
	Central Labor Council.

**Oakland.**

City Firemen No. 55.  
 Shipyard Laborers No. 15,430.  
 Paper Makers No. 175.

**San Diego.**

Post Office Clerks No. 197.  
 Letter Carriers No. 70.  
 Street Carmen No. 826.  
 Butchers No. 229.

**San Francisco.**

Letter Carriers No. 214.  
 Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8.  
 Warehouse & Cereal Workers No. 15,877.  
 Bricklayers No. 7.

**San Mateo.**

Laborers' Protective Union No. 15,744.

**San Pedro.**

Retail Clerks No. 905.  
 Shipwrights No. 1654.  
 Shipyard Riggers No. 38 A 17.  
 Cannery Workers No. 14,757.

**Santa Maria.**

Oil Workers No. 15,729.

**Taft.**

Central Labor Council.  
 Electrical Workers No. 343.

**Talmage.**

State Hospital Employees No. 15,819.

**Reinstatements.**

1. Barbers No. 622, Long Beach.
2. Material Teamsters No. 216, San Francisco.
3. Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.
4. Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29, San Francisco.

**Withdrawn.**

1. Tailors No. 2, San Francisco.

**Amalgamated with Other Unions.**

1. Bindery Women No. 125, with Bookbinders No. 31, San Francisco.

**Disbanded.**

1. Gas Workers No. 12,369, Sacramento.
2. United Laborers No. 14,113, Fresno.
3. Trout Fishermen, Tahoe City.
4. Bartenders No. 577, San Jose.
5. Leather Workers No. 172, Oakland.
6. Bartenders No. 591, San Pedro.
7. Bartenders No. 403, Stockton.

**Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax.**

1. Cement Workers No. 130, Bakersfield.
2. Retail Clerks No. 1217, Bakersfield.
3. Butchers No. 193, Bakersfield.
4. Carpenters No. 1913, Daly City.
5. Barbers No. 783, El Centro.
6. Carpenters No. 1286, El Centro.
7. Central Labor Council, El Centro.
8. Longshoremen No. 38-20, Eureka.
9. Plumbers No. 246, Fresno.
10. Retail Clerks No. 170, Fresno.
11. Retail Clerks No. 83, Los Angeles.
12. Mailers No. 9, Los Angeles.
13. Granite Cutters, Los Angeles.
14. Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles.
15. Carpenters No. 1025, Martinez.
16. Plumbers, Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 159, Martinez.
17. Painters No. 317, Modesto.
18. Shoe Clerks No. 1129, Oakland.
19. Horseshoers No. 45, Oakland.
20. Bakers No. 25, Pasadena.
21. Lathers No. 81, Pasadena.
22. Central Labor Council, Petaluma.
23. Teamsters No. 348, Petaluma.
24. Painters No. 293, Petaluma.
25. Machinists No. 575, Petaluma.
26. Laundry Workers No. 53, Petaluma.
27. Butchers No. 130, Richmond.
28. Barbers No. 171, Riverside.
29. Carpenters No. 1928, Roseville.
30. Horseshoers No. 47, Sacramento.
31. Retail Clerks No. 432, San Francisco.
32. Shoe Clerks No. 410, San Francisco.



33. Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.
34. Federal Labor Union No. 15,471, Sanger.
35. Sheet Metal Workers No. 309, San Jose.
36. Butchers No. 516, San Mateo.
37. Electrical Workers No. 617, San Mateo.
38. Bartenders No. 542, San Rafael.
39. Electrical Workers No. 311, Santa Ana.
40. Stage Employees No. 538, Santa Ana.
41. Barbers No. 560, Santa Barbara.
42. Plumbers No. 251, Santa Rosa.
43. Team Drivers No. 417, Santa Rosa.
44. Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472, Stockton.
45. Plasterers No. 222, Stockton.
46. Retail Clerks No. 197, Stockton.
47. Window Glass Snappers No. 15,370, Stockton.
48. United Laborers No. 11,345, Vallejo.

### DEFENSE OF MOONEY, NOLAN, ET AL.

Your Executive Council has continued to give every assistance in the efforts to secure a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and equal justice for the others indicted for participation in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage.

During the fiscal year additional contributions for the defense have been received from various sources by the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, making the total amount turned over to the International Workers' Defense League \$8255.39.

A chronology of the bomb prosecutions, to and including September 12, was published in the Secretary's report to last year's convention. For the information of the delegates and for the permanent record this chronology has been brought up to date, as follows:

#### Chronology of Bomb Prosecutions.

September 25, 1917.—President Wilson authorizes Federal Mediation Commission to make an exhaustive investigation of the entire case.

September 28, 1917.—Oxman acquitted of charge of subornation of perjury. Re-arrested on charge of direct perjury.

October 1, 1917.—Governor Whitman refuses extradition of Alexander Berkman who was arrested on September 10 after being indicted by the San Francisco Grand Jury in connection with the preparedness explosion.

October 3, 1917.—Oxman escapes second trial through legal technicality.

October 4, 1917.—California State Federation of Labor declares defendants innocent and again pledges support to the defense.

October 9, 1917.—Weinberg's trial starts before Judge Emmet Seawell.

November 3, 1917.—San Francisco Labor Council suspends President A. W. Brouillet.

November 10, 1917.—Billings starts serving life sentence in Folsom prison.

November 26, 1917.—Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Buffalo, New York, condemns frame-up and demands new trials for Billings and Mooney.

November 27, 1917.—Weinberg acquitted. Jury deliberates three minutes.

November 30, 1917.—San Francisco Labor Council expels Brouillet.

December 7, 1917.—Alice Kidwell makes complete confession. Exposes police methods in frame-up.

December 12, 1917.—Estelle Smith confesses her part in the frame-up. Incriminates District Attorney Fickert, Assistant District Attorney Ed Cunha, Martin Swanson (corporation detective), former Assistant District Attorney "Jim" Brennan, Frank C. Oxman, the Edeau women and others.

December 18, 1917.—Fickert Recall defeated.

January 22, 1918.—President Wilson again appeals to Governor Stephens to grant Mooney a new trial.

