

Report
on
Labor Legislation
and
Labor Record
of
Senators and Assemblymen

Forty-Fourth Session
of the
California Legislature

January 3 to January 24
and
February 24 to April 29, 1921



Issued by
California State Federation of Labor
Secretary's Office
Underwood Building, 325 Market Street
San Francisco, California



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INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The forty-fourth session of the California Legislature was not a progressive assemblage. On the other hand it cannot justly be charged as having been reactionary. By mutual consent a majority of the legislators adopted the general policy "to leave well enough alone." For this reason several of the measures considered by Labor as most important could not be moved from the respective committees. The same fate was in store for a long list of bills attacking existing labor laws, although several measures especially aimed at the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, were sent out on the floor with favorable recommendation from committees dominated by the insurance interests. All of these, however, went to defeat notwithstanding herculean efforts of the insurance lobby, which seemed to own and control certain members of the Legislature. The Senate made a particularly good showing by repeatedly declining to pass reactionary bills having the Assembly's seal of approval.

The widely advertised anti-union labor campaign of the "Better America Federation" utterly collapsed in the first round. The Los Angeles union busters had hoped to control the Legislature, but before the session was over it became self-evident that the Better American Federation's "O. K." on any measures meant almost certain defeat.

Although every effort was made to make "economy" a slogan for reaction the promised annihilation of the State commissions, which have rendered especially effective service in matters affecting the working people, failed to materialize. The Carr-Harris bill establishing the new "Department of Labor and Industrial Relations" was pronounced satisfactory by the representatives of organized labor before it left committee.

A study of the legislators' occupations reveals some interesting facts.

Messrs. Young and Wright, the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, respectively, are both in the real estate business. So is Mr. Breed, the president pro tem of the Senate.

Forty-five members of this Legislature are listed in private life as "lawyers." Less than a dozen out of the 120 members could be classified as manual workers. But in this respect the Legislature merely runs true to form. It is the same old story. From the financial point of view, membership in the Legislature holds but little advantage to anyone except the young attorney at law. The budding young lawyer is a very poor sort indeed if his membership in the Legislature does not bring some new clients. It certainly gives him a lot of free advertising, not to mention valuable experience, very essential to his future success. Therefore, the lawyers have always predominated.

They (the lawyer members) claim absolute monopoly of the very important Judiciary Committees, and most of them seem to take delight in preventing labor bills from moving too rapidly through the committees.

Of course, there are exceptions to the rule, and it is only fair to refer to the record, published in this booklet, which shows that three lawyer members of the Assembly made 100 per cent labor records.

Aside from the preponderance of the lawyers the membership of the Legislature is a fairly mixed aggregation. Two of the three female legislators are classified as housewives, the third one, although a lawyer, is a humanitarian of the first order, who easily qualifies as a public servant of the highest type. Two members of this Legislature were clergymen and, Labor has reason to be thankful that there were only two, because three-fourths of their total record votes were against labor. The lone banker of the session, Mr. Hume, made as good a labor record as either of the clergymen.

There were twelve ex-service men in the Assembly, and two in the Senate. Their labor records ranged from 100 per cent pro-labor to 100 per cent anti-labor.

Mr. Roberts, the colored legislator from Los Angeles, served his second term, but did not improve on his record.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BILLS INTRODUCED

From a statistical standpoint it is always interesting to compare any session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors. In 1917 there were introduced 2676 bills. During the 1919 session, 1879 bills were sent to the printer, and at the 1921 session the 120 lawmakers sponsored no less than 2349 bills. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1917 were 118, in 1919, 70, and in 1921, 86. The number of measures of all kinds, including numerous joint and concurrent resolutions, all of which require reference to committees as well as separate readings by each house, were: in 1917, 2886; in 1919, 2065; and in 1921, 2567.

A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses shows that 1036 bills were passed in 1917, 886 in 1919, and that no less than 1154 bills were passed and transmitted to the Governor at the 1921 session. Of these 1154 bills passed at this session and sent to the Governor for approval, 915 were signed and 239 were vetoed.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1917 lasted eighty days, the session of 1919, seventy-seven days, and the session of 1921, eighty-seven days. At least a part of the Legislature was again kept together for over forty-eight hours after the time officially set for final adjournment, in order to permit the printer and attaches of the Legislature to catch up with the work so that every bill could be properly engrossed and presented to the Governor before the formal ending.

SUMMARIZED DATA ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

An acrimonious fight was waged in the early part of the session over the increase in the tax rates of public service corporations, insurance companies, banks, etc. Under the constitution it requires a two-thirds majority to raise these rates, and the corporation lobbyists set a new standard in their eagerness to hold the necessary one-third in opposition to the tax bill.

Following are a few of the high lights showing how these taxes are to be spent:

Fixed charges per budget.....	\$44,909,749.15
Increases—Statutory salaries	56,800.00
Deficiency appropriations (\$625,000 of the total amount was for text books and University of California support).....	845,693.78

Appropriations Passed

General	\$22,877,150.00
Special	22,964,133.16
Total for 73rd and 74th fiscal years.....	<u>\$91,653,526.09</u>

Appropriations for Future Fiscal Years

The Legislature also voted appropriations affecting future fiscal years, as follows:

75th fiscal year, vocational rehabilitation.....	\$ 35,000.00
75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st and 82nd for flood control, each \$300,000	<u>2,400,000.00</u>
Total appropriations affecting future years.....	\$2,435,000.00

CO-OPERATION BY LABOR REPRESENTATIVES

The Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council and the Railroad Brotherhoods was located in the Hagelstein Building, at the corner of Ninth and K streets.

Throughout the session there was perfect co-operation and genuine team work among all those present representing Labor in an official capacity. The representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods never failed to lend a helping hand. In fact, several times when "friends in need were friends indeed" Brothers John Finlay, James M. Murphy, Geo. F. Irvine and J. H. Wasserburger could be depended upon

to put new life and hope into contests that seemed nearly hopeless. Brother John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council also rendered most effective service.

Moreover, a vote of appreciation is due the San Francisco Labor Council from the labor movement of the State for maintaining, entirely at its own expense, a representative at each recurring session of the Legislature.

In closing the "introductory" to this report, special attention is directed to the Labor Record of the legislators. California trade-unionists are urged to preserve this booklet for future reference. Many of the members of this Legislature will be candidates to succeed themselves, and others will sooner or later aspire for different political honors. It is well, therefore, to keep available for easy reference the reliable information contained herein.

Upon request, the State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish the Labor Record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature.

The American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the Labor Record of United States Senators and Representatives.

The accuracy of these records have never been successfully challenged. So keep informed! Support candidates for the Legislature and for Congress on the basis of actual performances rather than on vague promises!

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, President,

EARL F. NELSON,

E. L. BRUCK,

R. W. ROBINSON,

W. E. BANKER,

GEO. A. DEAN,

WALTER G. MATHEWSON,

ROBERT F. MURRAY,

FRED W. HECKMAN,

L. B. LEAVITT,

J. J. MATHESON,

ROE H. BAKER,

JAMES B. HOPKINS,

WM. J. McQUILLAN,

CLARENCE A. KELLEY,

JAMES GIAMBRUNO,

IVAL WHITNEY,

Vice-Presidents,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,

Secretary-Treasurer.



San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1921.

