

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Twentieth Annual Convention
OF THE
California
State Federation
of Labor

HELD AT
Bakersfield, California

October 6 to 10

1919



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1	Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	15
2	D. C. Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	16
3	E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland	Resolutions	Adopted	16
4	J. J. Glackin, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento	Legislation	Adopted	17
5	Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	17
6	Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	20
7	Emil G. Buehrer, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	20-21
8	Emil G. Buehrer, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	21
9	J. Weinberger, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	21
10	Federated Trades Council, Eureka	Legislation	Adopted	22
11	John Crist, Steam Engineers No. 336, Vallejo	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	22
12	J. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo	Legislation	Adopted	22-23
13	J. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	23
14	J. Mayer, Cigarmakers No. 225, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	23
15	D. C. Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	23-24
16	L. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo	Grievances	Adopted	24
17	D. C. Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	24-25
18	H. T. Drury, Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield	Legislation	Substitute adopted	25
19	C. T. Friswold and R. M. Roche, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	25-26
20	A. Schneider, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	26
21	C. T. Friswold and R. M. Roche, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	26-27
22	C. T. Friswold and R. M. Roche, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	27
23	C. T. Friswold and R. M. Roche, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	27
24	Thos. D. Van Osten, Hospital Employees No. 15631 Napa	Grievances	Adopted	27-28
25	H. T. Drury, Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield	Resolutions	Referred to Com. on Officers' Reports	28
26	H. T. Drury, Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	28
27	E. Ellison, Dredgemen No. 72, San Francisco	Grievances	Substitute adopted	28
28	George Graf, Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	28-29
29	Arthur S. Howe, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Legislation	Substitute adopted	29
30	Seth R. Brown and C. L. Myers, Labor Council, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	30
31	Seth R. Brown and C. L. Myers, Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Referred to Ex Council	30
32	J. F. Cambriano, Millmen No. 262, San Jose	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	30
33	James P. Burns, Oil Workers No. 6, Taft	Legislation	Adopted	30-31
34	Sol Sontheimer, Cigarmakers No. 228, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	31
35	F. W. Ely, Newswriters, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	31
36	Sol Sontheimer, Cigarmakers No. 228, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	31-32
37	D. D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento	Resolutions	Adopted	32
38	W. E. Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	32-33
39	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	33
40	Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted as amended	33
41	W. E. Banker, Labor Council, Fresno	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	34
42	L. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo	Legislation	Adopted	35

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43	Seth R. Brown and C. L. Myers, Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	36
44	F. F. Rowe, Web Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	36
45	J. P. Reynolds, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	36-37
46	W. E. Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	37-38
47	Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento	Grievances	Adopted	38
48	A. H. Sidler, Cigarmakers No. 469, Bakersfield	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	38
49	Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento	Legislation	Adopted	38
50	Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento	Legislation	Adopted	38-39
51	Paul E. Scoggins, Fruit Workers 16566, Lindsay	Resolutions	Adopted	39
52	Geo. T. Johnson, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno	Legislation	Adopted	40
53	W. E. Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	40
54	W. E. Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco	Grievances	Referred to Ex. Council	40-41
55	Dan'l. T. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	41
56	Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	41-42
57	R. L. Ennis and Wm. C. Eddy, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento	Legislation	Adopted	42
58	Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	42-43
59	Federated Trades Council, Eureka	Grievances	Adopted	43-45
60	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Legislation	Substitute adopted	45
61	Roy M. Smith, Boilermakers No. 233, Oakland	Resolutions	Adopted	45
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68	Ben F. Bowbeer, Street Car-men No. 192, Oakland	Legislation	Adopted	48
69	Emil G. Buehrer, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	48
70	W. E. Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	48-49
71	Roy M. Smith, Boilermakers No. 233, Oakland	Legislation	Defeated (roll call)	50
72	R. M. Roche and C. T. Friswold, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	50
73	Al. Schneider, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	50
74	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	50-51
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79	B. D'Arcy, Oil Workers No. 24, McKittrick	Resolutions	Adopted	62
80	F. F. Rowe, Web Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	62
81	Daniel J. Ryan, Maintenance of Way Employees No. 1156, Fresno	Resolutions	Referred to Ex. Council	68
82	Resolutions Committee Substitute for Proposition No. 27, by Grievance Committee	Resolutions	Adopted	69
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A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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

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

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

The second convention was held in Vallejo on January 6-7-8, 1902. During the year the convention had grown in membership and influence, the work assigned to the Executive Council by the previous convention had been accomplished, with much material benefit to organized labor throughout the State. 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 wined and dined with much affectation by the city administration and the newspapers, none of these had a kind word for the representatives of the men and women who toil and who came from all parts of California to deliberate upon the problems, grievances, and aspirations of the workers. A great deal of work pertaining to all the phases of the movement was transacted. 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.

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately 35,000 trade unionists being represented by more than 200 delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached 62,000, a gain of 6,000 since the previous convention. 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 in 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 past 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 long-shoremen had been on strike all along the Pacific Coast. A union-busting "law and order" committee had been formed in San Francisco. 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 of 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. This was the second convention of the Federation held during the war and much of the business transacted had a direct bearing upon California Labor's participation in that world-wide conflict. The Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers was endorsed and various measures were approved for submission to the ensuing Legislature. Practically all the incumbent officers were re-elected.

The twentieth annual convention was held at Bakersfield. The thorough and effective organization of labor in this beautiful little city created an impression among the delegates that amounted to inspiration, and the labor movement of California will be stimulated thereby. The membership of the Federation, as shown in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, is now 94,900, a gain of 16,900 in the past year, and approximately a gain of 50,000 in the past ten years—more than doubling its membership during that period. In spite of the many strikes being waged throughout the State and the resultant drain upon the treasuries of the unions involved, more than 200 delegates were in attendance at the convention. A question of intense interest, which drew out an extended debate and was decided by a roll call vote, was the resolution providing for what is termed "One Big Union." The convention, by a decisive majority, went on record as being opposed to the plan. Fresno was unanimously selected as the next convention city. The convention reaffirmed its endorsement of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union and the Pacific Co-operative League. The volume of business transacted at this convention was much greater than ever before in the history of the Federation, indicating the growing importance which affiliated unions attach to the conventions of the State Federation of Labor. All incumbent officers, who were candidates for re-election, were re-elected.

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

The Citizen, Box 135, Los Angeles

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

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco

The National Labor Digest, 525 Market Street, San
Francisco

The Labor Leader, San Diego

Labor News, Eureka

Labor News, Fresno

The International Oil Worker, Bakersfield

Labor Review, Stockton

The Tribune, Labor Temple, Sacramento

Tri-City Labor Review, 812 Broadway, 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 6, 1919—Morning Session.

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by R. L. Rinker, President of the Kern County Labor Council. After a brief address of welcome he introduced the Rev. Benj. E. Diggs, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Bakersfield, who delivered the invocation.

The chairman then introduced F. S. Benson, City Manager of Bakersfield, who presented a hearty and earnest invitation to the delegates and visitors to participate in the city's hospitality. He said he not only welcomed them as delegates but as brothers.

H. C. Katze, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was introduced and addressed the convention. He welcomed the delegates on behalf of the business interests of the city and told them of the preparation the City Manager had made for their welfare and comfort. His remarks in this respect were enthusiastically received. Secretary Katze told the convention that the local Labor Council was represented on the Board of Directors of the Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce and that Organized Labor was honored and respected in this community. Mr. Katze was one of the founders of the Bakersfield Labor Council, and prominent in the early history of the Labor Movement in this section of the country. He was at that time affiliated with the Retail Clerks' Union.

C. F. Johnson on behalf of County Government and Board of Trade, invited the delegates to look the county over, and hoped their visit would be a pleasant one.

At 10:55 o'clock President Murphy assumed the chair and called the convention to order. He responded to the addresses of welcome of the local representatives and in a clear and concise manner told of the aims and purposes of organized labor. He pointedly referred to the importance of the Industrial Conference now being held in Washington.

President Murphy called on the Credentials Committee for its report.

The Credentials Committee, after submitting two preliminary reports, presented its final and complete report, as follows:

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

To the Officers and Delegates:

Your Committee on Credentials are herewith filing a final report upon list of accredited delegates and votes to which they are entitled. Sec. 6 of Article V of the Constitution provides that report shall be filed immediately after roll-call of first day of session, but following custom established during the last few years of accepting delinquent payment of dues after the opening of session, your committee have found it necessary to file a supplemental report. Some revision of our previous report is found necessary to correct typographical errors as printed, also in application to unions having affiliation less than a full year, as provided in Sec. 6 of Article I of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

Representation: Sec. 6. Each regularly affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve).

Signed:

R. L. TELFER,
THOMAS D. VAN OSTEN,
WM. C. EDDY.

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317, (40):
 M. E. Collier, 20.
 James E. Leech, 20.
 Bartenders No. 378, (129):
 A. N. Dudgeon, 43.
 W. S. Renfro, 43.
 Chas. Fels, 43.
 Carpenters No. 743, (129):
 Wm. Ahlander, 65.
 C. N. Fisher, 64.
 Cigarmakers No. 469, (9):
 A. H. Sidler, 5.
 Thos. F. Feeney, 4.
 Cooks and Waiters No. 550, (162):
 John Waltz, 54.
 George Graf, 54.
 Ike Blumberg, 54.
 Central Labor Council, (2):
 J. W. Harlow, 1.
 R. L. Rinker, 1.
 Hodcarriers No. 220, (30):
 W. H. Ruggles, 30.
 Laundry Workers No. 175, (45):
 R. L. Shehan, 23.
 L. R. Gard, 22.
 Machinists No. 5, (192):
 Walter Hatton, 96.
 J. M. Hardie, 96.
 Musicians No. 263, (42):
 J. M. McIntosh, 42.
 Painters No. 314, (53):
 P. J. Stevens, 27.
 J. C. Harter, 26.
 Oil Workers No. 19, (581):
 F. J. Quackenbush, 291.
 William A. Tripp, 290.
 Retail Clerks No. 1217, (147):
 Hattie Starr, 49.
 James R. Lockhead, 49.
 Mabel C. Benson, 49.
 Railway Carmen No. 637, (40):
 H. T. Drury, 40.
 Stage Employees No. 215, (33):
 J. H. Flkes, 17.
 J. B. Crandall, 16.
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 469,
 (63):
 J. Blieley, 32.
 Jas. D. Shields, 31.
 Switchmen No. 197, (13):
 Chas. E. Adams, 13.
 Teamsters No. 280, (69):
 A. F. Wedgewood, 35.
 H. M. Kopp, 34.
 Typographical No. 439, (35):
 D. O. Gallup, 18.
 C. F. Roberts, 17.

COALINGA—

Oil Workers No. 2, (1500):
 Walter J. Yarrow, 1500.

FELLOWS—

Oil Workers No. 13, (552):
 E. B. Daniels, 276.
 Thomas Cavett, 276.

FRESNO—

Bakers No. 43, (60):
 W. C. Fair, 60.
 Bartenders No. 566, (73):
 Patrick L. Grace, 73.
 Barbers No. 333, (45):
 Joe Pedro, 45.
 Cooks and Waiters No. 62, (167):
 Louis A. Pomeroy, 167.
 Labor Council, (2):
 W. E. Banker, 1.
 Danton Doggett, 1.
 Laundry Workers No. 86, (182):
 Geo. T. Johnson, 182.
 Machinists No. 653, (85):
 Dale R. Terrell, 43.
 W. F. Wright, 42.
 Maintenance of Way Employees No. 1156,
 (78):
 Daniel Ryan, 39.
 Michael O'Connell, 39.
 Printing Pressmen No. 159, (20):
 E. W. Duff, 20.