January 26, 1918.—U. S. Federal Commission issues its report on the cases. The Commission unanimously recommends new trial for Mooney and condemns Oxman's letters as attempt to suborn perjury.

February 25, 1918.—Judge Cabaniss dismisses the two indictments pending in his court against Weinberg on the motion of District Attorney Fickert, himself, who refused to proceed to trial.

March 1, 1918.—California State Supreme Court again denies Mooney new trial.

March 19, 1918.—Judge Griffin dismisses three indictments against Weinberg in his court on the motion of the prosecution. Fickert again refused to proceed with the case.

March 21, 1918.—California State Supreme Court admits Weinberg to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

March 26, 1918.—President Wilson telegraphs third appeal to Governor Stephens for new trial for Mooney.

March 30, 1918.—Judge Dunne releases Rena Mooney on same bail as Weinberg's.

April 27, 1918.—Defense counsel make motion in Judge Griffin's court that death verdict be set aside because of fraud practiced by District Attorney Fickert and the San Francisco police department in the Mooney trial.

May 2, 1918.—British Labor Party, through its secretary, Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., protests against frame-up and demands new trial for Mooney.

May 15, 1918.—The London (England) Trades Council cablegrams demand for new trial.

May 28, 1918.—Judge Griffin re-sentences Mooney to be hanged on August 23rd. Grants stay of execution to enable defense to appeal from his decision to State Supreme Court.

June 5, 1918.—President Wilson again urges new trial.

June 11, 1918.—District Attorney Fickert files brief with Governor Stephens attacking impartiality of Federal Commission.

June 12, 1918.—Record of the trial of German Consul Franz Von Bopp disclosed the fact that District Attorney Fickert supplied German agent with fake credentials addressed to "Officers and Officials throughout the United States and Canada." This agent, C. C. Crowley, was responsible for many dynamitings and destruction of munitions for allies.

June 13, 1918.—Fickert announced his candidacy for Governor based on his prosecution and conviction of Mooney.

June 17, 1918.—The Lancashire-Cheshire (England) Federation of Labor, representing 250,000 workers, demands new trial for Mooney.

June 17, 1918.—Transcript of Oxman hearing before Spreckels' Grand Jury discloses the fact that District Attorney Fickert requested Lieutenant of Police "Steve" Bunner to meet Ed Rigall on his arrival in San Francisco and forcibly get possession of Oxman's famous perjury letters.

June 20, 1918.—Annual convention of American Federation of Labor, held at St. Paul, Minnesota, recommends that President Wilson use all the power vested in him to prevent Mooney's execution and urged Governor Stephens to grant the President's request for a new trial.

June 23, 1918.—Aviation Lieutenant Wm. F. Jacobs, former Mooney juror, urges new trial for Mooney. "I convicted Mooney on the evidence of Oxman and Estelle Smith and these have now been proven perjurers," Lieutenant Jacobs declared.

July 3, 1918.—Scottish Iron Molders' Association brings frame-up to the attention of the British War Cabinet.

July 10, 1918.—Miners' Federation of Great Britain urges new trial for Mooney in cablegrams to President Wilson and Governor Stephens.

July 16, 1918.—California State Supreme Court refuses stay of execution of sentence.

July 17, 1918.—Tom Mooney removed from County Jail to death cell in San Quentin Prison.

July 25, 1918.—District Attorney Fickert in affidavit filed with Governor Stephens stated that Felix Frankfurter, secretary of Federal Commission, stated his belief while the commission was sitting in San Francisco that Mooney was guilty. "Frankfurter expressed that opinion to members of the Supreme Court," charged Fickert.

July 26, 1918.—Frankfurter, now chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, denied Fickert's allegations as false and without the slightest foundation.

July 27, 1918.—Governor Stephens reprieves Mooney until December 13th.

July 30, 1918.—The Justices of the California Supreme Court endorse Frankfurter's denial of the Fickert charge.

July 30, 1918.—Delegation of Organized Labor, headed by Hon. W. Bourke Cockran; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Joseph Valentine, President of the Molders' International Union, call at the White House to urge upon President Wilson the necessity of taking the case out of the jurisdiction of the State of California as a necessary war measure. Owing to the fact that a specially summoned cabinet meeting was in progress the President was unable to meet the delegation and he requested that a memorial on the subject be sent him for consideration.

August 1, 1918.—Defense counsel petition State Supreme Court for rehearing of appeal for new trial.

August 13, 1918.—Hon. W. Bourke Cockran presents memorial on case as requested by President Wilson.

August 19, 1918.—National Union of Scottish Mine Workers cablegrams protest against scheduled execution of Mooney and urges new trial.

August 21, 1918.—California State Supreme Court denies petition for rehearing.

August 27, 1918.—American Socialist Mission to the Allied nations cables Inter-

national Workers' Defense League from Rome stating that pro-Germans were using the Mooney case against America and particularly President Wilson. Replies were cabled by Defense League and Tom Mooney stating that the defense reposed the fullest confidence in President Wilson and the Federal Government and that Tom Mooney abhorred the idea that German propaganda should be made of his case. "My confidence in the American Government and people is not shaken," stated Mooney in his reply.

August 28, 1918.—Fickert overwhelmingly defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor. His vote in San Francisco was 2194 and his entire vote was less than 1¼ per cent. of the electorate. Judge Griffin was re-elected with a vote of 66,000.

September 14, 1918.—Washington asks data on Fickert's connection with German consulate and his action in giving credentials to convicted dynamiter, C. C. Crowley, enabling the latter to dynamite munitions for the allies both in the United States and Canada.

September 14, 1918.—Defense counsel file petition with California State Supreme Court for writ of error which would permit the defense to bring the case before the United States Supreme Court.

September 16, 1918.—British Trades Union Jubilee Congress cables Washington and the California State authorities requesting new trial for Mooney and appreciating President Wilson's action in urging Governor Stephens to grant same.

September 16, 1918.—California State Supreme Court denies defense petition for writ error. Defense announces its intention of bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court at the earliest opportunity.