Report on Labor Legislation

A—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISABLED IN INDUSTRY

Senate Bill 205 (Chapter 758), by Senator Jones, appropriates \$35,000 per annum from State funds, to be duplicated by a Federal grant for the same purpose, as authorized by an Act of Congress, approved June 2, 1920.

The Federal Act provides "for the promotion" of the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry and otherwise, and their return to civil employment." This measure carries with it an appropriation of \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and \$1,000,000 each for the next succeeding three years. Of this sum, there will be apportioned to California contingent upon its providing an equal amount of State funds, a little over \$32,500 per annum for the next three fiscal years.

The vocational rehabilitation of injured persons is being promoted not alone as a humane act, but also on the ground that the Nation is suffering a very great economic loss on account of the idleness or the ineffective work of injured persons.

The Federal Act defines a disabled person as "any person who, by reason of physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, is, or may be expected to be, totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation."

The State funds now available, together with a like amount of Federal funds, will enable the State to keep in training from three to five hundred injured persons, all of whom will personally benefit and become an asset rather than a liability to the State. The funds provided by the Federal Government and by this Act can be applied only to the vocation rehabilitation of injured persons. Their support while securing this training will have to be otherwise provided.

PROTECTION FOR WOMEN IN WORKSHOPS AND OTHER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

Assembly Bill 601 (Chapter 903), by Miss Broughton. This measure provides that no female employe shall be requested or permitted to lift boxes, bundles, etc., weighing seventy-five pounds or more.

The new law reads as follows:

"Section 1. Boxes, baskets or other receptacles, which with their contents weigh seventy-five pounds or over and which are to be moved by female employes in any mill, workshop, packing, canning or mercantile establishment, shall be equipped with pulleys, casters or other contrivances connected with or upon which such boxes or other receptacles are placed so that they can be moved easily from place to place in such establishments.

"Section 2. No female employe shall be requested or permitted to lift any box, basket, bundle, or other receptacle or container which, with its contents, weighs seventy-five pounds or over. Whoever violates the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 for every day during which there shall be a failure to equip or provide such boxes, baskets or other receptacles with some one of the appliances specified in section 1 of this Act."

PREVENTING FRAUDULENT USE OF UNION LABEL

Assembly Bill 728 (Chapter 272), by Mr. Mitchell. This bill establishes further protection against fraud in the use of the union label, trademark, etc. It reads as follows:

"Section 1. Whoever willfully uses or displays the genuine label, trademark, insignia, seal, device or form of advertisement of any association on labor union, in any manner not authorized by such association or labor organization or not in conformity with the by-laws thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

LIMITING DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES FOR TARDINESS

Assembly Bill 547 (Chapter 901), by Mr. McDowell. This bill was drafted to stop the practice of certain employers who deduct half a day's pay for a few minutes' tardiness.

The new law is quoted in full:

"Section 1. The Civil Code is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered two thousand four, to read as follows:

"2004. There shall not be deducted from the wages of an employe, on account of the employe's coming late to work, a sum in excess of the proportionate wage which would have been earned during the time actually lost; provided, that for a loss of time less than thirty minutes a half-hour's wage may be deducted."

DRUG CLERKS' WORKING HOURS

Senate Bill 478 (Chapter 765), by Senator Crowley. Limits the working hours of drug clerks to nine hours in each twenty-four and fifty-four hours a week of six days a week. The old law provided for a ten-hour workday.

This bill was bitterly opposed by the employing interests and brought forth an unusual volume of oratory from the reactionaries in the Assembly.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' WORKING HOURS

Senate Bill 299 (Chapter 99), by Senator F. M. Carr. This bill repeals section 2013 of the Civil Code, which was enacted in 1872 and declared that "the entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master," etc.

No opposition to the repeal of this ancient statute was manifested on the floor. But for some mysterious reason the Assembly Judiciary Committee kept the bill in the "laid on the table" drawer until it was almost too late to rush it through in the closing hours of the session.

PUBLIC WORK DURING PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Assembly Bill 247 (Chapter 246), by Miss Broughton, makes it the duty of the Board of Control, in conjunction with other State agencies, to arrange for a maximum of public employment during periods of extraordinary unemployment.

This is the first real attempt by the California Legislature to deal with the ever recurring unemployed problem before the situation becomes really acute.

By this Act it is made somebody's official business to give consideration to the unemployed situation and thereby a foundation has been laid for a calm, dispassionate and scientific survey of a problem that has been with us from time to time since California was admitted to Statehood.

SANITARY FACILITIES FOR MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS

Senate Bill 130 (Chapter 897), by Senator Osborne. Requires the installation of sanitary facilities in the operating room of theaters and moving picture houses "hereafter erected."

As originally introduced the bill applied to all theaters and moving picture houses, but the lobby from the Allied Amusement Industries, represented by Supervisor Charles Nelson of San Francisco, proved too strong for the moving picture operators. Senators Burnett and Scott of San Francisco are mainly responsible for emasculating the bill in committee.

However, while the Legislature denied relief from intolerable working conditions in theaters and moving picture houses already built, a start has at least been made to remedy a glaring wrong. Moreover, as a direct result of this contest waged in the Legislature, the employers have agreed to confer with committees from the Moving Picture Operators' Union, and voluntarily install the necessary sanitary facilities in theaters and moving pictures houses already erected.

SANITARY FACILITIES IN FOUNDRIES, METAL SHOPS, ETC.

Assembly Bill 216 (Chapter 244), by Mr. Rosenshine. Requires the installation of sanitary facilities in all foundries, metal shops, etc., on and after January 21, 1922.

As introduced the bill provided for shower baths, lockers, etc., but insistence upon these facilities would have meant certain defeat. As finally enacted the new law reads as follows:

"Section 1. The owner, employer or manager of every foundry or metal shop engaged in the casting, fabricating, or working over in any manner, of iron, brass, steel, or other metal or compound, and where five or more men are employed, shall establish and maintain, for the use of the employes, wash bowls, sinks or other appliances, connected with running water, and also a water closet connected with running water. The room where the wash bowls are installed, and the water closet shall be kept properly ventilated and protected, so far as may be reasonably practicable, from the dust and fumes of the foundry or metal shop.

"Sec. 2. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 for each offense.

"Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1, 1922."

SANITARY CONDITION OF BAKERIES, ETC.

Senate Bill 291 (Chapter 701), by Senator Burnett. This act regulates the sanitary conditions of bakeries. As introduced, the bill provided for a medical examination of "the employes in any bakery," but this section was eliminated.

LABOR CAMP SANITATION

Senate Bill 504 (Chapter 767), by Senator Inman, amends Sections 2, 3 and 7 of the Act relating to accommodations for workers in labor camps and providing better enforcement.

California is the pioneer State in the regulation of housing and sanitary conditions in labor camps which, since 1914, has been one of the functions of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing. The amendments adopted at this session strengthen the powers of the commission in the following particulars:

Section 2, providing for suitable sleeping quarters, has been added to by a provision requiring at least twenty inches of clear space between beds or bunks. This does away with the type of bed commonly known as platform bunks. An employer must provide, upon request of employe, a mattress or equally comfortable bedding for which he may make a reasonable charge. When straw or other material is substituted for mattresses, a container or tick must be provided.

A clause is added to section 3, providing that all dishes, cooking utensils in which food is prepared or kept, or from which food is to be eaten, including knives, forks and spoons, must be kept clean, unbroken and sanitary.