Steam and Operating Engineers No. 336,
 (67):
 John Crist, 67.
 Teamsters No. 431, (161):
 J. E. Lea, 161.

LINDSAY—

Central Cal. Fruit Pkrs. No. 16556, (119):
 Paul Scroggins, 119.

LONG BEACH—

Boilermakers No. 285, (3273):
 A. W. McKenna, (Excused).
 L. A. Mohon, 3273.
 Carpenters No. 710, (256):
 R. W. Robinson, 128.
 Henry Leseman, 128.

LOS ANGELES—

Barbers No. 295, (200):
 Fred L. Weathers, 200.
 Bartenders No. 284, (119):
 A. B. Hassell, 119.
 Bricklayers No. 2, (103):
 E. C. Gish, 103.
 Central Labor Council, (2):
 Seth R. Brown, 1.
 C. L. Myers, 1.
 Cigarmakers No. 225, (136):
 Joe Mayer, 136.
 Machinists No. 311, (1286):
 Herbert Poll, 1286.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 150, (91):
 C. N. Lucas, 91.
 Motion Picture Players Union No. 16377,
 (221):
 J. V. Murray, 221.
 Musicians No. 47, (550):
 H. P. Moore, 550.
 Pattern Makers Association, (70):
 E. L. Bruck, 35.
 J. W. Buzzell, 35.
 Web Pressmen No. 18, (87):
 Frank P. Rowe, 87.
 Stage Employees No. 33, (1028):
 George R. Freeman, 257.
 James E. Matthews, 257.
 Roy Stephenson, 257.
 Harry T. Spencer, 257.
 Steam Engineers No. 72, (250):
 F. C. Marsh, 84.
 A. D. Workman, 83.
 W. C. Pierce, 83.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 58,
 (51):
 William Hill, 51.
 Teamsters No. 208, (409):
 George E. Bevan, 409.
 Typographical No. 174, (400):
 John M. Dormer, 200.
 Chas. T. Scott, 200.
 Waiters No. 17, (222):
 Joseph P. Reynolds, 222.

LOST HILLS—

Oil Workers No. 1, (313):
 Richard Dunne, 313.

MARICOPA—

Oil Workers No. 18, (386):
 C. D. Robinson, 386.

McKITTRICK—

Oil Workers No. 24, (201):
 E. R. Day, 101.
 Barney D'Arcy, 100.

NAPA—

State Hospital Employees No. 15631, (184):
 Thomas D. Van Osten, 184.

OAKLAND—

Barbers No. 134, (200):
 Frank B. Perry, 200.
 Boilermakers No. 233, (500):
 Roy M. Smith, 500.
 Carpenters No. 36, (876):
 L. V. Frates, 876.
 Machinists No. 284, (1000):
 Joseph Maggio, 1000.
 Street Carmen No. 192, (1000):
 Ben F. Bowbeer, 1000.

Teamsters No. 70, (400):
 Frank Higuera, 134.
 E. H. Hart, 133.
 Robert F. Murray, 133.

PASADENA—

Labor Council, (2):
 H. A. Huff, 2.
 Typographical No. 583, (29):
 C. E. Sutphen, 29.

RICHMOND—

Teamsters No. 420, (56):
 F. W. Heckman, 56.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers No. 112, (115):
 T. A. Gilmore, 115.
 Bartenders No. 603, (171):
 Thomas M. Ryan, 171.
 Boilermakers No. 94, (263):
 John B. Kelper, 132.
 Edward E. Blake, 131.
 Cooks and Waiters No. 561, (199):
 G. T. Peterson, 199.
 Federated Trades Council, (2):
 Robert L. Ennis, 1.
 Wm. C. Eddy, 1.
 Machinists No. 33, (192):
 J. J. Glackin, 192.
 Printing Pressmen No. 60, (52):
 Daniel D. Sullivan, 26.
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 26.
 Typographical No. 46, (218):
 Charles L. Howe, 218.

SAN DIEGO—

Moving Picture Operators No. 297, (23):
 S. H. Metcalf, 23.
 Stage Employees No. 122, (21):
 Earl F. Nelson, 21.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen, (1500):
 I. N. Hylan, 500.
 Alf Bergersen, 500.
 J. Vance Thompson, 500.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, (325):
 Geo. G. Kidwell, 163.
 J. S. Peterson, 162.
 Barbers No. 148, (775):
 O. E. Freeman, 194.
 Daniel F. Tattenham, 194.
 Roe H. Baker, 194.
 Geo. W. Price, 193.
 Bartenders No. 41, (767):
 Dan P. Regan, 767.
 Beer Drivers No. 227, (426):
 T. E. Hanahap, 426.
 Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168, (200):
 Richard Cole, 200.
 Bottlers No. 293, (525):
 A. J. Rogers, 525.
 Brewery Workers No. 7, (275):
 Anton Ponitz, 138.
 Emil Muri, 137.
 Carpenters No. 22, (1261):
 P. H. McCarthy, 631.
 W. E. Foley, 630.
 Cigarmakers No. 228, (300):
 Sol Sonthimer, 300.
 Cooks No. 44, (648):
 Emil G. Buehrer, 648.
 Grocery Clerks No. 648, (150):
 W. G. Desepte, 150.
 Coopers No. 65, (264):
 I. P. Beban, 88.
 Joseph Crease, 88.
 S. A. Hollis, 88.
 Draftsmen No. 11, (101):
 W. E. Newbert, 101.
 Dredgemen No. 72, (175):
 E. Ellison, 175.
 Ferryboatmen's Union of S. F., (144):
 Vincent Branick, 144.
 Labor Council, (2):
 Daniel C. Murphy, 1.
 J. Beckmeyer, 1.
 Letter Carriers No. 214, (473):
 Roland M. Roche, 473.
 Machinists No. 68, (3060):
 Al Schneider, 1500.
 Chas. Oczko, 1500.
 Marine Firemen of the Pacific, (1500):
 Patrick Flynn, 375.
 Joseph Connelly, 375.
 John Clark, 375.
 Wm. Meehan, 375.
 Marine Cooks and Stewards Assn., (700):
 Eugene Burke, 700.
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, (481):
 H. F. Strother, 481.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, (491):
 Frank J. McGovern, 246.
 J. J. Rusk, 245.
 Molders No. 164, (650):
 James H. Doyle, 325.
 J. Jenkins, 325.
 Musicians No. 6, (1000):
 J. J. Matheson, 334.
 W. A. Belard, 333.
 A. L. Fournier, 333.
 News Writers Union of San Francisco, (17):
 Fred W. Ely, 17.
 Pile Drivers No. 77, (500):
 Don Cameron, 250.
 Bert Bush, 250.
 Post Office Clerks No. 2, (338):
 Carl T. Friswold, 338.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24, (200):
 Herbert De la Rosa, 200.
 Sailors Union of the Pacific, (2000):
 Ed. Andersen, 400.
 E. A. Erickson, 400.
 C. F. May, 400.
 Harry Ohlsen, 400.
 Paul Scharrenberg, (Excused).
 John H. Tennison, 400.
 Steam Laundry Workers No. 26, (1492):
 Ed. Flatley, 249.
 D. J. Gorman, 249.
 George Macklin, 249.
 Chas. Child, 249.
 Mrs. Nellie Victor, 248.
 Chas. Hawley, 248.
 Steamsnovel and Dredgemen No. 29, (128):
 William Sparks, 64.
 Thomas D. Bryson, 64.
 Switchmen No. 197, (41):
 W. J. Howard, 41.
 Teamsters No. 85, (1500):
 John E. Stewart, 250.
 James C. Wilson, 250.
 William McDonald, 250.
 John P. McLaughlin, 250.
 Michael Casey, 250.
 James E. Hopkins, 250.
 Typographical No. 21, (800):
 Geo. Tracy, 200.
 Philip Johnson, 200.
 George E. Mitchell, 200.
 Arthur S. Howe, 200.
 Upholsterers No. 23, (100):
 B. B. Rosenthal, 100.
 Waiters No. 30, (1226):
 J. Weinberger, 1226.
 United Laborers No. 1, (725):
 Wm. F. Dyer, 725.
 Warehouse and Cereal Workers No. 3844, (768):
 Ed. Newman, 768.

SAN JOSE—

Central Labor Council, (2):
 Frank Haack, 2.
 Millmen No. 262, (75):
 J. F. Cambiano, 75.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309, (23):
 Walter G. Mathewson, 23.
 Teamsters No. 287, (85):
 N. Inostroza, 43.
 Geo. Batchelor, 43.
 Typographical No. 231, (79):
 Robert L. Telfer, 79.

SAN PEDRO—

Carpenters No. 1140, (221):
 John C. Blair, 77.
 E. M. Lane, 77.
 W. D. Lockhardt, 77.
 Culinary Alliance No. 754, (166):
 Guy O. Williamson, 166.

PROCEEDINGS OF

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council, (2):
 Tom Bone, 1.
 E. H. Murphy, 1.
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 200,
 (42):
 W. H. Carpenter, 42.
 Street Carmen No. 276, (39):
 Geo. A. Dean, 39.

TAFT—

Carpenters No. 1774, (45):
 J. C. Reasnor, 23.
 E. J. Gonzales, 22.

Central Labor Council, (2):
 D. C. Van Nostrand, 2.
 Oil Workers No. 6, (998):
 C. B. McCoy, 499.
 James P. Burns, 499.

VALLEJO—

Central Trades and Labor Council, (2):
 L. B. Leavitt, 2.
 Teamsters No. 490, (93):
 J. B. Dale, 93.
 Carpenters No. 180, (269):
 E. E. Smith, 269.

The Credential Committee's report was adopted.

CONVENTION OFFICERS

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

Acting Secretary—Walter G. Mathewson, Sheet Metal Workers No. 309, San Jose.

Assistant Secretary—Philip Johnson, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Sergeants at Arms—Thos. Ryan, Bartenders No. 603, Sacramento; John G. Waltz, Cooks and Waiters, Bakersfield.

COMMITTEES.

President Murphy announced the following committee appointments:

Credentials—Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231, San Jose; Thos. D. Van Osten, State Hospital Employees, Napa; Wm. C. Eddy, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Constitution—E. L. Bruck, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Danton Doggett, Labor Council, Fresno; C. L. Howe, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento.

Rules and Order of Business—Robert L. Ennis, Labor Council, Sacramento; J. Weinberger, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; J. W. Harlow, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; Herbert Poll, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; Al Schneider, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—Seth R. Brown, Labor Council, Los Angeles; A. L. Fourtner, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; L. B. Leavitt, Trades & Labor Council, Vallejo; C. F. Roberts, Typographical No. 439, Bakersfield; Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

Resolutions—Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; Wm. Ahlander, Carpenters No. 743, Bakersfield; A. B. Hassell, Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles; Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; Frank Haack, Labor Council, San Jose.

Legislation—Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; Walter J. Yarrow, Oil Workers No. 15525, Coalinga; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen No. 7, San Francisco; J. C. Harter, Painters No. 314, Bakersfield; Ben. F. Bowbeer, Carmen No. 192, Oakland.