### CONCLUSION.

The foregoing summary of the year's work is, of course, an entirely inadequate presentation of the Federation's real achievements.

During the nine years in which it has been the privilege of your present Secretary to serve the California State Federation of Labor there has taken place what virtually amounts to a revolution in the political and economic affairs of our State.

During those nine years the California Republic has taken the lead in nearly all the great fundamental political reforms that have since met the acid test, here and elsewhere in America.

Woman Suffrage, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, Workmen's Compensation, and a series of laws for the protection of women and children, are just a few of the measures for whose adoption the organized workers of California worked so energetically, persistently and, certainly, quite successfully.

But whatever we have accomplished in the past decade through organized effort it is, after all, only a stepping stone toward still greater and better things.

The future of California and all its inhabitants depends to a large degree upon our own willingness to frown upon selfish interests, disregard petty internecine squabbles and work for the common good.

For my colleagues on the Executive Council I can truthfully say that they have never permitted personal interests to influence their usefulness to the Federation. It has been a pleasure to be permitted to work with them. President Murphy's able counsel and friendly advice, in particular, has always been an inspiration for greater and better efforts in behalf of all who toil.

Just before going to press your Secretary was honored by receiving the appointment as General of the San Francisco Division on Labor Organizations in the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. And if this report is not up to the usual standard it is due entirely to the fact that a large part of your Secretary's time and attention has been given to the patriotic work of making the present home drive against autocracy a complete success.

Respectfully and fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 23, 1917, to September 28, 1918, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

### Receipts.

Affiliation Fee.....	\$ 42.00
Per Capita Tax.....	8,372.60
Miscellaneous .....	1,014.01
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,428.61

### Disbursements.

Sacramento Convention .....	1,034.89
Executive Council .....	323.66
Office Expense .....	226.56
Organizing .....	1,910.26
Postage and Mailing.....	296.05
Printing .....	332.00
Legislative Work.....	26.00
Salaries .....	2,158.00
Rent .....	325.00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions.....	1,500.00
Delegate to American Federation of Labor.....	500.00
Miscellaneous .....	353.29
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,985.71

### Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 22, 1917.....	\$ 3,877.62
Total receipts for twelve months.....	9,428.61
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$13,306.23
Total Disbursements .....	8,985.71
	<hr/>
Cash Balance, September 28, 1918.....	\$ 4,320.52
Invested in Liberty Bonds.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,820.52

### RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

#### Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.

#### AGNEW.

State Hospital Employees No. 15,443 .....	\$ 16.21
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#### BAKERSFIELD.

Bakers No. 146.....	1.28
Barbers No. 317.....	4.50
Bartenders No. 378.....	14.26
Carpenters No. 743.....	10.41
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	.96..
Cooks & Waiters No. 550.....	8.40
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	1.10
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	10.80
Labor Council.....	15.00
Machinists No. 5.....	12.80
Oil Workers No. 15,529.....	48.70
Painters No. 314.....	5.54
Porters No. 747.....	3.50
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	1.64
Sheet Metal Workers No. 369...	1.05
Stage Employees No. 215.....	1.64
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	7.20
Tailors No. 339.....	1.70
Typographical No. 439.....	3.71

#### BERKELEY.

Carpenters No. 1158.....	12.51
Post Office Clerks No. 47.....	2.82

#### BODIE.

Miners No. 61.....	1.82
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#### COALINGA.

Oil & Gas Well Workers No. 15,525 .....	160.00
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#### DARWIN.

Miners No. 91.....	3.76
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#### EL CENTRO.

Typographical No. 707.....	4.17
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#### EUREKA.

Barbers No. 431.....	2.50
Bartenders No. 406.....	4.51
Butchers No. 298.....	1.43
Carpenters No. 1040.....	18.24
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	1.40
Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	3.81
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	11.95
Machinists No. 540.....	2.67
Musicians No. 333.....	5.73
Painters No. 1034.....	4.68
Plumbers No. 471.....	.82
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	1.60
Shipyard Riggers No. 15,804....	1.15
Stage Employees No. 430.....	1.08