Section 7 gives the Commission the right to enter upon public or private property to determine whether or not a camp coming within the provisions of the Act exists thereon, also to determine whether or not there may be violations of that Act. This right of entry for purposes of inspection and enforcement had been questioned, and the full operation of the Act had been hindered.

The Commission by this new Act is also given the power and authority of sheriffs and other peace officers to make arrests, serve notices, etc., to facilitate the enforcement of the Act.

STATE AID FOR HOME-BUILDING

Senate Bill 341 (Chapter 142), by Senator Flaherty, directs the Commission of Immigration and Housing "to investigate the practicability of the State of California assisting workmen to acquire and build homes, and to report to the next session of the Legislature a bill or bills embodying a plan and the method of carrying it out whereby, with the assistance of the State, workmen may acquire lots of ground and build houses thereon, such lots and houses to become homesteads and to be sold on the installment plan."

EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY WORKERS

Assembly Bill 1295 (Chapter 691), by Mr. G. W. Lee. This measure makes it the duty of the superintendent of public instruction "to superintend, organize and maintain special classes of elementary grade for the education of children of migratory laborers in the rural districts of this State." Within the limits of the appropriation (\$10,000) he is empowered "to employ the necessary teachers, purchase the necessary supplies and incur such additional maintenance charges as may be necessary for the education of such children."

While the appropriation is altogether inadequate for the purpose, a beginning has at least been made whereby the children of migratory workers will be enabled to acquire a common school education.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Senate Bill 342 (Chapter 735), by Senator Flaherty, increases the appropriation for this educational work by \$70,000 for the biennium, making the total \$170,000. The State Federation of Labor took an active part in initiating University extension work in California, and the increase in the appropriation indicates that this work of our State University has met with the approval of the people generally.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT

Assembly Bill 895 (Chapter 125), by Mr. Rosenshine, enables persons to commence actions for amounts up to \$50 without attorney and without costs.

All justices of the peace will exercise the new jurisdiction conferred by this Act. It is confidently believed that the Small Claims Court will more than justify its existence and fill a long-felt want.

PUBLIC DEFENDER BILL

Assembly Bill No. 235 (Chapter 245), by Mr. Fellom. An act enabling, but not requiring, each county above the tenth class to establish the office of public defender, to be elected and hold office in the same manner as the district attorney, with duty to defend persons accused of crime. The salary is to be paid by the county or city and county in the same manner as other county officers are paid. The salaries are graduated according to population, from \$5000 a year in counties of the first and second class to \$20 per annum in the counties below the ninth

class. He shall also upon request prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other claims up to \$100 in behalf of persons not financially able to employ counsel. He may also defend civil actions in behalf of persons persecuted or unjustly harassed.

STATE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

Senate Bill 316 (Chapter 733), by Senator Breed, provides, subject to ratification by the people at the general election in November, 1922, for the issuance by the State of bonds in \$1,000 denominations, the grand total not to exceed \$3,000,000, at the rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, to carry on and develop the work outlined in the State Land Settlement Act of 1917, as amended at the 1919 session.

The previous Legislature authorized a bond issue of \$10,000,000, but the matter was never submitted to a vote of the people owing to the discovery of legal defects in the authorized proposal.

Senate Bill 317 (Chapter 734), by Senator Breed, appropriates \$750,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1917 creating a State Land Settlement Board. It is calculated that all of this amount is to be returned to the State treasury "within a period of fifty years" with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Note.—A proposal for a graduated tax on large holdings of farming and grazing lands, and to limit the size of such holdings, was brought before the Legislature in Senate Bill 122, by Senator Purkitt. There was a very interesting and instructive hearing on this measure in the Judiciary Committee. Judge Weyand, of Colusa County, made a particularly impressive argument for the necessity of such legislation but, as heretofore, the result was a majority vote "to lay on the table."

ABSENTEE VOTERS

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13. This amendment, if approved by the people, will enable voters absent on election day from their voting precincts to cast their votes and have same counted. This amendment is an improvement upon previous proposals to amend the Constitution, as it provides for two different manners of casting the ballot, either before the election day in the office of the registrar of voters or the county clerk where the voter resides, or in any city, or town in this State where the voter may be on election day.

ENABLING EMPLOYEES OF CORPORATIONS TO BECOME STOCKHOLDERS

Senate Bill 441 (Chapter 34), by Senator Breed. Adds a chapter to the California corporation laws, to enable corporations to give or sell shares of stock either as compensation or at a certain price, payable at one time or in installments, and with or without the right to vote such stock, as the by-laws of the corporation may provide. In cases where the corporation is already in existence when such system of profit sharing by employees is introduced, the measure provides the necessary procedure to authorize the corporation to amend the by-laws as desired or to appraise and purchase the stock of dissenting stockholders, or even to allot to such dissenting shareholders their pro rata of such stock issue.

A similar bill, sponsored by the State Federation of Labor (Senate Bill 358, by Senator Nelson), modeled on the Massachusetts law and enabling corporations to adopt by-laws providing for employees electing one or more members of the Board of Directors, passed the Senate, but was held up by Assemblyman Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, until too late for action by the Assembly.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR MINORS ABOLISHED

Assembly Bill 1282 (Chapter 105), by Mrs. Saylor, amends Section 190 of the Penal Code as follows:

"190. Every person guilty of murder in the first degree shall suffer death, or confinement in the State prison for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the same; or, upon a plea of guilty, the court shall determine the same; and every person guilty of murder in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not less than ten years; provided, however, that the death penalty shall not be imposed or inflicted upon any person for murder committed before such person shall have reached the age of eighteen years; provided, further, that the burden of proof as to the age of said person shall be upon the defendant."

REGULATING SCAFFOLDING, ETC., IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Senate Bills 304, 305, 306 and 307 (known as Chapters 55, 332, 333, and 334 respectively), by Senator Jones, make certain desirable changes in the laws regulating building construction.

In addition, provision is made for the transfer of jurisdiction over inspection of building construction from the Labor Commission to the Industrial Accident Commission.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT AMENDED

Assembly Bill 1004 (Chapter 279), by Mr. Brooks, amends the Act of 1913 establishing the Industrial Welfare Commission, as follows:

Section 5 is amended to make the holding of a "wage board" mandatory before issuance of orders by the Commission.

Section 6 is amended as regards the advertising of public hearings.

Section 12 is amended with respect to rehearing and appeal to the Superior Court. In the future no rehearing can be granted except on the grounds "that the Commission acted without or in excess of its powers," or "that the order, rule or regulation was procured by fraud."

TENURE OF POSITION FOR THE TEACHERS

Assembly Bill 378 (Chapter 878), by Mr. Eksward, establishes permanence of employment for teachers, during good behavior, in all school districts employing eight or more teachers.

No teacher can be dismissed without a trial, and only on grounds specified in the new law. A probationary period of two years is required in every new district into which a teacher is called, and at the expiration of said period a teacher position becomes permanent upon ratification of the superintendent's report by the board.

This means freedom from dictation by political bosses; freedom of speech within the bounds of the Constitution; freedom of affiliation with organized labor.

This means also greater individual initiative, which will bring about greater achievements on the part of the teachers.

SEATS FOR ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Assembly Bill 199 (Chapter 115), by Mr. Hawes, provides that all elevators used for the carriage of passengers must be provided with a suitable seat for the operator.

Failure to comply with the law is made a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense.