Grievance—J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 420, Vallejo; Chas. Child, Steam Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Chas. L. Myers, Labor Council, Los Angeles; Dan P. Regan, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Wm. Dwyer, United Laborers No. 1, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—H. P. Moore, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Emil G. Buehrer, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Sol Sonthimer, Cigarmakers No. 228, San Francisco; C. E. Sutphen, Typographical No. 583, Pasadena; B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers, San Francisco.

Thanks—Ed. Andersen, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; B. Kane, Boilermakers No. 285, Long Beach; Tom Bone, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Ed. Newman, Warehouse Workers No. 15877, San Francisco; W. D. Lockhart, Carpenters No. 1150, San Pedro.

The President's appointments were confirmed by the convention.

The following telegram from Mayor Brown of Sacramento was read:
Sacramento, Calif., October 5, 1919.

Paul Scharrenberg,
Secretary California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Calif.
Dear Sir:

Please convey to your convention meeting today in Bakersfield greetings from Sacramento City for a most successful deliberation of the matters which will come before your convention. Also convey to your convention an invitation from the City of Sacramento to have your next meeting in 1920 in said City of Sacramento. We will give you the freedom of the city to its utmost capacity and will see to it that you have every convenience for a very successful meeting and extend to you the hospitality of the people with whom you will be thrown on that occasion.

JOHN Q. BROWN,
Mayor of Sacramento City.

Delegate Ennis of Sacramento announced meeting of Committee on Rules and Order.

Delegate McIntosh of the local entertainment committee announced an automobile ride at 2 o'clock.

Delegate Dale, Teamsters No. 420, Vallejo, announced meeting of Grievance Committee.

President Murphy explained the absence of officers and delegates.

Motion to excuse those absent adopted.

Propositions.

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Geo. A. Tracy of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas the whole world turns to the President's Labor Conference, beginning its sessions in Washington today (October 6, 1919) for action or adoption of a general policy that will still the unrest prevalent among all classes and in every line of endeavor, and at the same time deliver a final blow to the forces of extreme radicalism that have attempted to fasten their grip on the workers of this country, and

Whereas the whole nation, through publications of every description, acclaims the conference as one fraught with great moment and from which much good will come, and

Whereas the President in issuing his call for the conference stated the purposes of the gathering were two-fold, as follows:

First. To canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation.

Second. To work out co-operatively a practicable method of association, based upon real community of interest, which will redound to the welfare of all the people, and

Whereas the letter calling the conference was addressed by the President to the following men: Magnus W. Alexander, director of the National Industrial Conference Board, Boston; President Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor; President William G. Baker, Jr., of the Investment Bankers' Association, Baltimore; President J. N. Tittmore, American Society of Equity, Omro, Wis.; President Oliver Wilson, National Grange, Peoria, Ill.; President C. S. Barrett, National Farmers' Union, Union City, Ga.; and President Homer L. Ferguson, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Newport News, Va.

Whereas President Wilson's communication set forth the purposes of the conference more in detail and measured its representation in the following language:

"For the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry, I desire to obtain the combined judgment of representative employers, representative employees and representatives of the general public conversant with those matters.

"For the accomplishment of that purpose I have decided to call a conference of five persons to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, five persons to be selected by the National Industrial Conference Board, fifteen persons to be selected by the American Federation of Labor, three persons to be selected by the farming organizations, and two persons to be selected by the investment bankers, to confer with fifteen representatives of the general public whom I shall select.

"These representatives will meet in the city of Washington, on October 6, 1919, for the purpose of consulting together on the great and vital questions affecting our industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people. They will discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing capital and labor into close co-operation and canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation for the purpose of enabling us to work out if possible, in a

gerfuine spirit of co-operation a practicable method of association based upon a real community of interest which will redound to the welfare of all our people.

"The wastages of war have seriously interfered with the natural course of our industrial and economic development. The nervous tension of our people has not yet relaxed to normal. The necessity of devising at once methods by which we can speedily recover from this condition and obviate the wastefulness caused by the continued interruption of many of our important industrial enterprises by strikes and lockouts emphasizes the need of the meeting of minds in the conference such as I have suggested."

Whereas Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has selected Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of this body as one of the labor leaders of national reputation to be a member of the President's Labor Conference; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, approves the purposes sought to be achieved by this most important conference and expresses its entire sympathy therewith, and we congratulate the President, Mr. Gompers and such others as have been instrumental in bringing it about upon the appointment of Mr. Scharrenberg, and further be it

Resolved, That this convention acknowledges publicly the honor conferred upon the labor movement of California by reason of the appointment, expressing at the same time our entire confidence in whatever action he may decide to take on the important propositions presented; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President, Samuel Gompers and to Paul Scharrenberg.

(Action of convention printed on page 20.)

Proposition No. 2—Presented by D. C. Murphy, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Amend Article VIII by adding a new section to be known as Section 3, as follows:

Section 3. The Executive Council shall retain an attorney, or attorneys, to represent the Federation in all matters when in their judgment the services of an attorney may be necessary to protect the interest of labor. Affiliated unions and Central Councils may upon application secure the services of the Federation Legal Advisor in all matters pertaining to their organization or any individual member thereof; provided, that the Federation shall not incur any financial obligation for any such services.

Renumber old sections 3 to 8 accordingly.

(Action of convention printed on page 70.)

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Delegate Hart of Teamsters' Union No. 70, of Oakland.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Amend Article I, Section 6 sub-section (b) by adding the following:

(b) Delegates from Central labor bodies shall not be seated in the convention unless the local union in which they hold membership is affiliated with the Federation.

(Action of convention printed on page 70.)

International Association of Machinists, Sacramento Lodge No. 33.

Sacramento, Cal., October 2, 1919.

To the members of the State Federation of Labor Convention, Bakersfield, Cal.—Greetings:

The following resolution was adopted by this lodge on this date and we express the hope that your body will take like action.

With best wishes, fraternally yours,

E. SCHWEITZER, Recording Secretary.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by J. J. Glackin of Machinist Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, believes that a grave menace faces the people of the State of California in general, and the laboring people thereof in particular, in the constant increase in the number and activities of its Oriental population; and

Whereas, We are of the belief that the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement"

between the United States and Japan is being constantly and systematically violated and is not being observed by Japan either in letter or in spirit, and that an ever increasing number of Japanese are crossing the borders of our country in violation of that agreement; and

Whereas, We are familiar with the violation of the spirit of that agreement by the immigration to this country of ever-increasing numbers of so-called "picture brides"; and

Whereas, One of the gravest situations arising out of these conditions is the steady increase in the number of Japanese arriving at the age of majority and being entitled to the right to vote because of the fact of being born in this country, although their parents are ineligible to citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing, it be the policy of organized labor to secure the adoption of the following:

1. Cancellation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement."
2. Exclusion of "picture brides."
3. Rigorous exclusion of Japanese as immigrants.
4. Confirmation and legalization of the policy that Asiatics shall be forever barred from American citizenship.
5. Amendment of Section 1 of Article XIV of the Federal Constitution providing that no child born in the United States of foreign parents shall be considered an American citizen unless both parents are of a race that is eligible to citizenship.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from California, and that they be urged to secure the enactment of the foregoing measures.

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Roland M. Roche of Letter Carriers, Golden Gate Branch Union No. 214, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, at Bakersfield, Cal., extend to Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, greetings and trusts the deliberations of the Labor Conference now in session at Washington, D. C., will be beneficial and useful in helping to adjust the unsettled social, economic and industrial conditions of the world.

Signed:

ROLAND M. ROCHE, Golden Gate Branch 214, N. A. L. C.

CARL FRISWOLD, San Francisco Post Office Clerks Union No. 2.

EMIL G. BUEHRER, Cooks Union, Local 44, San Francisco.

(Action of convention printed on page 29.)

Committee reports favorably and recommends concurrence in the resolution.

At 12 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9:30 Tuesday morning.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.**Tuesday, October 7, 1919—Morning Session.**

The convention was called to order by President Murphy at 9:30 o'clock.
The following telegrams were read:

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 6, 1919.
Paul Scharrenberg, California State Federation of Labor Convention, Bakersfield, Cal.

Deeply regret my inability to attend convention owing to all building trades being locked out here. Delegates should notify their unions to pay no attention to alluring advertisements for mechanics for Seattle. Wish the convention success in its deliberations for the uplift of humanity in general.

J. P. DUFFY,
International Vice-President Bricklayers Union,
Fresno, Cal., Oct. 6, 1919.

Secretary of State Federation Assembled in Convention, Bakersfield, Cal.

On behalf of the people of the city of Fresno I invite you to hold your 1920 convention in our beautiful city next year and those who have already had the pleasure of visiting our city know that it is the greatest and liveliest city in the entire United States and if you honor us by voting to hold your next convention in Fresno we will see that you get a true California welcome when you are with us.

MAYOR W. F. TOOMEY,
Fresno, Cal., Oct. 6, 1919.

California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.—Greetings:

The Fresno County Building Trades Council extend to you our best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention and wish you to seriously consider our city for the 1920-convention. Just come, Fresno will do the rest.

FRESNO COUNTY BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,
W. C. Adkins, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Chairman Ennis of the Rules and Order Committee read report of the committee. The report follows:

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

We, the undersigned Committee on Rules of Order have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee recommends that the following Rules of Order be adopted.

Rules of Order.

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 with the prevailing side; and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.
11. Each delegate shall report to the sergeant-at-arms at the opening of the

session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the 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.

R. L. ENNIS, Sacramento Federated Trades;

J. WEINBERGER, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco;

AL SCHNEIDER, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco,
Committee.

Report of the committee adopted.

Los Gatos, Cal., October 2, 1919.

California State Federation of Labor, Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: The California Division, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has appointed the following named as fraternal delegates to the annual convention of your organization in Bakersfield. These delegates will be present on October 7th:

Delegates: J. J. Hardie, George Pfarr, William Oberkamper and Fred Millard.

Alternates: C. E. Sites and J. Homer Clark.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

FRED MILLARD,

Secretary-Treasurer, California Division, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Fraternal Delegates Hardie, Pfarr and Millard of the California Division, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America were invited to seats on the platform. Delegate Millard addressed the convention.

President Murphy welcomed the fraternal delegates and expressed the hope that the co-operation of the farmer and organized labor would be promoted by their attendance.

Delegate Sontheimer, representing the American Federation of Labor, addressed the convention on the industrial problems confronting organized labor.

President Murphy addressed the convention on the injustice of the writ of injunction in labor disputes.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Washington, D. C., political chairman National Woman's Party, was introduced and asked the delegates to assist the women of California in their campaign to secure an extra session of the Legislature for the ratification of a National suffrage law.

The President announced a resolution would be introduced covering this question.

The following telegram was read:

San Francisco, Cal., October 7, 1919.

Mr. Daniel Murphy, President State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.:

Please wire me at Palace Hotel, San Francisco, early as possible today whether I am expected to speak before Federation and if so, what day.

CHESTER H. ROWELL.

Delegate Tattenham moved that John F. Neylan be invited to speak in the negative on the League of Nations. Frank A. Devlin was also named.

An amendment was offered providing that if both sides of the question were not represented the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

An amendment to the amendment was made authorizing the President and Secretary to secure the best possible material on the subject in case of the non-appearance of those named.

Delegates Leavitt, Buehrer, George T. Johnson, Newman, Burton Strother, Sontheimer, Fournier, Rosenthal and Baker discussed the question.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

The President announced that if they were unable to secure suitable speakers on both sides the matter would be dropped.