Steam and Operating Engineers No. 671 .....	1.20	Electrical Workers No. 61.....	9.00
Street Carmen No. 800.....	1.25	Electrical Workers No. 370.....	27.00
Teamsters No. 342.....	1.53	Elevator Starters & Operators No. 775 .....	6.20
Timberworkers No. 12.....	6.00	Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	1.84
Typographical No. 207.....	2.15	Ladies' Garment Workers No. 52	24.00
Women's Union Label League No. 303 .....	1.90	Garment Workers No. 125.....	85.95
FELLOWS.		Glass Workers No. 636.....	4.20
Oil Workers No. 15,612.....	42.39	Hod Carriers No. 300.....	1.50
FRESNO.		Horseshoers No. 124.....	1.80
Bakers No. 43.....	4.66	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	5.10
Barbers No. 333.....	6.23	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 3	.86
Bartenders No. 566.....	12.60	Lathers No. 42.....	4.10
Bricklayers No. 1.....	5.28	Lithographers No. 22.....	5.10
Carpenters No. 1496.....	10.80	Machinists No. 311.....	48.24
Carpenters No. 701.....	29.76	Metal Polishers No. 67.....	5.68
Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	10.39	Molders No. 374.....	17.50
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	3.60	Motor Bus Owners & Operators No. 300.....	3.00
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	5.21	Moving Picture Operators No. 150 .....	7.86
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	13.30	Musicians No. 47.....	60.00
Labor Council .....	20.36	Office Employees No. 15251.....	1.69
Lathers No. 83.....	1.62	Oil Workers No. 15753.....	1.82
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	6.80	Photo Engravers No. 32.....	6.00
Machinists No. 653.....	8.89	Pattern Makers' Association....	9.72
Moving Picture Operators No. 599 .....	77	Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	25.50
Musicians No. 210.....	12.05	Press Feeders No. 37.....	4.86
Painters No. 294.....	10.50	Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	6.64
Plasterers No. 188.....	3.26	Web Pressmen No. 18.....	11.27
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252...	3.95	Reed & Rattan Workers No. 15053 .....	7.23
Stage Employees No. 158.....	1.20	Sheet Metal Workers No. 108...	13.47
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	7.55	Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831	6.12
Teamsters No. 431.....	12.59	Slaughter House Men No. 520...	6.51
Typographical No. 144.....	5.50	Stage Employees No. 33.....	46.52
GRASS VALLEY.		Steam Engineers No. 72.....	12.15
Miners No. 90.....	2.00	Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 58.....	7.47
HANFORD.		Tailors No. 81.....	32.00
Carpenters No. 1043.....	5.20	Teamsters No. 208.....	13.29
Musicians No. 462.....	4.35	Typographical No. 174.....	60.00
Painters No. 594.....	4.50	LOST HILLS.	
JACKSON.		Oil Workers No. 15644.....	33.68
Barbers No. 533.....	1.11	MARICOPA.	
Central Labor Council.....	9.00	Oil Workers No. 15651.....	5.15
KNOWLES.		MARTINEZ.	
Granite Cutters.....	22.10	Typographical No. 597.....	1.05
Quarry Workers No. 35.....	6.36	MARYSVILLE.	
LONG BEACH.		Bartenders No. 699.....	6.82
Barbers No. 622.....	5.23	Carpenters No. 1570.....	8.48
Boilermakers No. 285.....	212.65	Labor Council.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 710.....	6.75	Hod Carriers No. 121.....	2.08
Culinary Workers No. 681.....	1.30	Musicians No. 158.....	5.40
Stage Employees No. 427.....	1.40	Painters No. 146.....	2.71
LOS ANGELES.		Stage Employees No. 216.....	3.24
Bakers No. 37.....	30.50	Teamsters No. 137.....	3.79
Barbers No. 295.....	24.00	McKITTRICK.	
Bartenders No. 284.....	47.58	Oil Workers No. 15691.....	9.72
Bookbinders No. 63.....	13.68	MERCED.	
Broom & Whisk Makers No. 28.	2.94	Carpenters No. 1202.....	1.39
Bricklayers No. 2.....	5.40	MILL VALLEY.	
Butchers No. 265.....	12.98	Carpenters No. 1710.....	3.24
Labor Council .....	9.00	MODESTO.	
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	12.00	Barbers No. 24.....	2.65
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 17 .....	36.00	Central Labor Council.....	7.00
Coopers No. 152.....	3.14	MONTEREY.	
		Carpenters No. 1451.....	5.43
		Plumbers No. 62.....	.78

## NAPA.

Garment Workers No. 137.....	9.40
Glove Workers No. 40.....	.64
State Hospital Employees No. 15631 .....	19.07

## OAKLAND.

Bakers No. 110.....	17.10
Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	12.50
Barbers No. 134.....	24.00
Bartenders No. 525.....	41.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324..	6.12
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187.	5.40
Butchers No. 120.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	66.27
Carpenters No. 1473.....	17.06
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	27.00
Electrical Workers No. 283.....	27.00
City Firemen No. 55.....	3.85
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	5.90
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	18.98
United Laborers No. 304.....	7.20
Machinists No. 284.....	45.00
Material Teamsters No. 577.....	15.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302...	19.15
Moving Picture Operators No. 169 .....	5.08
Paper Makers No. 175.....	1.75
Plumbers No. 342.....	4.96
Plumbers No. 444.....	7.24
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	12.00
Shipyards Laborers No. 15430....	41.00
Stage Employees No. 107.....	3.95
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00
Tailors No. 266.....	12.50
Team Drivers No. 70.....	64.00
Typographical No. 36.....	28.01

## PACIFIC GROVE.

Carpenters No. 806.....	4.97
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## PALO ALTO.

Carpenters No. 668.....	8.24
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## PASADENA.

Carpenters No. 769.....	11.71
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	7.21
Plumbers No. 280.....	2.29
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	.56
Typographical No. 583.....	4.80

## PETALUMA.

Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335..	3.17
Carpenters No. 981.....	4.86
Musicians No. 439.....	1.30
Plumbers No. 478.....	.57

## RANDSBURG.

Miners No. 44.....	1.33
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## REDLANDS.

Plumbers No. 364.....	1.35
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## REDWOOD CITY.

Hod Carriers No. 97.....	3.76
Musicians No. 570.....	5.31

## RICHMOND.

Barbers No. 508.....	3.43
Bartenders No. 595.....	1.45
Boilermakers No. 317.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 642.....	23.45
Central Labor Council.....	12.00

Hod Carriers No. 274.....	1.75
United Laborers No. 13085.....	1.24
Musicians No. 424.....	3.00
Plumbers No. 436.....	10.20
Potters No. 89.....	13.16
Teamsters No. 420.....	9.44

## RIVERSIDE.

Electrical Workers No. 440.....	2.12
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## ROCKLIN.

Granite Cutters.....	2.05
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## SACRAMENTO.

Bakers No. 85.....	9.55
Barbers No. 112.....	14.95
Bartenders No. 603.....	18.00
Boilermakers No. 94.....	4.75
Bookbinders No. 35.....	4.80
Boxmakers No. 1165.....	1.49
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118.....	4.05
Butchers No. 498.....	6.17
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	3.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	24.00
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	5.25
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	3.35
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 12369.....	1.08
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767 .....	1.44
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	3.00
Lathers No. 109.....	1.20
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	19.50
Machinists No. 33.....	12.00
Molders No. 199.....	8.40
Moving Picture Operators No. 252 .....	2.97
Musicians No. 12.....	18.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	5.28
Stage Employees No. 50.....	5.66
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	2.70
Street Carmen No. 256.....	14.25
Tailors No. 107.....	7.20
Teamsters No. 557.....	5.66
Typographical No. 46.....	24.00

## SAN BERNARDINO.

Barbers No. 253.....	3.48
Carpenters No. 944.....	2.75
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673 .....	2.63