FIRE BOATS FOR SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Assembly Bill 45 (Chapter 866), by Mr. Morrison, appropriates \$120,000 to help defray one-half the cost of operating the two fire boats, owned by the city and county of San Francisco and maintained on San Francisco Bay, for protection against fires.

This appropriation was supported by the labor lobby in accordance with Resolution No. 28, adopted at the twenty-first annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.

ESTABLISHING INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND ROAD CAMPS

Assembly Bill No. 753 (Chapter 843), by Mr. Merriam. A measure to enable counties to establish farms of camps for the confinement and employment of persons "charged with" or convicted of public offenses. The author proudly referred to the fact that the bill was indorsed by the Los Angeles Labor Council.

It was argued that this was a genuine humanitarian proposal, because under its terms the prisoners will receive certain compensation for their labor, as follows:

"Section 10. Each person in custody on such industrial farm or industrial road camp who shall be found, in the manner hereinafter provided, to have any person or persons dependent on him for support, shall be credited with a sum not to exceed \$2 for each day of eight hours' work done by him on such farm or camp. Every other person in custody on such farm or camp shall be credited with a sum not to exceed 50 cents for each day of eight hours' work done by him on such farm or camp. The maximum amount per day to be so credited to the person in custody on such farm or camp shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Supervisors, and shall be as large as is justified by the production on said farm or camp, but not to exceed the sums mentioned in this section."

The author of the bill and most of its sponsors are doubtless actuated by the best of motives, but until practical experience is had with this system, it will be well to reserve judgment as to the real value of this measure, which is quite elaborate in its provisions and subject to various interpretations.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Quite a number of existing State boards and commissions were consolidated or abolished. In the case of the four commissions dealing directly with the affairs of labor it was not a "consolidation," but merely an arrangement to "eliminate overlapping and duplication of activities."

Senate Bill 884 (Chapter 604), by Senators W. J. Carr and Harris, establishes the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. The new department has four divisions, viz: Industrial Accident Commission, Commission of Immigration and Housing, Industrial Welfare Commission, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

One member from each of these four commissions will serve on the department, but aside from the prevention of duplication and the drafting of a report to the next Legislature the department will not supersede or interfere with the duties and functions of the four commissions enumerated.

B—VETERAN RELIEF MEASURES

All the measures passed by the Legislature for the relief of veterans of the World War received the approval of Governor Stephens.

Senate Bill 594 (Chapter 580), by Senator Arbuckle, creates the Veterans' Welfare Board, which will operate in the same manner as the State land settlement colony at Durham. It provides farm allotments not to exceed:

Fifteen thousand dollars of unimproved land; \$5,000 for dwellings and outbuildings; \$3,000 for farm implements.

The \$15,000 loan is payable in forty years; the \$5,000 in twenty years, and the \$3,000 in five years. The money is loaned at 5 per cent interest.

The Veterans' Welfare Board has the power to waive the initial or periodic payment. Special preference will be given to disabled ex-service men. The veteran does not need money for the initial payment, say Legion representatives here.

A "veteran," as defined under the Act, is a soldier, sailor or marine who has entered the army of the United States from California, and who has also been a bona fide citizen of this State previous to induction.

For purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Land Settlement Act, the sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated out of the State treasury to constitute a revolving fund for the purpose.

Assembly Bill 822 (Chapter 519), by Mr Hart. This measure is known as the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act. The administration of this Act will be carried out by the Veterans' Welfare Board, created under the Act mentioned above. Eligibility to the benefits of this Act are confined to those specified in Bill No. 594.

The board will purchase for sale to a veteran land for agricultural purposes not to exceed in value the sum of \$7,500, or a home or home site not exceeding in value the sum of \$5,000. When a veteran has selected the land or home he desires to purchase, he shall file his application for a loan with the board on a form that will be prescribed by the board.

The board will then proceed to satisfy itself of the desirability of the real estate and of the ability and qualifications of the applicant. In the purchase of a farm the applicant must make an initial payment of at least 10 per cent of the purchase price; and the case of a home or home site, an initial payment of 5 per cent.

The balance of the purchase price may be spread by the board over a period of forty years, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. For the purpose of carrying out this Act the State has appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 to constitute a revolving fund.

Any veteran taking advantage of this bill cannot take advantage of any of the other legislation enacted in the interest of the ex-service men.

Senate Bill 592 (Chapter 578), by Senator Inman. This measure provides for submission to the people at the next general election in November of 1922, of a proposition to bond the State of California for \$10,000,000, and through the issuance and sale of such bonds to provide a fund to carry on the operation of the Veterans' Welfare Board in land settlement, and in the furtherance of the Farm and Home Purchase Act.

This sum of money will go into the revolving funds of the land settlement work and the Farm and Home Purchase Act.

Though the Veterans' Welfare Board will have at its disposal \$3,000,000 for the work described above, this will only be a beginning of the veteran welfare work, and much depends upon the success of the bond issue described herein.

Senate Bill 593 (Chapter 579), by Senator Arbuckle. This measure gives educational opportunities to veterans. It provides transportation to and from the school, payment of the entire tuition fee, purchase of books and \$40 monthly maintenance. The total amount for each person must not exceed \$1,000.

Senate Bill 935 (Chapter 348), by Senator Irwin, permits supervisors of a county to provide for homes and meeting places for veterans and associations of veterans.

The money for the construction of such buildings can be raised from the general fund, a tax on non-operative property of the county not to exceed 3 mills, or by bond election.

Several other bills of special interest to veterans were approved. Among these are: Senate Bill 26 (Chapter 577), giving civil service preference to veterans; Senate Bill 976 (Chapter 349), provides vocational education for dependents of veterans; Senate Bill 69 (Chapter 350), makes armistice day (November 11) a holiday; Assembly Bill 909 (Chapter 165), granting certain license tax exemptions to veterans.

C—BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR, BUT NOT PASSED

IMPROVED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

Senate Bill 259, by Senator Jones, provided for the re-enactment of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, with some important changes. The voters of California adopted a Constitutional Amendment providing for a complete system of workmen's compensation, and hence, in obedience to that mandate, the re-enactment was proposed under Section 17½ of Article XX, and Section 21 of Article XX of the Constitution.

In conformity with the Constitutional Amendment, the word "employee" in the present Act was changed to "workman" and the broadest definition given the new word.

A new plan of paying death benefits was proposed. It has been found that the payment of three years' average annual earnings, with a maximum of \$5,000, frequently worked a hardship to deserving widows and their children, because of the small total received, especially in those cases where the husband's wage was small, and left to public or private charity the care of these dependents after four and one-half years passed. The plan proposed made dependency the basis. A widow with several children is given an amount calculated on a percentage for each child during dependency after an allowance for the widow, but in no case was more than full wages of the husband to be paid.

The burial benefit was to be increased from \$100 to \$150.

The compensation payments were to be increased from 65 per cent to 75 per cent. This course was deemed preferable to increasing the maximum wage, because all will participate in an increase, as compared to a small group who would otherwise benefit. Furthermore, the 65 per cent rate was set in 1911, when living conditions were far different from those prevailing in 1921.

Another important feature of the bill provided that every employer was to pay a 2 per cent assessment on his insurance premium for safety and rehabilitation work in California. If a self-insurer, the payment was to be made on the amount that would be paid in premium if insurance were carried.