GREETINGS FROM ORDER OF EAGLES.

A beautiful basket of flowers was received from Bakersfield Aerie No. 93, Fraternal Order of Eagles. The following note accompanied the gift:
To the California State Federation of Labor:

Greetings from Bakersfield Aerie No. 93, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

You are cordially invited to share the comforts of our Home, while in Bakersfield.

Wishing you and yours continued success, I am,

Yours respectfully,

N. C. HOUZE, Secretary.

Chester J. Smith, representing the American Red Cross, appealed to the delegates to urge their unions to support the Red Cross in its labor in behalf of humanity.

William L. Ross, Los Angeles, chairman of the campaign committee of the Single Tax League, expounded on the benefits to be derived by application of that plan of taxation.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Chairman Tracy of the Resolutions Committee made a preliminary report:

Proposition No. 1—Committee recommends adoption of resolution.

Motion to concur in recommendation.

Motion to amend by referring back to Resolution Committee for rewording.

Delegate Weinberg opposed adoption of committee report as presented.

Chairman Tracy explained the intent of the resolution.

Delegates Thompson and Newman were also opposed to the resolution as worded.

Delegates Roche, Rogers and Buehrer favored the resolution.

Delegates Daniels and Maggio opposed the resolution.

Delegate Tattenham favored changing the wording of the resolution.

The previous question was called for. Carried.

The motion came up on the amendment to refer back, which was defeated by the following vote:

To refer back, 40. Opposed, 92.

The original motion concurring in the recommendation of the committee was then adopted.

PROPOSITIONS.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Roland M. Roche of Golden Gate Branch Letter Carriers' Union No. 214 of San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has already gone on record as endorsing the Rochdale Co-operative movement, by contributing to the organization fund and becoming a member of the Consumers Co-operative League; and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has strongly endorsed the Co-operative movement at its last three conventions, as the only movement that will protect the workers in their relation with the merchants and business men, and offer a practical solution for the present unnecessarily high cost of living, assuring to them the full value of the wages that the trades union movement has secured to them, and thus becoming the third arm of the labor movement; and,

Whereas, It is just as essential for the worker to get \$10 worth of actual value for his wages when he spends it, as it is that he should get the \$10 that he is entitled to for the labor he performs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor authorize its Executive Council to co-operate with the Board of Directors of the Consumers Co-operative League, in spreading the knowledge of co-operation and collective buying amongst the members of the trades union movement, and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor be empowered to render such material and financial support to the Consumers Co-operative League, as they may deem just for the common good of the wage workers of the State of California.

Endorsed by:

EMIL G. BUEHRER, Cooks' Union No. 44.

C. F. MAY, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

(Action of convention printed on page 35.)

Proposition No. 7—Presented by Emil G. Buehrer of Cooks' Union No. 44 of San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, Certain large financial interests styling themselves "The Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico" are carrying on active and wide-spread campaign of propaganda in this country to provoke an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico, to the end that the military and naval forces of the United States be used for a war of conquest under the guise of intervention in Mexico; and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has at all times expressed itself as being opposed to wars of aggression, since the burdens and hardships of such wars are always borne by the workers while the benefits thereof accrue to the wealthy classes; and,

Whereas, The Mexican Government has only recently manifested its good intentions to the organized workers of this country, by using its best endeavors to prevent its people from serving as strikebreakers against the striking Riggers and Stevedores of San Francisco; and,

Whereas, The Pan-American Federation of Labor in its last convention held at Atlantic City has tendered its good offices to promote a more cordial understanding between the people of both republics of their mutual problems; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we most emphatically denounce and condemn the efforts of the "Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico" to provoke war; and, be it further

Resolved, That we concur in the spirit of the resolutions of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to promote a more cordial feeling and understanding between the American and Mexican people; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency, President Wilson, to the California Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the public press.

Endorsed by:

C. F. MAY, Sailors Union of the Pacific.

ROLAND M. ROCHE, Branch 214, National Association of Letter Carriers.
(Action of convention printed on page 35.)

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Emil G. Buehrer of Cooks' Union No. 44 of San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The products of the non-union shop, the sweat shop, prison and child labor still find a ready sale in the State of California; and

Whereas, The presence of these products in the commerce of California is detrimental to organized labor inasmuch as it creates a condition against which the employer of Union Labor cannot successfully compete, thereby tending to reduce the conditions of the organized workers to the level of the unorganized; and

Whereas, The surest way to remove this danger is to create a larger and more general statewide demand for articles bearing the Union Label; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to take this subject matter under advisement in order that some plan may be evolved to correlate and co-ordinate the work of the various Union Label Leagues of the State of California, and that the Central Bodies of the state be requested to co-operate to that end.

(Action of convention printed on page 61.)

Proposition No. 9—Presented by J. Weinberger of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Resolved, The Chair appoint a special committee of seven (7) to bring in a recommendation as to the best means of taking the next step in the evolution of Trade Unionism, namely from "collective bargaining" to "joint control of industry," and, be it further

Resolved, That the "Committee on Resolutions" be instructed and hereby is, to report on this Resolution before it reports on others that may be referred to it, and be it further

Resolved, That the special committee bring in its recommendation at the earliest possible moment, in order that the Convention may give the subject matter of this resolution proper consideration.

(Action of convention printed on pages 34, 59 and 60.)

Proposition No. 10—Presented by Federated Trades Council of Eureka.
Referred to Legislation Committee.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 30, 1919.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed you will find a copy of a resolution which we wish presented to the coming convention. We are under such expense owing to strikes here that we are unable to send a delegate.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN P. RYAN.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 22nd, 1919.

Be it Resolved by the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Humboldt County, that the labor unions at once initiate and prosecute a movement under the Initiative and Referendum clause of the constitution of the State of California, to enact an amendment thereto and to the Code of Civil Procedure of this State, as follows:

First. An amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, permitting, authorizing and empowering the resident citizens of any incorporated town, city, supervisorial district, county, or the state, to exercise the right of eminent domain and take the private property (excepting homesteads and resident property actually resided upon), saw-mills and the lands appurtenant thereto necessary to supply with necessary timber and operate the same, flour mills and the appurtenances thereto, factories, machine shops, power plants and power lines, telegraph and telephone lines, electric and steam railroads, smelters, oil wells, refineries, mines, and uncultivated lands that can be put into a state of cultivation, and subject the same to public use and operation. Paying the owner or owners thereof the value of such property as fixed by such owner or owners' last statement to the assessor of the city, county or to the state, or in case no such statement has been made by owner, then such value to be fixed on the amount upon which such owner or owners paid taxes to the town, city, county or state, last immediately preceding the institution of such proceedings. Such condemnation proceedings may be instituted by twenty-five or more citizens residents of such incorporated town, city, supervisorial district, county or state.

Second. A new section of the Code of Civil Procedure to be known as Section 1238a to carry into effect the foregoing constitutional provision.

Adopted Sept. 22, 1919.

WM. P. WHITLOCK, President.

JOHN P. RYAN, Secretary.

Attest:

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 11—Presented by John Crist of Steam Engineers' Union No. 336 of Fresno, Cal.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The danger to life and property is very great in the operation of high pressure steam boilers by unskilled labor, and

Whereas, The Annual State Boiler Inspection Law loses great power in such operation, and

Whereas, Most of the states have such laws, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse and use powers at hand to obtain an Amendment to the State Industrial Accident Laws creating such a board for the compulsory examination of all engineers and firemen employed in the operation of such boilers, and, be it further

Resolved, That the amendment combine the offices of Boiler Inspector and Examining Board for Engineers and Firemen in one.

(Action of convention printed on page 48.)

Proposition No. 12—Presented by L. B. Leavitt of Central Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, Copies have been received of S. B. 2788, "To limit immigration of aliens into the United States" introduced into the United States Senate on August 15th, 1919, by Senator Dillingham of Vermont,

Whereas, The bill follows in its general principles the Gulick bill which is before the House Committee on Immigration, but has not yet been formally introduced,

Whereas, The Dillingham bill is more dangerous than Gulick's bill, as instead of limiting Asiatic immigration it tends to foster the same,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the maintenance of American institutions and ultimately the American nation and immediately the interests of American

labor are threatened under continued Japanese immigration, whether under the present gentlemen's agreement or under plans now formally presented to Congress,

Be It Further Resolved, That we call upon our representatives in Congress to oppose by every proper means the adoption of the Dillingham bill in the Senate and the Gulick Plan as proposed to the House Committee on Immigration or any similar plan or bill designed to encourage or increase the immigration of Japanese or other non-assimilable Asiatics to this country.

Be It Also Resolved, That there be adopted such amendments to the Constitution of the United States that will not grant citizenship to persons born in the United States of whom either parent is of a race non-assimilable or not eligible to citizenship.

Be It Also Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the press, to members of the California delegation in Congress and to affiliated lodges of the organization with the request that they give careful consideration to the subject.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 13—Presented by L. B. Leavitt of Central Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The Criminal Syndicalism Law is being used to destroy your unions and all other labor organizations and was passed by the last legislature despite protests of the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, and other leading labor organizations, and

Whereas, Individual members of organized labor are being arrested and held as violators of this law for no other offense than their activities in behalf of their organization and organized labor in general, and

Whereas, The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was applied in the same way that this Syndicalism Law is now being applied, against labor instead of against those to whom the bill was drawn as witness the following instances: The Danbury Hatters Case, wherein individual members of the Hatters' Union were held responsible, their homes sold, personal property and bank accounts attached and their union broken up to the amount of \$1,500,000; also the Western Federation of Miners' case wherein over \$800,000 in bonds are tied up to enable them to carry on their work and function as a labor organization; also the Buck Stove Co.; all of which are matters of economic history in the matter of application of laws to labor that were not intended for that purpose, and

Whereas, This law was signed over the protest of organized labor in general, be it

Resolved, That the Labor Defense League, requests its affiliated bodies and all labor organizations sending delegates to the State Federation of Labor in Bakersfield, California, October 6, to instruct their delegates to work for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law and the defense of those charged under it.

LABOR DEFENSE LEAGUE.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Joe Mayer of Cigarmakers' Union No. 225 of Los Angeles.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The firm of E. Goss & Co., manufacturers of the El Primo and other brands of cigars and dealers in leaf tobacco, have been placed on the Unfair List, and said action was endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, and

Whereas, The said firm have for some time been employing non-union men and Chinese in factories under their control, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular session hereby endorse the action of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 225 of Los Angeles and of the San Francisco Labor Council and also the Los Angeles Labor Council, and, be it further

Resolved, That this State Federation forward a copy to all affiliated unions and Central Labor Councils.

(Action of convention printed on page 29.)

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy of the Labor Council of San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, the war so happily ended has required our people to develop thrift and saving which to some degree has stimulated freedom of action and independence on the part of wage earners; and

Whereas, It is essential to stimulate thrift and saving in time of peace as in time of war; and

Whereas, the inauguration of the national system of War Savings and Thrift Stamps has afforded many of small earnings a safe, sound, and guaranteed method of government investment of their hard earned savings; and

Whereas, Resolutions were adopted by the American Federation of Labor at the recent convention in Atlantic City heartily endorsing the government's 1919 Thrift Campaign; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention do approve of the continuation and extension of the War Savings and Thrift Stamps Institution, for the substitution of a national savings institution akin in character and method which shall prove helpful to safeguard the earnings of the toiling masses of the country; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention recommend to each affiliated local that it name a thrift agent to co-operate with the government in the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, War Savings Certificates, and Treasury Savings Certificates, and also that each local provide its thrift agent with an adequate revolving fund so that he may carry on hand a supply of Thrift and War Savings Stamps for the convenience of those desiring to purchase such securities of the Government of the United States.