## SAN BRUNO.

Carpenters No. 848.....	.87
Federal Labor Union No. 1498...	.82

## SAN DIEGO.

Bakers No. 90.....	3.87
Barbers No. 256.....	22.80
Bartenders No. 768.....	17.33
Butchers No. 229.....	2.20
Street Carmen No. 826.....	7.65
Carpenters No. 1296.....	34.08
Carpenters No. 2553.....	6.12
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	10.00
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	1.35
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 402 .....	31.20
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	31.15
Federated Trades & Labor Council .....	14.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 297.....	1.68
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	3.10

Machinists No. 389.....	9.19
Moving Picture Operators No. 279.....	2.16
Musicians No. 325.....	19.86
Plumbers No. 230.....	6.29
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	3.25
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	5.03
Tailors No. 277.....	3.55
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122.....	1.58
Typographical No. 221.....	12.00

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00
Asphalt Workers No. 84.....	5.40
Auto Bus Operators No. 399.....	51.50
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	22.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	5.00
Bakers No. 24.....	72.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers & Salesmen No. 484.....	39.70
Barbers No. 148.....	98.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	116.00
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	42.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	60.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	72.00
Bindery Women No. 125.....	7.50
Boilermakers No. 6.....	35.00
Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 31-125.....	39.00
Bottle Caners No. 10535.....	1.25
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156.....	12.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	60.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	7.00
Butchers No. 115.....	36.00
Butchers No. 508.....	11.52
Carpenters No. 22.....	168.95
Carpenters No. 483.....	93.99
Carpenters No. 1082.....	55.01
Car Repairers & Trackmen No. 687.....	9.10
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	36.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	18.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	3.20
United Cloth, Hat & Cap Makers No. 9.....	9.30
Cooks No. 44.....	52.23
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	43.64
Coopers No. 65.....	24.20
Electrical Workers No. 92.....	31.60
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	65.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	8.40
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	13.40
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 495.....	15.00
Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14374.....	35.54
Stationary Firemen No. 86.....	26.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	6.22
Garment Workers No. 131.....	65.00
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8.....	7.00
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432.....	2.40
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.....	27.00
Glove Workers No. 39.....	3.60
United Hatters No. 23.....	1.33
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	18.00
Horseshoers No. 25.....	7.60
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	12.16
Janitors No. 10367.....	13.50
Labor Council.....	16.00
United Laborers No. 12992.....	96.00

Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256.....	42.00
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	19.70
Machinists No. 68.....	225.00
Mailers No. 18.....	11.44
Marble Polishers & Rubbers No. 9.....	8.45
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n.....	84.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water-tenders.....	180.00
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40.....	51.91
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	6.00
Metal Polishers No. 128.....	6.20
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	61.29
Millmen No. 42.....	84.57
Molders No. 164.....	97.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 162.....	11.00
Musicians No. 6.....	90.00
Office Employees No. 13188.....	6.00
Pattern Makers' Association.....	31.11
Pavers & Rammermen No. 26.....	1.02
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	15.04
Pile Drivers No. 77.....	75.00
Plasterers No. 66.....	18.00
Plumbers No. 442.....	31.50
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	43.75
Railway Postal Clerks No. 20.....	1.75
Press Assistants No. 33.....	14.89
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	20.00
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	12.85
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	47.04
Ship Caulkers No. 554.....	12.01
Stage Employees No. 16.....	14.40
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26.....	156.00
Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29.....	12.00
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29.....	15.00
Street Carmen No. 518.....	65.00
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	43.68
Switchmen No. 197.....	1.10
Teamsters No. 85.....	195.00
Typographical No. 21.....	120.00
Upholsterers No. 28.....	17.00
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134.....	20.20
Waiters No. 30.....	86.15
Waitresses No. 48.....	53.21
Warehouse & Cereal Workers No. 15879.....	10.20
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1.....	3.18

## SAN JOSE.

Barbers No. 252.....	9.00
Bricklayers No. 10.....	3.50
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 107.....	1.00
Builders' Material Packers & Shippers No. 1.....	1.65
Butchers No. 506.....	6.45
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	1.16
Retail Clerks No. 428.....	3.80
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	5.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	2.40
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	6.65
Common Laborers No. 237.....	10.50
Lathers No. 144.....	1.55
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	8.25
Machinists No. 504.....	9.30
Moving Picture Operators No. ....	

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

91

11 .....	1.34
Musicians No. 153.....	10.70
Plumbers No. 393.....	4.20
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	3.00
Street Railway Employees No. 265 .....	8.57
Tailors No. 108.....	1.72
General Teamsters No. 287.....	10.20
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	13.10
Typographical No. 231.....	11.05
Upholsterers No. 82.....	2.98

## SAN LEANDRO.

Musicians No. 510.....	6.00
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## SAN MATEO.

Carpenters No. 162.....	15.94
Cement Laborers No. 160.....	2.50
Central Labor Union.....	9.00
Laborers' Protective Union No. 15744 .....	1.21
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	10.26
Passenger Auto Drivers No. 429.....	.60
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272....	2.21
Typographical No. 624.....	3.40

## SAN PEDRO.

Bartenders No. 591.....	2.63
Butchers No. 551.....	1.85
Cannery Workers No. 14757.....	2.00
Carpenter's No. 1140.....	9.32
Retail Clerks No. 905.....	2.37
Labor Council.....	9.00
Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	7.20
Laundry Workers No. 50.....	6.00
Painters No. 949.....	5.30
Shipwrights No. 1654.....	18.33
Shipyard Riggers No. 38A17.....	2.58
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 235 .....	6.32

## SAN RAFAEL.

Carpenters No. 35.....	7.70
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	1.20
Teamsters No. 694.....	6.35

## SANTA BARBARA.

Carpenters No. 1062.....	8.48
Central Labor Council.....	8.00
Musicians No. 308.....	5.59
Painters No. 715.....	7.82
Plumbers No. 114.....	1.79
Typographical No. 394.....	2.01

## SANTA CLARA.

## SANTA CRUZ.

Musicians No. 346.....	10.01
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## SANTA MARIA.

Oil Workers No. 15729.....	62.51
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## SANTA ROSA.