Altogether, it was an excellent bill, but the Senate Judiciary Committee, on a motion to report out the bill with a "Do pass" recommendation, voted as follows: **Ayes:** Carr, W. J.; Dennett, Eden, Inman, Johnson and Jones. **Noes:** Burnett, Carr, F. M.; Chamberlain, Irwin, Nelson, Otis, Purkitt and Sample. **Absent:** Duncan, Harris and Lyon. So the bill died in Committee.

Assembly Bill 493, by Mr. Badaracco, represented an effort to extend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to household domestic servants. The bill was kicked about from one committee to another, and was finally defeated in the Assembly. (See Record of Assemblymen.)

TO REGULATE ADVERTISING, ETC., DURING STRIKES

Assembly Bill 246, by Mr. Hornblower. This measure was framed to meet many serious complaints from workmen, who had been imposed upon by agents seeking strikebreakers. It provided for free return transportation of "persons procured in violation of the Act," and in other respects strengthened the existing statute.

The bill was adopted by the Legislature, but received the pocket veto of Governor Stephens.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS

Assembly Bill 297, by Mr. Ross, added a new section to the Political Code, reading as follows:

"4326. No person shall be appointed deputy sheriff unless he is a citizen of this State and shall have been a resident of this State for not less than one year next preceding the date of his appointment."

The bill passed with but little opposition, and failed to become a law because of the Governor's pocket veto. The Governor advanced no reasons why he disapproved of so fair a measure.

EIGHT HOURS FOR STREET-CAR MEN

Senate Bill 313, by Senator Harris, and Assembly Bill 938, by Mr. West. These were companion bills, and the Senate bill came out of the Committee on Labor and Capital with a favorable report. There was a bitter fight on the bill by the transportation interests generally, and it failed to receive the necessary twenty-one votes. (See Record of Senators.)

A subsequent effort to move the West bill out of the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital failed, because certain members of the Committee could not be induced to make their appearance at the proper time.

MAKING LABOR DAY A HOLIDAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Assembly Bill 426, by Mr. Morrison, established uniform observance of this holiday by all public schools in California. It was approved by the Legislature and received the pocket veto of Governor Stephens.

LIMITING FEES CHARGED BY PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

Assembly Bill 447, by Mr. Christian, sought to limit the fee which may be charged by private employment agencies to 15 per cent of one month's pay. As introduced the bill provided for a limit of 10 per cent, but it was changed in committee to 15 per cent in the hope that this compromise would get some votes. The Assembly, however, defeated the bill. (See Record of Assemblymen.)

The total amount of fees collected by private employment agencies in California during the year ending March 31, 1920, reached the stupendous amount of \$787,129. This is a tax collected by a few licensed private agencies from men and women seeking work. And the California Legislature has again declared that this is a legitimate graft which must not be limited!

REPEALING THE CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM ACT

By direction of the annual convention the Legislative Committee of the Federation was committed to the repeal of this law, enacted at the previous session.

Before such a bill could be introduced the Governor, in his biennial message, declared himself very emphatically not only against repeal of said law, but also against a modification of "its salutary provisions."

Notwithstanding this very pronounced attitude of the Governor, a series of conferences were held on this subject with influential men in and about the Legislature. As a result Mr. Hornblower, of San Francisco, introduced a skeleton bill known as Assembly Bill 889.

The bill went to the Committee on Judiciary, and in due time the Committee was supplied with a draft of several amendments to the law seeking to modify its harsh features. The Committee ordered these amendments printed but, after lengthy deliberation, refused to pass out the Hornblower bill.

An effort was finally made (on March 29) to withdraw the bill from the Judiciary Committee by roll-call vote of the Assembly, but the motion was defeated—26 ayes; 46 noes. (See Record of Assemblymen.)

RETAINING WATER POWER FOR THE PEOPLE

Assembly Bill 397, by Senator Johnson, aimed to prevent the monopoly of one of the elements essential to the progress of society, viz: power.

Power is essential to the industrial development of the State, and the control of the State's potential energy should not be turned over to an individual or group of individuals to the end that industry may be exploited for private gain.

It was, therefore, proposed in this bill to introduce in California the system of hydro-electric development that has produced astounding and beneficial results elsewhere.

In brief, it provides for a scheme of co-ordinating and combining municipalities and rural communities under State control and utilization of their combined resources and credit for the purpose of hydro-electric development and distribution of the energy developed.

Although the bill did not impose any cost to the State, it was defeated in the Assembly, the San Francisco delegation joining with the Better American Federation legislators in voting "No."

ONE DAY OF REST IN SEVEN

Senate Bill 713, by Senator Dennett, and Assembly Bill 501, by Mr. Ream. These measures were introduced to secure for the barbers and those employed in the retail trades one day of rest in seven. Stanley Roman, representing the barbers, worked indefatigably to move the Senate bill out of the Judiciary Committee. He finally succeeded only to meet defeat on the floor of the Senate. Although this measure was in no sense of the blue-law type, most of the newspapers, particularly the Sacramento Bee, insisted that this was the acme of intolerance and nothing but an ill-concealed effort to enlarge on prohibition.

DAMAGES FOR DEPORTATION OF HARRY WOOD

Assembly Bill 1239, by Mr. Badaracco. This was an effort to secure legislative sanction for an action against the State and the county of Lassen for the deportation from Susanville of Harry Wood, a citizen of the State of Washington. Wood was an organizer for the International Timber Workers' Union, who was arrested and run out of town by a mob, apparently with the connivance of certain peace officers, while in the pursuit of his business as an organizer. It was impossible to move this bill from the Judiciary Committee.

REGULATION OF PAINTERS' AIR BRUSH

Senate Bill 480, by Senator Godsil, provided for the protection of workmen from poisonous gases, fumes, etc., and regulated the use of paint-spraying machines.

It was strenuously opposed, and never got out of committee.

D—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

ATTACKS ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT

There were so many insidious efforts to weaken the existing Compensation Act that it is almost out of the question to enumerate all bills of this character.

Mr. Gilbert L. Jones, a first-termer from Oakland, easily distinguished himself for his anxiety to serve the corporations desiring to modify or nullify certain sections of the Compensation Act. Mr. Jones (whose record is 100 per cent anti-labor) introduced no less than five bills, each attacking the existing law. Not one of his five pet bills received the approval of the Legislature, but that is no fault of Mr. Jones', who labored early and late to take away legal protection given to the workers of California by the five preceding sessions of the Legislature. The Jones bills are known as **Assembly Bill 602, 603, 604, 606 and 607**. See "Records of Senators and Assemblymen."

Other reactionary bills in this category are:

Assembly Bill 1089, by **Mr. Parkinson of Stockton**.

Assembly Bill 1294 and 1348, by **Mr. Manning of Marin County**.

Assembly Bill 1290, by **Mr. Bishop of San Diego**.

Senate Bill 414, by **Senator W. J. Carr of Pasadena**.

ANTI-STRIKE BILLS AND SIMILAR MEASURES

There were three bills aiming to regulate strikes, etc.

Assembly Bill 908, by **Mr. Parkinson of Stockton**. This bill was considered by the Committee on Labor and Capital and, after a public hearing, was ordered laid on the table by a practically unanimous vote.

Assembly Bill 1144, by **Mr. Badham of Los Angeles**, was a particularly vicious measure. It never received serious consideration, and was held in committee until the closing day of the Legislature.

Senate Bill 772, by **Senator Duncan of Oroville**, was similar to the Parkinson bill, and was not reported out of committee.