(Action of convention printed on page 34.)

Proposition No. 16—Presented by L. B. Leavitt of Central Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, In the Molders Department of Mare Island Navy Yard, California, there have been discharged and furloughed, competent molders for "lack of work" and

Whereas, Information has been received stating contracts awarded by the Navy Department to a concern known as the Columbia Steel Co., of Pittsburg, California, a concern opposed to organized labor, and

Whereas, Mare Island Navy Yard has been recently equipped to handle all such work as needed in ship construction. An electric furnace of six ton capacity that can handle nine tons at maximum capacity and a two ton converter which makes thirteen tons that can be handled at one time; and

Whereas, Mare Island is having to do all the smaller castings at a higher average cost per pound than would be the case if all the larger castings were also made here while the Columbia Steel Co. gets all the larger castings which cost less per pound for production; and

Whereas, The character of the work allotted to this shop is to be steel castings of five hundred pounds or over; and

Whereas, Many of the men in the foundry came to the aid of the government during the stress of war and are now being furloughed or discharged for "lack of work" while work that could and should be done here is being sent to the Columbia Steel Company and at a higher rate per pound than it could be produced at the Mare Island yard; and

Whereas, We, as citizens, taxpayers and patriotic supporters of the government feel an injustice is being done the Mare Island molders in not having all castings made there that they are competent to manufacture; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the wage workers of Mare Island, Vallejo, and vicinity as represented by the Central Labor Council of Vallejo, do hereby protest against the carrying out of this award to the Columbia Steel Company by the Navy Department and ask that all castings that Mare Island is able to manufacture be awarded to that navy yard; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the navy, our Senators and Congressmen, the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and copies be given to the public press; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies be forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council, the Metal Trades Council and California State Federation of Labor asking them to aid us in trying to prevent the carrying out of this unjust award to the Columbia Steel Company.

Adopted by the Central Labor Council of Vallejo at a meeting held September 19, 1919, at Vallejo, California.

J. P. MILLOTT, President.

P. H. PETERSON, Secretary.

(Action of convention printed on page 37.)

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy of Labor Council of San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, An amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women, was submitted for ratification to the state legislatures by the Congress of the United States, June 4th, 1919, and,

Whereas, Ratification of the amendment cannot be completed in time for women to share equally with men in the nationally and internationally important decisions of the 1920 elections unless thirty state legislatures are called in special session, of which thirty legislatures, fourteen representing more than half the population of the United States, have already assembled in special session and ratified the amendment, and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, which has always stood staunchly for the principle of political equality for women, adopted resolutions at the recent convention in Atlantic City, calling for speedy ratification of the woman suffrage amendment by the legislatures of the several states, and the California State Federation of Labor, in hearty accord with this action of the American Federation of Labor, sees with regret that the delay in calling together the legislature of this state is costing California the position among the leaders of this great democratic movement to which the state is entitled, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urges Governor W. D. Stephens immediately to set the date for a special session of the legislature in order that California may as speedily as possible go on record as in favor of the national enfranchisement of women.

(Action of convention printed on page 34.)

Proposition No. 18—Presented by H. T. Drury of Railway Carmen No. 637 of Bakersfield, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The custom of assessing property for revenue purposes within the State of California has resulted in unequal valuation throughout the state, and such custom has resulted in unequal measurements for property values; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention that the values of all property within this state for revenue and taxation purposes should be the actual cash value of such property; and, be it further

Resolved, That we will henceforth use our best efforts to place upon the statute books legislation that will compel all assessors throughout the state to assess all property at its actual cash value.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Carl T. Friswold and Roland M. Roche of Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, Golden Gate Branch, of San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, post office clerks and letter carriers are compelled to labor for ridiculously small pay, which is neither commensurate with the wages paid to other skilled workers in the industrial field, nor the abnormal cost of living; and

Whereas, The purchasing power of the salaries of postal employees during the past six years has decreased more than fifty-five per cent. according to authentic statistics; and

Whereas, Post office clerks and letter carriers, skilled workers, who must be conversant with thousands of facts to be proficient, do not receive as much for their labor and their responsibilities as most unskilled workers and thus are unable to realize a subsistence in reasonable health and comfort as urged by government experts and other competent authorities; and

Whereas, Totally inadequate pay has made the postal service absolutely unattractive and therefore thousands of experienced clerks and carriers throughout the country have resigned from the service to improve their living and working conditions, and many more thousands of aspiring, capable young men have refrained from entering the service owing to a lack of incentive and inducement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, insist upon adequate compensation to postal employees to enable them to live according to American standards and to retain an adequate force in the service; and, be it further

Resolved, That in compliance with the pressing need of more adequate pay immediate attention of Congress and the Wage Commission shall be invited to the necessity of reclassifying salaries of postal employees as follows:

First grade or minimum wage, \$1800 per year; second grade, \$2000; third grade, \$2200; fifth grade, \$2400; and, be it further

Resolved, That promotions from the minimum pay shall be made at the expiration of one year of service in each grade, and that the substitute time

shall be included in proportions from the minimum grade; and, be it further Resolved, That copies of the resolution shall be submitted to the chairman of the Wage Commission and of the House and Senate Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads and a copy to each member of the California delegation in Congress.

(Action of convention printed on page 35.)

Proposition No. 20—Presented by Al Schneider of Machinists Union No. 68 of San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has in past conventions endeavored to find a way to right the miscarriage of justice in the Mooney cases; and

Whereas, Assemblyman Edgar S. Hurley, in the last session of the legislature, introduced a bill which proposed an amendment to the Penal Code similar to the New York statutes specifying the grounds on which a new trial may be had; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor believes that the passage of this amendment to the Penal Code is necessary to protect the substantial and constitutional rights of any defendant, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this amendment to section 1182 of the Penal Code of California, which is set out below, be drafted in the form of an initiative petition to be submitted to the voters of California for their endorsement, in order to place the same on the regular state election ballot of 1920:

Proposed Amendment to Section 1182, Penal Code of the State of California—Concerning Application for a New Trial:

"The application for a new trial must be made before judgment, except where hereinafter provided to the contrary, and the fact of the giving of notice to apply therefor and the fact of the making thereof and the order granting or denying the same must be immediately entered by the clerk in the minutes; provided, however, that an application for a new trial on the ground that new evidence is or has been discovered material to the defendant may be made at any time, except that in cases where the judgment of death has been pronounced it must be made before such judgment has been executed; provided further that the making of a motion for a new trial on the ground aforesaid shall in cases where the death sentence has been pronounced stay the execution of the judgment and sentence of death pending the final disposition and determination of said motion, and the clerk of the court in which such motion is made shall immediately transmit to the warden of the state penitentiary wherein the said judgment and sentence of death has been ordered executed a copy of the minutes of the court on said motion; and provided further that a motion for a new trial on the ground aforesaid may be made notwithstanding the motion for a new trial has theretofore been made upon the aforesaid or any other ground and finally determined adversely to the defendant. If when a motion for a new trial is made on the ground of newly discovered evidence an appeal in the case is pending, the clerk of the trial court shall forthwith certify to the Appellate Court the minutes showing the pendency of such motion and the Appellate Court shall upon the receipt thereof defer action upon the said appeal until the determination of the motion for a new trial. The defendant shall have an appeal from an order denying the motion for a new trial and the record on appeal shall consist of all the files, records, and minutes used upon such motion and of a bill of exceptions if the defendant desires to make one up. If the motion for a new trial be granted the clerk of the court shall certify that fact to the court in which appeal, if any, is pending and the Appellate Court shall thereupon remit the cause to the Superior Court for a new trial."

Be It Further Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to prepare these petitions and submit them to the voters of California through the medium of the unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, and further, that a request be made of the State Building Trades Council and to their affiliated local unions to assist in the work of placing this measure before the people of California for their decision.

(Action of convention printed on page 34.)

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Carl T. Friswold and Roland M. Roche, of the Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers Union No. 214, Golden Gate Branch, of San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, Thousands of postal employees throughout the postal service are compelled to work nights under conditions inimical to their mental and physical well-being; and

Whereas, It is an admitted fact that night work is unpleasant, unhealthful and

inconvenient, giving little opportunity for social intercourse and creates much dissatisfaction, entailing diminution of speed and a general impairment of efficiency; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that we do hereby petition Congress to enact such legislation as will provide that every forty-five minutes' labor performed between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., shall be considered the equivalent of sixty minutes; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to secure the enactment of such legislation.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 22—Presented by Carl T. Friswold and Roland M. Roche of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers Union No. 214, Golden Gate Branch, of San Francisco.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The retirement of superannuated postal employees upon service annuities continues to be an unsolved problem; and

Whereas, The compensation of postal employees is not and never has been sufficient to permit of adequate savings for voluntary retirement in old age; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled do hereby go on record as favoring the enactment into law of the Lehlback bill (H. R. 3149) and the Sterling bill (S. 1699) now pending before Congress, and, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to secure favorable action on this legislation.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition 23—Presented by Carl T. Friswold and Roland M. Roche, Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers Union No. 214, Golden Gate Branch, San Francisco, Cal.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The Eight Hour Law, regulating the hours of work for Post Office Clerks and 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 a trade union principle 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 the postal service, the practice has developed of imposing overtime upon the experienced employees, thereby breaking down the health and morals of the men in the service and impairing the efficiency of the postal service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, pledge our support to the afflicted postal employees in their efforts to insure a more strict observance of the postal eight hour law by securing legislation establishing a rate of pay equal to time and one-half for all work performed in excess of eight hours per day.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Thos. D. Van Osten of State Hospital Employees Union No. 15631 of Napa, California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, The working conditions of employees in the California State Hospitals for the insane, as a whole, are far from satisfactory, both as to excessively long hours of service, and inadequate rooming and living conditions; and

Whereas, During the past two years, the employees of the Norwalk, Stockton, Mendocino, Agnew, Napa State Hospitals, and the Sonoma State Home for Feeble Minded, have organized local unions, affiliating with the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The efforts on the part of employees at Norwalk, Stockton, and Agnew, have met with stubborn resistance by the superintendents. At the Agnew State Hospital, an open insult was recently given the State Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, Paul Scharrenberg, by the superintendent, Dr. Leonard Stocking, requesting his employees not to attend a meeting to be addressed by Mr. Scharrenberg in the interest of organization. A number of the few who attended were afterward dismissed from the service. The constant ignoring of the Civil Service Code, the wanton dismissal of those identified with the union organization of employees movement, has completely disorganized the locals in the three institutions named; and

Whereas, Napa, is the one remaining institution in the group of seven hospitals

where a union, is permitted to function, and co-operate toward the uplift and improvement desired, conclusively proving the advantages of organization, by that institution having a full quota of employees as compared to 20 to 40 per cent. shortage of help in all the other institutions where organization is not permitted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, direct its Executive Council to place in the hands of the Governor, the State Lunacy Commission, and the Board of Control, a specific protest regarding the antagonism displayed by the heads of the three institutions named, with a request that the privilege to organize be accorded, without fear of dismissal other than for infraction of rules or violations of the Civil Service Code.