Barbers No. 159.....	2.00
Bartenders No. 770.....	3.42
Carpenters No. 751.....	6.52
Electrical Workers No. 594.....	5.75
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Laundry Workers No. 53.....	1.00

Musicians No. 292.....	6.60
Painters No. 364.....	.51
Paving Cutters No. 31.....	2.41
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	1.20
Typographical No. 577.....	.85

## SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5 .....	36.36
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## STOCKTON.

Bakers No. 120.....	3.60
Barbers No. 312.....	5.38
Bartenders No. 403.....	16.90
Butchers No. 127.....	1.65
Carpenters No. 266.....	21.80
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	9.48
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	2.95
State Hospital Employees No. 15712 .....	.93
Lumber Handlers No. 292.....	1.20
Musicians No. 189.....	12.62
Plumbers No. 492.....	2.20
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	1.40
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	5.91
Street Carmen No. 276.....	5.35
Teamsters No. 22.....	12.22
Theatrical Protective Union No. 90 .....	2.04
Typographical No. 56.....	8.00

## TAFT.

Central Labor Council.....	2.00
Oil Workers No. 15503.....	117.60
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	1.41

## TALMAGE.

State Hospital Employees No. 15819 .....	4.08
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## TIBURON.

Machinists No. 238.....	5.03
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## VALLEJO.

Barbers No. 335.....	5.62
Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 82..	1.35
Boilermakers No. 148.....	14.60
Carpenters No. 180.....	22.08
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	15.93
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	4.00
Machinists No. 252.....	36.00
Musicians No. 367.....	2.11
Plumbers No. 343.....	9.16
Stage Employees No. 241.....	4.40
Teamsters No. 490.....	9.38
Trades & Labor Council.....	9.00

## VISALIA.

Painters No. 899.....	2.18
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## WOODLAND.

Carpenters No. 1381.....	2.85
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## Miscellaneous Receipts.

Refund of Scrip.....	\$ 2.73
Interest on Third Liberty Bond.....	7.45
John E. Houston, 1918 Year Book .....	1000.00

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Total.....\$1010.18



## DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL.

## SACRAMENTO CONVENTION.

A. J. Rogers, services on Auditing Committee.....	\$ 3.50
J. J. Matheson, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50
Chas. Child, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50
Donaldson Printing Co., one-half payment on 400 badges, \$80.00; 1,000 clasp envelopes for Proceedings, \$16.50.....	96.50
W. E. Pitschke, Assistant Secretary .....	50.00
F. C. Marsh, Sergeant-at-Arms .....	21.00
A. T. Huston, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms .....	21.00
Helen Quinn, expense attending Convention.....	50.00
Kleinsorge Bros., signs.....	2.50
Paul Scharrenberg, expense, etc. ....	84.17
Wahl Stationery Co., stationery .....	2.50
The Tribune, daily proceedings, ballots, etc.....	242.72
Postage on Proceedings.....	49.00
Jas. H. Barry Co., 1,200 Proceedings, incl. 500 Officers' Reports, \$360.00; 1 copper half-tone, \$22.50; printing half-tone, \$22.50 .....	405.00

Total .....\$1,034.89

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

Wm. J. McQuillan.....	\$ 35.20
H. J. Young.....	21.95
Margaret A. Malone.....	20.90
E. H. Hart.....	14.80
Fred W. Heckman.....	16.00
Daniel C. Murphy.....	95.57
George A. Dean.....	25.74
Witten W. Harris.....	77.10
James Giambruno.....	13.70
A. J. Rogers.....	2.70

Total .....\$323.66

## OFFICE EXPENSE.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., phone.....	\$105.80
Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams .....	50.61
Star Towel Supply Co., towel service .....	12.00
H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies .....	7.95
Typewriter Service Co., overhauling typewriter.....	7.50
Wobbers, Inc., stationery.....	19.00
Underwood Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter.....	1.50
The Call, 1 year's subscription...	4.80
F. A. Lorenz, 2 window attachments .....	11.00
Office supplies .....	5.40

Total .....\$225.56

## ORGANIZING.

Contribution to Migratory Labor Fund (see statement of fund).....	\$ 800.00
J. True Woods, organizing work, January 26, 1918, to June 15, 1918.....	834.26
George A. Dean, organizing work .....	54.00
T. J. Vitaich, organizing work, month of September, 1918, \$192.00; 1 scrip book, \$30.00..	222.00
Total .....	\$1,910.26

## POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer .....	\$278.95
James H. Barry Co., revising mailing list.....	17.10
Total .....	\$296.05

## PRINTING.

Donaldson Printing Co., Sept. 26, 1,500 clasp envelopes, \$27.00; stationery for Executive Council, \$46.75; Oct. 29, 500 second sheets, \$1.50; 1,300 Constitutions, \$36.00; Feb. 25, 1,000 large envelopes, \$5.25; 500 yellow sheets, \$1.25; April 27, 250 letterheads and envelopes for Organizer Woods, \$2.50; 2,500 billheads, \$7.00; June 28, 1,000 envelopes, \$6.00; 500 yellow sheets, \$1.25; 250 letterheads and envelopes, \$4.00; July 27, 3,000 credentials, \$18.00; 700 Convention calls, \$7.75; 2,000 large envelopes, \$10.00; Sept. 23, 1,000 envelopes, \$4.25; 500 sheets yellow paper, \$1.25; 500 sheets white paper, \$1.75.....	\$181.50
James H. Barry Co., Oct. 29, 400 circular letters, S. F. Carmen, \$5.50; Jan. 28, 700 minutes, \$22.50; April 27, 750 minutes, \$22.50; June 27, 1,000 circular letters (C. U. of P. & C.), \$20.00; 600 programs, \$7.50; 1,000 envelopes, \$6.50; Aug. 1, 700 minutes, \$24.00; Aug. 28, 1,000 circular letters (C. U. of P. & C.), \$12.50; 500 letterheads, \$4.50; 500 envelopes, \$5.00 .....	130.50
Walter N. Brunt Co., Dec. 28, 24 receipt books, \$12.00; Sept. 26, 12 receipt books, \$8.00.....	20.00
Total .....	\$332.00