ATTACKS ON WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Assembly Bill 1088, by **Mr. Parkinson of Stockton**. This bill virtually repealed the Women's Eight-Hour Law. Under the terms of the Parkinson bill women could be required to work forty-eight hours continuously, and then the boss could lay them off for the other five days of the week. It is almost needless to state that the author of this measure had a 100 per cent anti-labor record. The bill died in committee.

Assembly Bill 506, by **Mr. Bishop of San Diego**. This measure sought to weaken the protection afforded to "female employes engaged in playing a part in a play or drama." This bill also died in committee.

ATTACKS ON INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Five bills and one resolution aimed at the heart of direct legislation in California were defeated at this session.

The State Federation of Labor in 1911 actively championed the amendments to the Constitution of California whereby the Initiative and Referendum were established. Ever since the enemies of popular government have sought to weaken these sections of the Constitution.

S. C. A. 26, by **Senator Burnett of San Francisco**. This proposed amendment sought to raise the number of names needed to qualify an Initiative petition to from 8 to 25 per cent. A similar proposal had just been defeated by a vote of the people of California, so the Senator was flooded with telegrams and other protests. Thereupon he graciously consented to reduce the number required to 15 per cent. But the little scheme died in committee.

Senator Arbuckle, of Ventura County, then conceived a neat little plan to "investigate" the workings of direct legislation, and incidentally, of course, to discredit same. There was a roll-call on this scheme, and it was slaughtered by a vote of 7 ayes, 27 noes. See "Record of Senators."

Assemblyman Carleton Greene, of San Luis Obispo, was next to ride into the arena with a bill raising the names required to 20 per cent. This proposal also died in committee, after a similar bombardment from the progressives.

Assemblyman J. F. Manning, of Marin County, then brought forth an anti-initiative, camouflaged in the old garb of anti-single tax to catch the farmer vote. He got only twenty-seven votes and sent it back to committee.

Assemblyman R. P. Benton, of Los Angeles, was next. His bill would have required a fee of 4 cents for every name on an Initiative petition, or some \$4000 for each measure. This bill never got started at all.

Last came **Rev. F. D. Mather, of Los Angeles**, with A. B. 1330. This one surrounded the Initiative with limitations like forcing the signer to show his registration certificate, and many more. Mather, who served his second term, has maintained a consistent anti-labor record, although he comes to the Assembly with the best moral credentials of any legislator, and claims direct lineage from Cotton Mather, lobbyist for the Blue Laws of old Massachusetts.

Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen

Forty-Fourth Session of the
California Legislature, 1921

EXPLANATORY

Each Senator's and Assemblyman's record on a selected list of important measures affecting labor will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Assemblymen."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll-calls upon which the legislators' records are based. It should be distinctly understood that the test votes enumerated are not necessarily of equal importance. Thus, for example, in the Senate the roll-calls designated by the letters "A," "B," and "C" are of far greater weight and significance than the three roll-calls specified under the letters "H," "I," and "J." In estimating a legislator's real worth this fact should be borne in mind.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Assemblyman voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

RECORDS OF SENATORS

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWELVE ROLL-CALLS UPON WHICH THE SENATORS' RECORDS ARE BASED.

(Unless otherwise noted an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Senators as a "good" vote.)

- A. S. B. 313. Street Car Men's Eight Hour bill. (March 31.)
- B. S. B. 313. Street Car Men's Eight Hour bill. Vote on reconsideration. (April 8.)
- C. A. B. 246. Regulating advertising in anticipation of or during strikes, etc. (April 26.)
- D. A. B. 603. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- E. A. B. 606. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. S. B. 478. Drug Clerks' Nine Hour bill. (March 29.)
- G. S. B. 65. Domestic Servants' Nine Hour bill. (April 21.)
- H. S. B. 295. Requiring employers to keep records of working hours and wages of females and minors employed by them. (April 22.)
- I. Vote on Resolution introduced by Senator Arbuckle on April 28, aiming to discredit and limit the use of the Initiative and Referendum. (April 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- J. A. B. 199. Seats for Elevator Operators. Vote on the objectionable amendments offered by Senator Hart. (April 25.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- K. S. B. 414. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- L. A. B. 1120. Authorizing cities, counties and irrigation districts to acquire and operate cement plants, etc. (April 26.)

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT.

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.

For explanation of Roll-Calls, see upper part of this page.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

ALLEN, NEWTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

4 Good Votes: C, I, J, L.

6 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, H, K.

Absent 2 roll calls: D, E.

ANDERSON, A. P. (Rep.), Oakland.

5 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, I.

2 Bad Votes: D, L.

Absent 5 roll calls: F, G, H, J, K.

ARBUCKLE, F. A. (Rep.), Fillmore.

1 Good Vote: L.

9 Bad Votes: A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.

Absent 2 roll calls: B, D.

BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton.

7 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, I, J, L.

3 Bad Votes: A, B, H.

Absent 2 roll calls: G, K.

BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Oakland.

5 Good Votes: D, E, F, J, K.

6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, G, H, L.

Absent 1 roll call: I.

BURNETT, LESTER G. (Rep.), San Francisco.

2 Good Votes: J, K.

9 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L.

Absent 1 roll call: D.

CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Oakland.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K.**
 2 Bad Votes: **H, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

CARR, WM. J. (Rep.), Pasadena.
 5 Good Votes: **D, E, I, J, L.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, G, H, K.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, C, F.**

CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, J, K, L.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, I.**

CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Modesto.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

DUNCAN, W. E. Jr., (Dem.), Oroville.
 6 Good Votes: **D, E, I, J, K, L.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

EDEN, WALTER (Rep.), Santa Ana.
 4 Good Votes: **C, G, I, J.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, F, H, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.), South Pasadena.
 1 Good Vote: **K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, I, J, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**

GODSIL, CHAS. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **I, L.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, H, K.**

HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, L.**
 2 Bad Votes: **H, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

HART, DWIGHT H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: **C.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, F.**

INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **C.**

IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Hanford.
 3 Good Votes: **D, I, L.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara.
 7 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, I, J, L.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, G.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, K.**

JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.), Redlands.
 5 Good Votes: **C, H, I, J, L.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, F, G, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**

LYONS, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Venice.
 1 Good Vote: **C.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, H, J, K, L.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, I.**

MCDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka.
 5 Good Votes: **D, E, I, J, K.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

OSBORNE, DR. A. E. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

OTIS, EDWIN M. (Rep.), Alameda.
 5 Good Votes: **C, F, G, I, K.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, L.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, J.**

PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.), Willows.
 2 Good Votes: **C, G.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, I, L.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, E, F, J, K.**

RIGDON, E. S. (Dem.), San Luis Obispo.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 2 Good Votes: **H, K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**

RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Suisun.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

SAMPLE, ED. P. (Rep.), San Diego.
 7 Good Votes: **D, E, G, H, J, K, L.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, F.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, I.**

SCOTT, WM. S. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K.**
 2 Bad Votes: **I, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K.**
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

SHEARER, WM. B. (Dem.), Yreka.
 2 Good Votes: **I, J.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, K, L.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, F, H.**

SLATER, HERBERT W. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

YONKIN, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, G, H, K, L.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **E, F, I, J.**

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS.