(Action of convention printed on page 37.)

Proposition No. 25—Presented by H. T. Drury of Railway Carmen No. 637, of Bakersfield, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The system of assessing and taxing the property of railroad corporations in this State has resulted in depriving the counties in which such property is situated of a large proportion of its legitimate revenue, and has resulted in placing an undue burden upon the homes and property of the small owner; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention that we are opposed to such system of revenue and taxation, and that we will earnestly endeavor to have the proportion of railroad corporations assessed and taxed for the upkeep and support of the county government in which such property is situated.

(Action of convention printed on page 53.)

Proposition No. 26—Presented by H. T. Drury, of Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The railroad employees employed upon interstate commerce have but little redress or assistance when overtaken by accident in the pursuit of their employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention that we are strongly in favor of a national employers liability law similar in its provisions and purposes to the California law, and that as a convention of laboring men we will do our utmost to have Congress enact such legislation for the greater portion of railroad employees throughout the Union.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 27—Presented by E. Ellison, Dredgermen's Union No. 72, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, At the request of the Metal Trades Council, of Los Angeles, the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, the Waterfront Workers' Federation of that city, the San Francisco Labor Council and the Alameda Central Labor Council, have adopted resolutions declaring that their members will not handle cargo to or from, or do any repair work to steamer West Calumb or any other vessel completed by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company since the strike of the ship yard workers formerly employed by that establishment, until a satisfactory settlement of said strike has been effected; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we endorse and commend this action on the part of the central bodies in the bay cities, and urge upon all unions affiliated with the Federation to support the ship yard workers of Los Angeles to the full extent of their power, to the end that a just settlement may be effected of the Los Angeles ship yard workers' strike.

(Action of convention printed on page 35.)

Proposition No. 28—Presented by George Graf, Cooks and Waiters Union No. 550, Bakersfield, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Requests the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor for the following Act:

An act providing for one day of rest in seven.

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

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for an employer, firm or corporation in the State of California to require any employee, in the service of said employer, firm or corporation, to work more than six days in any one week of seven days; providing,

however, if such employer, firm, or corporation be unable to obtain suitable relief for such employee, said employee shall be required to work the seventh day.

Section 2. In all cases where an employer, firm or corporation works an employee the seventh day, said employer, firm or corporation, shall pay or cause to be paid, to said employee, double time per diem for such services rendered.

Section 3. Any employer, firm or corporation convicted of working an employee contrary to provisions named in Sec. 1 and 2, of this Act, shall be fined one hundred (\$100) dollars, U. S. currency, or serve one hundred days in the county jail. On a second conviction of said offense the fine shall be two hundred (\$200) dollars, U. S. currency, or two hundred days in the county jail. For the third conviction of said offense the punishment shall be two hundred days in the county jail. Further, any employee voluntarily working the seventh day and not collecting his per diem, upon conviction shall be subject to the same penalties provided for an employer, firm or corporation in this section.

Section 4. The State Labor Commissioner shall have jurisdiction in this Act. and other testimony than that of an employee injured under this Act by the acts of an employer, firm or corporation, shall be sufficient for conviction. The time books, or check stubs of any employer, firm or corporation can be used as evidence. (Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Adjournment was taken at 12:30 p. m.

Tuesday, October 7—Afternoon Session.

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

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Chairman Tracy of the Resolutions Committee continued his report:

Proposition No. 5—By Delegate Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214.

Committee reports favorably.

Motion that text of Proposition No. 5 be embodied in telegram to Secretary Scharrenberg adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts submitted its report:

Proposition No. 14—By Delegate Mayer, Cigarmakers, Los Angeles.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Cyrus ("Curley") Grow, representing the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council, spoke at length to the convention of labor conditions in the shipbuilding and metal trades on the Pacific Coast. The remarks of the speaker were enthusiastically received.

Ben F. Bowbeer, Streetcar Men's Union, Los Angeles, told of conditions in that city affecting the carmen.

Motion to grant the privilege of the floor to Delegate Sontheimer as representative of Bureau of Labels, Washington, D. C., was deferred.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by Arthur S. Howe, Typographical Union No. 21; San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, All wealth is produced by the application of labor and capital to land, and

Whereas, The source of all employment is in the soil and other natural resources, and

Whereas, Millions of acres of farming land, mining land and oil lands, besides the unused lands of our cities are withheld from use on speculation, and

Whereas, This has closed the door of opportunity of production to an extent that has been the underlying cause of the high cost of living and will again result in the disemployment of labor unless checked; therefore be it

Resolved, That this organization favors the opening of the land to the people by removing taxes from dwellings and all other products of labor and placing them on land in proportion to its value.

Resolved, That the value of land is produced by the presence and growth of population and of right belongs to all the people.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Seth R. Brown and C. L. Myers of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles at the request of the Culinary Alliance has placed the Rosslyn Hotel on the Official Unfair List for the reason that the manager of this hotel employs only Chinese in the kitchen and has discriminated against waitresses when they were being organized in this establishment; and

Whereas, Senator Hart, owner of said hotel, in the last session of the State Legislature was opposed to practically all of Labor's measures; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor declare the Rosslyn Hotel in Los Angeles unfair to the Labor Movement of the State of California and notify all affiliated organizations.

(Action of convention printed on page 61.)

Proposition No. 31—Presented by Seth R. Brown and C. L. Myers of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The Governor of this State has power to allow measures passed by the Legislature of the State to die by neither signing nor vetoing same, commonly known as the "Pocket Veto;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor use its best endeavors and take action towards having the State Constitution amended so as to compel the Governor to either sign or veto all measures passed by the Legislature.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 32—Presented by J. F. Cambiano of Millmen's Union No. 262, San Jose.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The coffin industry, in the State of California, is constantly increasing and has already assumed such proportions that hundreds of millmen, painters, trimmers, teamsters and lumber handlers are employed in this industry; and

Whereas, These workers have been compelled to work under non-union conditions, at small wages with long hours, while untold profiteering in the coffin business has been going on at the expense of these workers; and

Whereas, A very large part of the output of these factories is paid for with money earned in strictly union employment and therefore if union labor refused its patronage to all factories unless they were unionized the owners would be required to unionize or suffer a tremendous loss, and

Whereas, Successful efforts have recently been made in unionizing several of the largest coffin factories in the State, and arrangements have been made for the use of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in these factories; and

Whereas, Placing these factories on a strictly union basis, will tend to cause them a financial loss, unless they are protected against unfair competition with the non-union factories that are operating under a vastly different condition of wages, hours, and general working conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the 20th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that in order to conserve the best interests of its members, all affiliated Councils and Unions insist that only such coffins be purchased by union men and women as bear the Union Label, which is the only guarantee that the same are manufactured under decent conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That each affiliated Council be requested to send an authorized representative to the undertakers or distributors of coffins in their locality, to endeavor to promote the sale of union-made coffins; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate with the International Officers of the various Unions and ask that where funeral benefits are allowed, that stipulations be made that the money be expended for union-made coffins only.

(Action of convention printed on page 61.)

Proposition No. 33—Presented by James P. Burns of Oil Workers Union No. 6, Taft.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Oil Workers Union, Taft Local No. 6.
Taft, California, September 24, 1919.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg,
Secretary State Federation of Labor,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Taft Local No. 6, of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America,

in regular meeting assembled, adopted the following resolutions to be placed before the California State Federation of Labor, at its twentieth annual convention:

Be It Resolved, That we demand the repeal of what is known as the Espionage Law; and be it further resolved that we demand the release of Eugene Victor Debs, and all other political prisoners, convicted under the above named law.

TAFT LOCAL NO. SIX.

The following resolution was also adopted at our meeting of September twenty-third, 1919:

Be It Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to demand a new trial for Tom Mooney; and be it further resolved that this convention request the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the Mooney Defense League to bring about the same.

TAFT LOCAL NO. SIX, O. F. G. W. & R. W. of A.

Our delegates, Brothers C. B. McCoy and J. P. Burns, are further instructed to confer with the legislative committees to the end that we may enjoy a more satisfactory Workers' Liability Act, and to use their influence towards placing the products of the Standard Oil Co. on the unfair list.

Respectfully submitted,

TAFT LOCAL NO. SIX.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 34—Presented by Sol Sontheimer of Cigarmakers Union No. 228, San Francisco.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The firm of E. Goss & Co., manufacturers of the El Primo and other brands of cigars and dealers in Leaf tobaccos, have been placed on the unfair list, and said action was endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, and

Whereas, The said firm have for some time been employing non-union men and Chinese in factories under their control.

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular session, hereby endorse the action of the Cigarmakers Union, Local No. 228 of San Francisco and of the San Francisco Labor Council, and

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to all unions affiliated with this Federation and to the Press.

Fraternally yours,

PHIL HANLON, Corresponding Secretary.

ISIDOR HOLTZER, Financial Secretary.

H. KNOBEL, President.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 228, Organized 1885, San Francisco, California.

(Action of convention printed on page 61.)

Proposition No. 35—Presented by Frederick W. Ely of Newswriters Union of San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The newswriters of San Francisco and the bay cities have organized and applied to the International Typographical Union for a charter in order that they may improve their working conditions through collective bargaining, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in twentieth annual convention assembled, that we welcome the advent of the newswriters into the ranks of organized labor; that we indorse the movement for organization among the newswriters, and we pledge the moral support of this Federation to the San Francisco Newswriters' Union.

(Action of convention printed on page 34.)

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Sol Sontheimer of Cigarmakers Union No. 228, San Francisco.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

San Francisco, Calif., October, 7th, 1919.

Whereas, There is at the present time a commission in the United States seeking independence from the United States, representing the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

Whereas, The United States Government by special legislation, permits the importation of three hundred and fifty million of Manila made cigars free of import tax. The cigars are made under conditions that are wholly at variance with our ideas of what constitutes fair competition, the pay of these Manila cigarmakers being as

low as forty and fifty cents per day. The Cigar Trust is the principal importer of these Manila cigars, palming them off on the unsuspecting and consuming public.

Therefore Be It Resolved, By this convention, that we go on record as favoring the demands of the Filipinos, in granting independence, which has been promised to them, just as soon as they were capable of self government.

Be It Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to send copies of this Resolution to both of our United States Senators, to all our Congressmen, and they be requested to use their best endeavors to secure for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, their free and absolute Independence.

(Action of convention printed on page 34.)

Proposition No. 37—Presented by D. D. Sullivan of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas the errand of mercy of the American Red Cross, so nobly performed during the war has carried over into peace times, especially in the reconstruction of our wounded fighters, and in many instances the care of their dependents; and

Whereas, With this worthy work unfinished the American Red Cross will have to depend largely in the future upon one dollar membership campaigns and has therefore called a membership campaign for the period of November 2 to 11, 1919; and

Whereas, Organized labor in the State of California and throughout America has given its unstinted support to the American Red Cross in the past, aiding materially in the success of the efforts of the organization to alleviate suffering among the countries' fighting forces and their dependents; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention do hereby pledge its support to the membership campaign of the American Red Cross during the period of November 2 to 11 and recommends to each affiliated local one hundred per cent. membership in the Red Cross organization for the worthy purposes set out above.

(Action of convention printed on page 35.)

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Delegate Newbert of The I. F. of T. E., A. and Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, We are confronted by the greatest strike or lockout in the Shipbuilding and Metal Trades industries ever known in the State of California.