## LEGISLATIVE WORK.

V. Timmons, stenographic work, 2 days .....	\$ 6.00
Postage on legislative work.....	20.00
Total .....	\$ 26.00

**RENT.**

Typographical Union, Leo Michelson, Treasurer, rent of office Oct. 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918...	\$225.00
Crocker Estate Co., rent of office from July 1, 1918, to Nov. 1, 1918 .....	100.00
Total .....	\$325.00

**SALARIES.**

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, 12 months ending Sept. 28, 1918.....	\$1,020.00
Salary of Helen Quinn, stenographer, 12 months ending Sept. 28, 1918.....	975.00
Salary of Daniel C. Murphy, Acting Secretary, Feb. 6 to March 25.....	100.00
Alma Tietjen, substitute stenographer .....	49.00
Jane O'Brien, office assistant...	14.00
Total .....	\$2,158.00

**LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Third Liberty Loan, 1 \$500 Registered Bond.....	\$ 500.00
Fourth Liberty Loan, 1, \$1,000 Registered Bond.....	1,000.00
Total .....	\$1,500.00

**DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

D. D. Sullivan, expense attending A. F. of L. Convention (amount voted by Sacramento Convention) .....	\$500.00
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**MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.**

Henry B. Lister, legal services, Berger case.....	\$ 75.95
Springfield Republican, 1 year's subscription .....	8.00
Red Cross Christmas Seals.....	5.00
National Security Co., premium on bonds for Secretary.....	20.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Oct. 29, trip from Los Angeles to San Diego, \$7.50; Jan. 14, 1 scrip book, \$32.40; 2 trips to Sacramento, \$9.00; May 11, 1 scrip book, \$32.40; trip to San Jose, \$4.70; trip to Stockton and Sacramento, \$8.00; July 27, trip to Agnew, \$2.00; Aug. 28, trip to Sacramento, \$12.25.....	108.25
Doubleday, Page & Co., 1 atlas..	5.00
American Association for Labor Legislation, subscription for 1918 .....	5.00
Frank Morrison, 25 copies A. F. of L. Proceedings.....	6.25
Bancroft, Whitney & Co., 1 Supp. to Codes, 1917.....	5.00
John Ginty, tax collector.....	3.44
1 copy "Housing Problem in War and Peace" .....	2.25
Donation to Second Red Cross war Fund .....	100.00
Sanborn, Vail & Co., framing...	4.35
Aetna Ins. Co., premium on fire insurance .....	1.80
The Survey, 1 year's subscription .....	3.00
Total .....	\$353.29

**STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND**

For the fiscal year ending September 28, 1918.

**Receipts.**

From the California State Federation of Labor.....	\$ 800.00
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**Disbursements.**

J. B. Dale, Organizer, one-half salary and expense, Oct. 1, 1917, to April 13 1918* .....	\$ 578.35
J. True Woods, Organizer, one-half salary† and expense, June 15, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1918.....	360.00
	\$ 938.35

**Recapitulation.**

Balance on hand Sept. 23, 1917.....	\$ 736.78
Receipts, Sept. 23, 1917, to Sept. 28, 1918.....	800.00
	\$1,536.78
Disbursements, Sept. 23, 1917, to Sept. 28, 1918.....	\$ 938.35
Balance on hand Sept. 29, 1918.....	\$ 598.43

\*On this date the resignation of Organizer Dale took effect. Brother Dale is now on full pay from the American Federation of Labor.

†By an arrangement entered into with the Executive Council of the State Federation the American Federation of Labor paid to Organizer Woods the sum of \$24.00 per week. The State Federation paid the balance of his salary, making the total \$8.00 per day.

**REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.**

San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1918.

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

We, the undersigned Finance Committee appointed by President Murphy to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 28, 1918, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per detailed report submitted to the convention.

The cash balance on hand September 28, 1918, was \$4320.52.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$3881.28, from which should be deducted \$143.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the First National Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$500.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$82.24.

The Federation has subscribed \$1500.00 in Liberty Bonds, \$500.00 in a Registered Bond of the Third Series and \$1000.00 in a Registered Bond of the Fourth Series.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$2000.00, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 23, 1919.

(Signed):

A. J. ROGERS,  
CHAS. CHILD,  
J. J. MATHESON.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION**

To the Trade-Unionists of California:—

The great world war has suddenly terminated as we all hoped it would. The enemy has surrendered unconditionally and with it has come the long-delayed revolt of the workers in enemy countries against the royal autocrats who were responsible for the war.

From our very entry in the war the workers of California have freely and fully responded to duty's call. Whether enlisted in the ranks of our valiant fighting forces or in the industrial armies at home, in Liberty Loan campaigns or in Red Cross drives, everywhere the sons and daughters of toil have met the acid test of loyalty.

But our real test is just now beginning, and it will be the most difficult and the most momentous that our State and Nation has ever faced. The coming of peace at this time gives us a preponderant share of the power and prestige of victory while it saves us from paying anything like the frightful costs that have been borne by other belligerents. All of our industries have been speeded up and greatly strengthened; wastes and inefficiencies have been eliminated; our productive capacity has been enormously increased. California and the other Pacific Coast States now lead the world in the production of tonnage. Our resources of labor and utilized resources have been increased while those of other countries have been diminished. We have practically everything that the world needs, and we alone among all the industrial nations seem to be in a position to export in vast quantities the materials needed for reconstruction.

For this reason the California State Federation of Labor can see no possible excuse for the cry that wages shall be reduced to the pre-war standard or that working hours shall be lengthened. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bradstreet's, the "Annalist" and other reliable sources have given no evidence of a return of pre-war purchasing power in the dollar, and if we may believe what the great analytical minds of the world say to us, there will be no direct return to those conditions we enjoyed ten or more years ago.

We call attention to the violent upward fluctuations in prices of nearly all commodities beginning about the year 1896, with the opening up of the Yukon, the development in South Africa, the increased and more efficient facilities by which gold is extracted from the ore, whereby its waste is largely eliminated. Since all of that has been going on, and since the world's markets have been flooded with this additional output, don't misunderstand when it is said that gold has been cheapened; not that any more grains are used when coining the gold dollar, but that when we use the dollar, or its purchasing power, we find that it takes more gold to make the purchase, hence more gold to do the world's business than it formerly did when the metal was scarce, which, conversely, means a rise in prices and increased costs for all commodities. These two causes are most commonly assigned by various authori-

ties for the general main upward trend and which undoubtedly would have continued, although possibly not to such high levels, had there been no war.