Based upon 10 Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll-Call	
Group I.	1.	CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	2.	CROWLEY, JOHN JOS.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	3.	FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J...	Rep.	12	0	0
	4.	INGRAM, THOMAS.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	5.	SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Rep.	12	0	0
Group II.	6.	INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	7.	RUSH, BENJ.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	8.	DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	Rep.	11	1	0
	9.	JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	11	1	0
	10.	RIGDON, E. S.....	Dem.	11	1	0
Group III.	11.	McDONALD, WALTER A....	Rep.	10	1	1
	12.	OSBORNE, DR. A. E.....	Rep.	10	1	1
	13.	SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	10	1	1
	14.	CARR, FRANK M.....	Rep.	10	2	0
	15.	HARRIS, M. B.....	Rep.	10	2	0
Group IV.	16.	SCOTT, WM. S.....	Rep.	9	2	1
Group V.	17.	GODSIL, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	7	2	3
	18.	BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	7	3	2
	19.	JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	7	3	2
	20.	SAMPLE, ED. P.....	Rep.	7	3	2
Group VI.	21.	DUNCAN, W. E., JR.....	Dem.	6	6	0
Group VII.	22.	ANDERSON, A. P.....	Rep.	5	2	5
	23.	CARR, WM. J.....	Rep.	5	4	3
	24.	OTIS, EDWIN M.....	Rep.	5	4	3
	25.	KING, LYMAN M.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	26.	BREED, A. H.....	Rep.	5	6	1
	27.	NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	5	7	0
Group VIII.	28.	ALLEN, NEWTON M.....	Rep.	4	6	2
	29.	EDEN, WALTER	Rep.	4	7	1
Group IX.	30.	IRWIN, J. L. C.....	Dem.	3	8	1
Group X.	31.	PURKITT, CLAUDE F.....	Dem.	2	5	5
	32.	SHEARER, WM. B.....	Dem.	2	7	3
	33.	BURNETT, LESTER G.....	Rep.	2	9	1
	34.	ROMINGER, JOSEPH A.....	Rep.	2	9	1
Group XI.	35.	LYON, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	1	8	3
	36.	ARBUCKLE, F. A.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	37.	GATES, EGBERT J.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	38.	HART, DWIGHT H.....	Rep.	1	9	2
Group XII.	39.	YONKIN, HENRY H.....	Rep.	0	8	4
	40.	CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A....	Rep.	0	9	3

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWELVE ROLL-CALLS UPON WHICH THE ASSEMBLYMEN'S RECORDS ARE BASED.

(Unless otherwise noted an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Assemblymen as a "good" vote.)

- A. A. B. 246. Regulating advertising in anticipation of or during strikes, etc. (March 23.)
- B. A. B. 889. Vote on motion to withdraw amendments to the Anti-Syndicalism Act from the Judiciary Committee. (March 29.)
- C. A. B. 602. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 31.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. A. B. 603. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 28.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- E. A. B. 604. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 28.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. A. B. 606. Attack on Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act. (March 28.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- G. A. B. 607. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- H. A. B. 447. Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged by Private Employment Bureaus to fifteen per cent of one month's wages. (April 18.)
- I. A. B. 493. Extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to household domestic servants. (April 21.)
- J. A. B. 1348. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- K. A. B. 1294. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- L. S. B. 478. Drug Clerk's Nine Hour bill, on final passage. (April, 28.)

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH ASSEMBLYMAN AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT.

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.

For Explanation of Roll-Calls, see upper part of this page.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ANDERSON, F. W. (Rep.), Oakland.
 - 2 Good Votes: **I, L.**
 - 6 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G.**
 - Absent 4 roll calls: **A, H, J, K.**
- BADARACCO, J. B. (Dem.), San Francisco.
 - 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 - Bad Votes: **None.**
 - Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- BADHAM, W. E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 - 1 Good Vote: **A.**
 - 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**
 - Absent 2 roll calls: **B, I.**
- BAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 - Good Votes: **None.**
 - 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 - Voted on every roll call.
- BEAL, W. F. (Rep.), Brawley.
 - 7 Good Votes: **A, B, D, F, G, I, L.**
 - 4 Bad Votes: **C, E, J, K.**
 - Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- BENTON, R. P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 - Good Votes: **None.**
 - 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 - Voted on every roll call.

BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City.
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, L.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, D, H, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

BISHOP, J. O. (Rep.), San Diego. .
 1 Good Vote: **L.**
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, B.**

BROMLEY, E. P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: **L.**
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, I.**

BROOKS, CLIFTON (Rep.), Oakland.
 1 Good Vote: **L.**
 10 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**

BROUGHTON, ESTO B. (Dem.), Modesto.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

BURNS, J. F. (Dem.), San Francisco.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, E, G, H, L.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**

CLEARY, CHAS. W. (Rep.), Lindsay.
 7 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, H, I, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

CLEVELAND, GEO. C. (Rep.), Watsonville.
 5 Good Votes: **B, C, E, G, H.**
 5 Bad Votes: **D, F, I, J, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, L.**

COLBURN, R. W. (Rep.), Fallbrook.
 2 Good Votes: **A, E.**
 10 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

COOMBS, F. L. (Rep.), Napa.
 6 Good Votes: **A, D, E, F, G, H.**
 6 Bad Votes: **B, C, I, J, K, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

CRITTENDEN, B. S. (Rep.), Tracy.
 9 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 3 Bad Votes: **B, D, H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

CUMMINGS, F. J. (Rep.), Ferndale.
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, D, I, K, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, J.**

EKSWARD, FRANK L. (Rep.), Burlingame.
 1 Good Vote: **K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, H.**

FELLOW, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

FULWIDER, L. E. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 2 Good Votes: **A, L.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, G, H, I, J, K.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, F.**

GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

GRAY, P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 3 Good Votes: **A, I, L.**
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

GREENE, CARLTON W. (Rep.), Paso Robles.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 8 Bad Votes: **B, D, E, G, H, I, J, K.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, C, F, L.**

HART, W. O. (Rep.), Orange.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J, K.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **D, H, I, L.**

HAWES, F. C. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

HECK, F. (Dem.), Bakersfield.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 11 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma.
 11 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **B.**
 Voted on every roll call.

HORNBLLOWER, WM. B. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH (Rep.), Oroville.
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **B, H, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

HUME, G. E. (Rep.), Oxnard.
 3 Good Votes: **D, J, K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, I.**

JOHNSON, FRANK (Rep.), Hardwick.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, G, J, K, L.**
 4 Bad Votes: **C, D, H, I.**
 Voted on every roll call.

JOHNSTON, J. W. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G.**
 4 Bad Votes: **H, I, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

JONES, GILBERT L. (Rep.), Oakland.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario.
 3 Good Votes: **E, J, K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**

LEE, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 4 Good Votes: **A, E, I, L.**
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

LEE, IRA A. (Rep.), Pomona.
 1 Good Vote: **I.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, J, K, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, H.**

LEWIS, ED. (Rep.), Marysville.
 2 Good Votes: **A, B.**
 7 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **H, I, L.**

LONG, JAMES N. (Rep.), Richmond.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

LOUCKS, E. O. (Rep.), San Pedro.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, J, K, L.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, H, I.**

LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, D, H, L.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, E, F, J, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, I.**

MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), San Anselmo.
 2 Good Votes: **A, L.**
 10 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

MATHER, F. D. (Rep.), Pasadena.
 3 Good Votes: **G, J, K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

McCLOSKEY, D. (Rep.), Hollister.
 3 Good Votes: **B, E, L.**
 6 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, G, J, K.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, H, I.**

McDOWELL, H. (Rep.), Fresno.
 3 Good Votes: **A, B, G.**
 8 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