Whereas, The immediate cause of this strike or lockout seems to be the "11th hour" action of the U. S. Shipping Board and Navy Departments in refusing to allow the shipbuilders and organized labor to carry into effect a new agreement on October 1, 1919, for six months only, granting some wage concessions which both the companies and men were willing to try out.

Whereas, From the report of the Conference Committee of Organized Labor that the California Metal Trades Association, including as constituent members the shipbuilders, were prepared and willing to sign even a better agreement with the Unions than the agreement negotiated with the Shipbuilders.

Whereas, The Conference Committee of Organized Labor was given emphatically to understand by the employers' agents that the signing of the agreement giving even better conditions than asked for depended upon Organized Labor excluding from the benefits of the agreement one of its constituent unions, namely, The International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union. In a word, the unions could have everything without the Draftsmen and nothing with the Draftsmen.

Whereas, The representatives of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union were given clearly to understand by the employers' agents that they would receive better terms if they would sever their connection with the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has granted jurisdiction over Technical Engineers, Architects, Draftsmen and subsidiary occupations and professions to the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

Whereas, The International Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has made it a special object to advise and instruct all Iron Trades Councils and subsidiary labor bodies and unions to make every effort possible to aid and assist in the organization and support of the Technical Engineers and Draftsmen.

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the California State Federation of Labor in its 20th Annual Convention assembled: We endorse and support the action of the International Metal Trades Department in its endeavor to organize the Technical Engi-

neers and Draftsmen. We commend the action of the Conference Committee and representatives of the Technical Engineers and Draftsmen's Unions in refusing emphatically to consider any agreement that did not give every union concerned equal and full recognition and treatment.

The welfare of every union man and every union is bound up with that of all union men and all unions.

We condemn and unalterably oppose every effort such as this to promote division in the ranks of Organized Labor.

We heartily recommend the unions involved in this controversy that they go down the line together to victory or defeat.

"United we stand, divided we fall." "In Union there is strength."

(Action of convention printed on page 49.)

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell of Bakerywagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, Deportation proceedings are now in progress against six members of the Hindustan Gadar Party on account of their violation of the United States neutrality laws, during the recent war, by seeking to aid their country in achieving its independence; and

Whereas, The right of political asylum has been extended to numerous European patriots in the past, and this right of political asylum is equally applicable to these Hindus, who, if deported, will be tried by court-martial, India being now governed under martial law, and perhaps executed for an offense which they have expiated in this country; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, many central labor councils of California and representative labor bodies all over the United States have protested to both the Departments of Labor and Immigration against the proposed deportations on the ground that they would constitute a violation of the traditional right of political asylum and perhaps mean the forfeiture of the lives of the unfortunate men involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates duly accredited to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, hartily endorse this action of Organized Labor and request Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson to exercise clemency in the disposition of these cases; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson, Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti and to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Kern County Labor Council of Bakersfield.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The California Oil Workers, at great expense in money, loss of time, and use of intelligence, and energy brought to California the President's Mediation Commission, their services being used in the name of the United States Government, to further the interests of all branches of society, by inducing the operation of Collective Bargaining, and

Whereas, The great producing oil operators of the State of California, responded to the request of the Government, and met with both the Government Commission and the committee of workers, which resulted in an agreement being entered into between the operators and the California Oil Workers, in which the oil operators, the oil workers, and society generally will be benefited, and

Whereas, The Standard Oil Company of California was the only oil company of any prominence refusing to be party to the conferences between the groups, and by their refusal to comply with the request of Government and oil workers, to the detriment of the principle of Collective Bargaining and the detriment of society generally.

Be It Therefore Resolved, That this Central Labor Council advise that this Twentieth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor cause this resolution to be read and adopted, and

Be It Further Resolved, That to put this resolution into effect, so as to express fully the determination of working men to resent particularly this insult by the Standard Oil Company, against the request of Government, and welfare of society, that a fine of \$5.00 be imposed and collected from any member of any Local, affiliated with a Central Labor Council for buying any products of the Standard Oil Company, particularly Standard Oil gasoline, lubricating oils or greases, gasoline known as Red Crown, or oils known as Zerolene, etc.

(Action of convention printed on page 70.)

Proposition No. 41—Presented by W. E. Banker of Fresno Labor Council, Fresno. Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, Flagrant cases of profiteering by landlords and other exploiters in the State have been brought to the attention of the Fresno Labor Council, and

Whereas, The individual tenant or consumer is powerless to protect himself against the extortion practiced by such persons; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Fresno Labor Council that the State Federation of Labor at its coming convention at Bakersfield be urged to present at the next Legislature two bills as follows:

First, A bill to create a special department of State Housing and Immigration Commission to regulate the business of renting dwelling places of every kind with full authority to fix the amount of rent to be charged by landlords and with ample powers to enforce its decisions.

Second, A bill to establish State supervision and regulation of profits, to define profiteering, to include effective penalties, and confer ample power for enforcing decisions of agencies created.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

At 5:30 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

Absent—M. E. Collier, Jas. E. Leech, A. H. Sidler, Thos. S. Feeney, R. L. Shehan, A. L. Thomas, J. H. Fikes, J. B. Crandall, J. Blieley, Jas. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, Walter J. Yarrow, Geo. T. Johnson, A. B. Hassell, Herbert Poll, E. L. Bruck, James E. Matthews, Harry T. Spencer, W. C. Pierce, E. R. Day, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, I. N. Hylen, Alf Bergersen, Emil Muri, P. H. McCarthy, W. G. Desepte, Chas. Oczko, Frank J. McGovern, Bert Bush, John H. Tension, William Sparks, W. J. Howard, John E. Stewart, Jas. C. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, Guy O. Williamson, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Wednesday, October 8—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9:50 o'clock by President Murphy.

A telegram was received from Paul A. Sinsheimer, San Francisco, relating to bill now before Congress for increase of pay of enlisted men of navy. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Chairman Tracy of the Resolutions Committee submitted the following supplementary report:

Proposition No. 9—J. Weinberger, Waiters' No. 30, San Francisco.

The committee recommends that the convention authorize the appointment of a special committee to consider proposition, as requested.

The chair appointed Delegates Weinberger, Yarrow, Doggett, Dale, Mohon, Cameron and Baker as a special committee to consider the resolution.

Proposition No. 15—Delegate Murphy, San Francisco Labor Council.

Committee reports favorably. Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 36—Delegate Sontheimer, Cigarmakers' No. 228, San Francisco. Committee reports favorably. Report of committee adopted.

Proposition No. 25—Delegate Drury, Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield.

Re-referred to Committee on Officers Reports.

Proposition No. 35—Delegate Ely, Newswriters, San Francisco.

Delegate Ely gave a brief history of the organization of the Newswriters.

Committee recommends favorably. Report of committee adopted.

Proposition No. 17—Delegate Murphy, San Francisco Labor Council.

Committee reports favorably. Report of committee adopted.

Proposition No. 20—Delegate Schneider, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.

Committee recommends that the convention endorse the spirit and purpose contained in the resolution and instructs the Executive Council to carefully revise the proposed amendment before presentation as an initiative amendment.

Delegate Tattenham discussed the question.

President Murphy stated the position of the Executive Council.

Delegate Newman moved the previous question. Motion carried.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7—Delegate Buehrer, Cooks' No. 4, San Francisco.

Committee recommends favorably.

Delegate Buehrer urged the adoption of the resolution. Motion carried.

Proposition No. 37—Delegate Sullivan, Printing Pressmen, Sacramento.

Committee recommends favorably. Report of committee adopted.

Proposition No. 6—Delegate Roche, Letter Carriers', San Francisco.

Committee recommends favorably. Carried.

Proposition No. 19—Delegates Friswold and Roche, San Francisco.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Friswold, Post Office Clerks', San Francisco, appealed to the delegates to assist Post Office Clerks in obtaining a square deal from the postal authorities.

Delegate Roche favored adoption of resolution.

Delegate Fournier, Musicians', San Francisco, offered an amendment striking out the words "or maximum."

Delegate Weinberger favored the resolution as presented.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 16—Delegate Leavitt, Central Labor Council, Vallejo.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Leavitt explained conditions at Mare Island Navy Yard. He urged adoption of resolution.

Delegate Doyle, Molders', San Francisco, discussed the question.

Motion carried.

Proposition No. 24—Delegate Van Osten, Hospital Employees, Napa.

Committee recommends favorably. Carried.

Proposition No. 27—Delegate Ellison, Dredgermen, San Francisco.

Committee recommends favorably.

A communication and resolution from the San Francisco Labor Council bearing on the subject was read.

Delegate Beckmeyer, San Francisco Labor Council, presented a resolution on the subject.

On motion the entire subject-matter was referred back to the committee.

(Further action of the convention on page 66.)

PROPOSITIONS.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by L. B. Leavitt, Central Labor Council, Vallejo, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, All leading nations of the world, save the United States, Venezuela and Turkey, have taken cognizance of the welfare of their civil employees by providing equitable retirement measures for faithful public servants, and

Whereas, Our own nation, through the Congress, has considered a retirement plan known as the Sterling-Lehlbach bill, reported out of committee and is now on the calendar of both houses for consideration; and

Whereas, The sentiment of the people, both public and private, is overwhelmingly in favor of retirement, with pay, of all superannuated employees, as evidenced by all leading States, municipalities and corporations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor of California, in annual convention assembled in the City of Bakersfield, October, 1919, most urgently and respectfully requests the Congress to advance this measure on their calendars to an early consideration, praying its passage as speedily as possible; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed promptly to President Wilson, to each cabinet officer, member of the Senate, House of Representatives, President Gompers of the A. F. of L., and President Luther C. Steward, National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, D. C.

Adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo and vicinity, October 3, 1919.

J. P. MILLOTT, President.

P. H. PETERSON, Secretary.

(Attest)

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Proposition No. 43—Presented by Seth R. Brown and C. L. Myers, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, Organized labor originated the public schools of the United States; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is largely responsible for the Federal Law known as the Smith-Hughes Act for vocational education and which law makes available for vocational teachers' salaries the sum of fifteen million dollars per year; and

Whereas, This Federal Act very specifically prescribes minimum standards of instruction, equipment and qualifications of teachers which are fundamentally necessary to insure the success of this new educational scheme, the courses of which are destined to equip the students with a more practical knowledge of their chosen trade than has been possible under the old plan of courses; and

Whereas, The highly skilled practical men in the industries are the only men available, who may legally be employed as teachers, to put this new vocational educational scheme into operation; and

Whereas, No element of the population of the United States is more vitally interested in the immediate success of Vocational Education than organized labor; and

Whereas, The Federal, State and local school officials have solicited these skilled men from the ranks of organized labor to inaugurate this new vocational educational plan which has very rapidly increased in popularity during the past two years; and

Whereas, The tenure of office, form of working contract, rate of pay, rules governing dismissal and right of open hearings with counsel are not satisfactory nor standard in the State of California; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Central Labor Council and Machinists' Union No. 311 have instructed their delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to propose to this convention that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to secure favorable State legislation for school teachers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in session assembled, October 6, 1919, in Bakersfield, California, instruct the Executive Board to confer with the officers of the American Federation of teachers and formulate a bill to be presented at the next session of the California State Legislature, incorporating a standard form of working contract, rate of pay, rules governing tenure of office, dismissal for cause, and the right to open hearings with counsel for all school teachers and members of organized labor employed as vocational teachers in the public schools.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Frank P. Rowe, Web Pressmen's Union No. 18, Los Angeles, California.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, California.