Wage standards established during the war have not kept pace generally with increased costs of living commodities. It has only been in some of the most essential war work that seemingly high rates have been paid, but when analyzed and brought down to the absolute facts surrounding the employment, it is found long hours of overtime work and Sunday work have been almost altogether responsible for the fattened pay envelope.

Fully realizing the responsibility of defining a program to be followed by the workers of California, and the struggle that must come in placing comprehensive political or economic changes in effect, your Committee on Reconstruction, appointed at the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor, still feels that the line of march should always lead forward, and with that thought in mind the following suggestions are offered for consideration and approval:

**Demobilization Problems.**—We pledge to our returning soldiers full co-operation in the proper readjustment of industrial conditions to conform to the newly established world democracy. To this end we welcome and invite to our councils representatives of the returned soldiers and sailors as soon as they are in a position to take up matters of mutual interest. In no other manner than by such co-operation and by such recognition of their complete community of interest with us, can we counteract obvious preparations to exploit the soldiers of uniform to the detriment of their brothers, the soldiers of industry. In no more effective manner than through the labor unions themselves can the release of the soldiers into civil life be accomplished without a disastrous depression of wages.

We look to the Federal Government, under whose auspices and authority our military and naval forces were assembled, trained and sent overseas, to plan carefully in the work attendant upon the demobilization of these great forces and the effect thereof upon the Nation's industries, to the end that panic shall not prevail.

**Organizing the Unorganized.**—Incidental to the disturbed conditions following the ending of hostilities, many of the workers will for the time being be unmindful of the very necessary work of organization. We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of carrying on this work with greater energy than ever before. All that has been accomplished in the past was brought about through organization and co-operative effort. Practically all that is to be accomplished in the future will follow constructive organized effort.

**Shorter Workday.**—We demand that a standard workday of not more than eight hours be established and recognized in all industries where it does not yet obtain, and we favor a further reduction of the hours of labor to minimize unemployment in any industry where a surplus of idle labor may exist, or where conditions are such that even eight hours of work tends to exhaust and devitalize those employed.

**Co-operative Organizations.**—With the constant depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar the disbursement of the workers' earnings has become a subject of their concern second only in importance to that of wages received. The failure of sporadic and indifferent efforts at co-operative organization should not be permitted to outweigh the great advantages inherent in co-operation.

We therefore urge the establishment of co-operative organizations for the distribution of commodities and call attention to the fact that the vast investments of wage workers in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps has placed in their hands easily convertible securities which can be made the basis of credit in the formation of such co-operative enterprises.

**Land Taxation.**—We urge the adoption of a system of land values taxation that shall include a supertax on all idle, uncultivated land and land held for speculative purposes; a system that shall at once tend to disintegrate monopolistic ownership of large areas and that shall place a larger share of the burden of taxation on monopolistic wealth at its chief source.

**Land Colonization.**—As an auxiliary and immediate measure we urge an extension, without delay, of the state land colonization plan that shall give to those of our soldiers who so desire an opportunity of gaining a direct economic interest in the soil they have defended with their lives.

**Public Ownership.**—We insist upon public ownership of public utilities and all properties incidental to their operation. We demand retention by the Federal Government of the railroads, express and telegraph companies.

**Manning Our Merchant Marine.**—We vigorously protest against any return to the pre-war policy of manning our offshore merchant marine with Asiatics. The merchant and naval seamen who served our country in time of war—who voluntarily

manned our ships bound for submarine-infested waters—must be given the same protection against competition with cheap Oriental labor as is given to the workers ashore. The Seamen's Act, instead of weakened, should be strengthened to the end that our young men who have recently responded to the call of the sea will be encouraged to remain there and make it their life work.

**Labor Representation.**—The issues drawn by the aftermath of war make it more and more apparent that labor cannot, with assurance, look for the best protection of its interests in matters of government to any group outside itself. We therefore demand that representatives of labor be included as members of the State Civil Service Commission, the Board of Regents of the State University, the State Highway Commission, the State Board of Education and all other appointive State commissions where Labor is not now represented.

**Progressive State Government.**—We insist that there shall be no curtailment in the progressive and humanitarian work of our State Government. Certain reactionary forces, under the guise of economy, are right now attempting to muddle and becloud this issue. But they must not be permitted to make thrift and economy a slogan for reaction. We want still better laws for the protection of the workers. To be specific, we demand the enactment of every measure enumerated in the platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers. California commissions have an important part to play in the proper working out of the various post-war problems and any movement to hamper the work of the commissions, especially during the reconstruction period, should be emphatically discouraged.

In conclusion we point to the fact that the defeat of autocracy upon the battlefields of Europe has been followed by more or less serious revolutionary movements among the various war-ravaged nations. It is evident that a changed psychology is being instituted. This change, whether the employers will it or not, threatens to extend to the very fundamentals of social and political structure. It is manifested in the social upheavals which have become actual realities in every country of Europe. Only an intelligent response to and direction of this demand of the workers for a larger participation in the proceeds of industry can avert disaster to established government. This is a warning not inapplicable to the employers of California.

We therefore strongly urge upon the representatives of California industries that the same co-operation with labor be manifested in dealing with the problems of readjustment as prevailed during the period of the war. Only when this basic principle is accepted by capital as well as by labor, can our industrial problems be equitably adjusted without the injection of European Bolshevism.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, San Francisco,  
 SETH R. BROWN, Los Angeles,  
 WALTER J. YARROW, Coalinga,  
 GEO. A. TRACY, San Francisco,  
 WITTEN W. HARRIS, Bakersfield,  
 J. B. DALE, Vallejo,  
 PAUL SCHARRENBERG, San Francisco,  
 Committee on Reconstruction.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18, 1918.