McGEE, R. (Dem.), Sutter Creek.
 3 Good Votes: **B, I, L.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

McKEEN, B. W. (Rep.), Kingsburg.
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, L.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, H, I, J, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

McPHERSON, R. B. (Rep.), Vallejo.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, H, L.**
 6 Bad Votes: **D, E, F, I, J, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**

MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 6 Good Votes: **C, E, F, G, J, K.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, H, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

MITCHELL, T. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, G, I.**

MORRIS, C. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, G, H, I.**

MORRISON, H. F. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

PARKER, I. H. (Rep.), Auburn.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F.**
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **G, H, I, J, K.**

PARKINSON, O. O. (Rep.), Stockton.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 11 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 5 Good Votes: **E, F, G, H, L.**
 2 Bad Votes: **B, C.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, D, I, J, K.**

PETTIS, J. A. (Rep.), Fort Bragg.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, K, L.**

POWERS, F. J. (Rep.), Eagleville.
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, L.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, H, J, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

PRENDERGAST, J. J. (Rep.), Redlands.
 2 Good Votes: **J, K.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, L.**

REAM, H. B. (Dem.), Sisson.
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, G, J, L.**
 2 Bad Votes: **F, H.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, I, K.**

ROBERTS, F. M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: **E, G, I.**
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, H, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

ROSENSHINE, A. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

ROSS, A. F. (Rep.), Redding.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, H, I, L.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, F, J, K.**
 Voted on every roll call.

SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J, K.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, H, I, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

SCHMIDT, WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, H, I.**

SMITH, O. W. (Rep.), Santa Barbara.
 3 Good Votes: **A, J, K.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, F, G, H, I, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**

SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale.
 3 Good Votes: **A, H, J.**
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

SPENCE, H. R. (Rep.), Alameda.
 2 Good Votes: **A, I.**
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**

STEVENS, A. F. (Rep.), Healdsburg.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

WARREN, G. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, G, I, L.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, E, J, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, H.**

WEBER, A. A. (Rep.), Santa Monica.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**

WEBSTER, J. C. (Rep.), Sonora.
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, K, L.**
 3 Bad Votes: **D, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**

WENDERING, A. A. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 5 Good Votes: **C, E, F, G, L.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, J, K.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, I.**

WEST, P. G. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

WHITE, J. R., Jr. (Rep.), Glendale.
 2 Good Votes: **J, K.**
 10 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L.**
 Voted on every roll call.

WINDREM, GUY (Dem.), Madera.
 6 Good Votes: **C, D, F, G, J, K.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, H, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

WRIGHT, H. W. (Rep.), South Pasadena.
 7 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**

WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose.
 11 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **B.**
 Voted on every roll call.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Based Upon 12 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll-Call	
Group I.	1.	BROUGHTON, ESTO B.....	Dem.	12	0	0
	2.	BURNS, J. F.....	Dem.	12	0	0
	3.	HORNBLOWER, WM B.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	4.	MORRISON, H. F.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	5.	WEST, P. G.....	Rep.	12	0	0
Group II.	6.	BADARACCO, J. B.....	Dem.	11	0	1
	7.	FELLOM, ROY	Rep.	11	0	1
	8.	LONG, JAMES N.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	9.	ROENSHINE, A. A.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	10.	HAWES, F. C.....	Rep.	11	1	0
	11.	HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	11	1	0
	12.	WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	11	1	0
Group III.	13.	HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	10	0	2
Group IV.	14.	MITCHELL, T. A.....	Rep.	9	0	3
	15.	SCHMIDT, WALTER J.....	Rep.	9	0	3
	16.	CRITTENDEN, B. S.....	Rep.	9	3	0
Group V.	17.	MORRIS, C. W.....	Rep.	8	0	4
	18.	HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH	Rep.	8	3	1
	19.	WEBSTER, J. C.....	Rep.	8	3	1
	20.	JOHNSON, FRANK.....	Rep.	8	4	0
	21.	POWERS, F. J.....	Rep.	8	4	0
	22.	ROSS, A. F.....	Rep.	8	4	0
	23.	SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	8	4	0
Group VI.	24.	REAM, H. B.....	Dem.	7	2	3
	25.	BEAL, W. F.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	26.	BERNARD, VAN.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	27.	CLEARY, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	28.	JOHNSTON, J. W.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	29.	WRIGHT, H. W.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	30.	McKEEN, B. W.....	Rep.	7	5	0
Group VII.	31.	PARKER, I. H.....	Rep.	6	1	5
	32.	WARREN, G. W.....	Rep.	6	4	2
	33.	CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	6	5	1
	34.	MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	6	5	1
	35.	WINDREM, GUY.....	Dem.	6	5	1
	36.	COOMBS, F. L.....	Rep.	6	6	0
Group VIII.	37.	PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	5	2	5
	38.	CLEVELAND, GEO. C.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	39.	CUMMINGS, F. J.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	40.	LYONS, HARRY.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	41.	WENDERING, A. A.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	42.	McPHERSON, R. B.....	Rep.	5	6	1
Group IX.	43.	LEE, GEO. W.....	Rep.	4	8	0

Group X.	44.	McCLOSKEY, D.....	Rep.	3	6	3
	45.	SMITH, O. W.....	Rep.	3	7	2
	46.	McDOWELL, H.....	Rep.	3	8	1
	47.	McGEE, R.....	Dem.	3	8	1
	48.	ROBERTS, F. M.....	Rep.	3	8	1
	49.	SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	3	8	1
	50.	GRAY, P. J.....	Rep.	3	9	0
	51.	HUME, G. E.....	Rep.	3	9	0
	52.	JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	3	9	0
53.	MATHER, F. D.....	Rep.	3	9	0	
Group XI.	54.	ANDERSON, F. W.....	Rep.	2	6	4
	55.	FULWIDER, L. E.....	Rep.	2	7	3
	56.	LEWIS, ED.....	Rep.	2	7	3
	57.	PRENDERGAST, J. J.....	Rep.	2	8	2
	58.	SPENCE, H. R.....	Rep.	2	9	1
	59.	COLBURN, R. W.....	Rep.	2	10	0
60.	MANNING, J. E.....	Rep.	2	10	0	
61.	WHITE, J. R., JR.....	Rep.	2	10	0	
Group XII.	62.	BADHAM, W. E.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	63.	BISHOP, J. O.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	64.	BROMLEY, E. P.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	65.	EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	66.	LEE, IRA A.....	Rep.	1	9	2
67.	BROOKS, CLIFTON.....	Rep.	1	10	1	
Group XIII.	68.	GREENE, CARLTON W.....	Rep.	0	8	4
	69.	HART, W. O.....	Rep.	0	8	4
	70.	LOUCKS, E. O.....	Rep.	0	9	3
	71.	PETTIS, J. A.....	Rep.	0	9	3
	72.	HECK, F.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	73.	KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	74.	PARKINSON, O. O.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	75.	STEVENS, A. F.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	76.	WEBER, A. A.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	77.	BAKER, EDWIN.....	Rep.	0	12	0
	78.	BENTON, R. P.....	Rep.	0	12	0
	79.	GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	0	12	0
	80.	JONES, GILBERT L.....	Rep.	0	12	0

WE NEVER FORGET

"My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have; the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves, write your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, 'We Never Forget!' If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in Heaven, but on this side of the grave, never!'"—Wendell Phillips.