Owing to the peculiar condition that exists in and about Los Angeles, due to the activities of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and kindred organizations, makes it imperative that some action looking to more "Union Publicity," defining "Unions" attitude on various matters pertaining to "Labor Conditions" should be taken, this proposed "Publicity Campaign" to offset the publicity and action being taken by many "Civic Bodies" in favor of the open shop.

We therefore ask this convention to provide ways and means to further this campaign of publicity.

(Action of convention printed on page 61.)

Proposition No. 45—Presented by J. P. Reynolds, Waiters' Union No. 17, Los Angeles, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 2, 1919.

California State Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Whereas, The most vital question to the worker of our land today is the high cost of living. Investigation committees, fair price committees and committees to determine the per cent. wholesalers and retailers should exact from the public have been functioning for a year past from coast to coast and prices are still aviating with the sky as the limit; and

Whereas, Not only the commodities of life, but every known thing pertaining to the living and comfort of mankind has been raised during the last two years over 250 per cent.; and

Whereas, Capitalists and merchants are organizing themselves to uphold the high prices and to extract the highest profits from those who with their sinew and blood are producing the commodities of life; and

Whereas, The products of life are distributed in such a manner to the middle-men brokers (profiteering pirates) sold and resold and each in their greed takes from the toiler and the stomachs of his family their very existence—the life God promised them; and

Whereas, The shortage of any commodity is no cause for raising the prices, because no matter what commodity is short in the market the shortage causes no pecuniary loss to the producer; and only the knowledge of the shortage is thought to be sufficient cause of raising prices, in other words, greed, and here the law of "supply and demand" does not hold good while the Government permits gambling in the necessities of life; and

Whereas, These committees are only adding fire to the universal unrest generally expected by the public as emanating from organized labor's agitation for higher wages from other motives than to meet the exorbitant cost of the meager necessities of life; and

Whereas, If the Government can give one man the power to imprison gambling in "futures," that is, gambling in the higher costs of living which has been done in the past year, but never enforced, it certainly has the power to reduce the high cost of living to the level of common sense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor request Congress at Washington to enact laws and provisions for the immediate reduction of the high cost of living and stem the tide of unrest, and save our republic from similar conditions existing in England and other parts of the continent, and direct our people toward a political responsibility and save our country from an economic revolution; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge and give our moral support to the proper authorities appointed by the Federal Government to uncover the profiteering class that may be brought to justice and that the country may become settled under normal business conditions.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 46—Presented by Delegate Newbert (by request), the I. F. of T. E. A. and Draftsmen Union No. 11, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The conference now being held in Washington between representatives of labor, capital, the public and farmers is a most laudable undertaking—the first attempt towards taking an account of stock and merging ideas of diverse interests into a common and joint plan of action for all.

Whereas, A national budget system has been proposed and is to come up for adoption in Congress at an early day; and

Whereas, During the great world war now closing the bodies of all our men when physically fit were drafted for service in their country's need; and

Whereas, In the great competitive war with other countries we are now entering, success depends primarily on the matching of our mental ability and strength against that of the rest of the world. In this matching of wits it is more essential to draft the intelligence of all than the physical bodies of men in the war; and

Whereas, There is no practicable method of getting the benefit of the mentally alert contributed to their country's benefit except by a keen competition that shall give sufficient prizes to arouse the interest and invoke the best minds for the common cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twentieth' Annual Convention assembled: We favor a competitive plebescite in which every person from 12 years able to read and write shall be eligible to determine a plan or budget for the next ten years. The importance of such a draft is such that prizes for the best plans or suggestions should receive at least a million dollars for the first prize down to \$5 for each one contributing without regard to the value of their contribution. When Congress contributes \$100,000,000 to be used at the discretion of our President to help feed the starving millions of Europe it would not be too much to treble or quadruple that amount to enlist the services of all our people in friendly emulation planning for the future of our country. A national board composed of elected members of the professions, labor, industries and the farmers to canvass these plans and suggestions and award prizes. Board to number not over 600 with three times their number as clerical and technical assistants. Secret competition. Plans to be sent in and names and numbers entered through the census officers of the United States.

The adopted plan arising from this competition to form the basis for the Presidential campaign of 1920 to elect a national government to carry it into effect.

This recommendation to be forwarded to the conference now meeting in Wash-

ington, to the American Federation of Labor, Washington, and copies for each State Federation of Labor for their information and such action as they may see fit to take.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 47—Presented by Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Sacramento, California.
Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, Upon a perusal of the Officers' Reports, I find a statement by Brother McQuillan as to the general apathy on the part of the railroad men, also note the absence of railroad representation in this convention; and

Whereas, I feel that all railroad men should be affiliated with this body and that at this present time it is opportune and necessary that this body endeavor to get this affiliation by sending into the field organizers who understand and know what the arguments of the railroad men are and how to combat them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That an organizer be placed in the field to accomplish this most needed piece of work.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 48—Presented by A. H. Sidler, Cigarmakers' Union No. 469, Bakersfield, California.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The United Cigar Stores have been placed on the unfair list, by the various central bodies and local unions, in different cities of the State; and

Whereas, These stores are the distributors of women and child labor, owned and controlled by the cigar trust, a gigantic monopoly, aiming to control the cigar industry, working a great injury to the cigarmakers' unions of the State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to this convention ask that all central bodies of the State place the United Cigar Stores on the "We don't patronize list"; be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all union men throughout the State to refrain from patronizing these unfair stores and purchase only blue label union cigars; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to this, the Twentieth Annual Convention, pledge ourselves to smoke the product of union labor, that we re-affirm and endorse the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Proposition No. 49—Presented by Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Sacramento, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, There has been a bill presented to Congress by Senator Cummins of Iowa, which has embodied in it clauses which are in themselves inimical to the railroad workers and labor in general; and

Whereas, If this bill is passed by Congress its features will have the effect of making of the American laboring man a law breaker instead of a man who does respect the law; and

Whereas, The main feature referred to is that portion of the bill which makes it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment for railroad men dissatisfied with their conditions or rates of pay to strike; and

Whereas, If this bill is passed it will be but one short step to embrace all labor in a law of like nature; and

Whereas, The law in that respect is class legislation and therefore unconstitutional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor protests the passage of this Cummins Bill, also respectfully calls upon the representatives of the people of the State of California in Congress, to do everything in their power to defeat this Cummins Bill for the disposition of the railroad problem; and, be it further

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to each of the California representatives in Congress.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 50—Presented by Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Sacramento, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The people of this nation and the men whom they have placed in

power in Washington as their representatives in the government of this nation, realize the state of chaos which existed in this country upon its railroads shortly after the entering of this country into the late world war; and

Whereas, The people also realize the fact that said state of chaos existed under the management and ownership of the several private owners and by virtue of the fact that each and every railroad corporation was a power unto itself; and

Whereas, The President and the Congress of the United States seeing and realizing the condition of the railroads, also realizing the fact that to allow the railroads to stay in the hands and under the management as conducted by the private owners of these railroads, meant the sacrifice of possibly millions of lives of the flower of American citizenry, also the loss of the war; and

Whereas, They, the President and Congress, as a war measure did take from these private owners these same railroads and by centralized command in one body of men did efficiently and quickly clear up the situation that then existed upon the railroads; and

Whereas, Upon the showing made by the Government in the time of anxiety and trouble the railroad employees throughout the United States feel that these railroads should remain in the hands of the Government for the benefit of the whole people and not of the few; and

Whereas, The railroad brotherhoods have had promulgated a plan known as the Plumb Plan and have had same introduced in Congress; and

Whereas, This so-called Plumb Plan has the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This Plumb Plan being a plan wherein the employees have a voice in the management of the railroads, also a share in the profits derived from their operation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body, the delegates assembled representing the California State Federation of Labor, do endorse the Plumb Plan as the future policy to be recognized in the handling of the railroads; also, be it further

Resolved, That each delegate will upon going back to his home and union endeavor to enlist the aid of the membership of his organization in the furtherance of this plan by having them become members of what is known as the Plumb Plan League, an organization formed and being conducted by the officers of all the railroad organizations for the purpose of fighting the capitalistic plans that have been put before Congress for adoption.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Paul E. Scroggins, Central California Fruit Workers' Union No. 16556, Lindsay, California.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The Central California Fruit Workers' Union No. 16556, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and affiliated with the Fresno Central Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor, have prepared a scale of wages and specified better working conditions governing the orange and lemon packing industry for the 1919-20 season in the Tulare County Citrus District; and

Whereas, The said scale of wages and working conditions were submitted and approved by the Fresno Central Labor Council; and

Whereas, The Central California Fruit Workers' Union elected a committee and invited the Lindsay Citrus Association, of Lindsay, and the California Orange Growers' Exchange, of Tulare County, representative bodies of the entire Tulare County citrus packers, to meet with our committee for consideration of aforesaid wage scale and working conditions; and

Whereas, The aforesaid representatives of citrus packers refused to meet our committee or answer our correspondence and flatly refused to negotiate in any way with our union on account of its Asiatic clause, or accept our scale of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor place the output of the Lindsay Citrus Association of Lindsay and the California Orange Growers' Exchange of Tulare County on the unfair list, with the exception of B. G. Rooke, one of their members, who is fair; and

Resolved, That we recommend and appeal to the members of organized labor and lovers of fair play that they refrain from purchasing their products until such a time as said packers become fair to their employees and American labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to every central labor and trade council in the United States soliciting their support.

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Proposition No. 52—Presented by George Johnson, Laundry Workers' Union No. 86, Fresno, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, In laundries operated by Japanese and Chinese, conditions exist that are detrimental to the health and general welfare of the public; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the Executive Board of the State Federation cause to be introduced in the next session of the State Legislature a bill to so govern all laundries that they will be under rigid inspection as regards sanitary conditions and that work rooms be not used as sleeping quarters.

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Proposition No. 53—Presented by Delegate Newbert, the I. T. of T. E. A. and Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, Organized labor has been condemned by the press and publicity agents of organized capital for refusing or failing to carry out contracts and agreements with organized capital; and

Whereas, On the contrary the care and consideration of labor in carrying out its contracts, freely undertaken, has taught employers with the longest experience the falsity of this charge; and

Whereas, During the great world war labor was importuned and implored to work faithfully to save the world for democracy, leaving in abeyance all points at issue till the war was won; and

Whereas, It is an acknowledged fact that the ability and assiduity exercised by labor during the war was the determining factor in its winning; and

Whereas, The action of the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board in refusing to allow the shipbuilders agreement with the unions to be carried out, is more subversive to the sanctity of the contract and inviolability of the agreement than any of the mistakes and misunderstandings hitherto arising between capital and labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled that we go on record as condemning the co-ordinate branches of the Government, the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board for their reckless disregard for the good word and faith of the employers and workers in their earnest efforts to compose their differences.

We hold that the ill advised methods followed, in complete antagonism to laws and justice, against the square deal in every particular, are calculated to promote Bolshevism, anarchy and chaos more than any other agency that could be used.

This convention and through the labor movement puts itself on record as upholding strenuously the square deal and the fundamental laws of society. We maintain that the organized labor movement is the strongest conserving influence in society and may yet be the means of saving this country from the hysterical breakers of sacred contracts that seem to afflict some departments of our Government. They should consider carefully the old adage:

"Blessed is the man who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not."

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 54—Presented by Delegate Newbert, the I. T. of T. E. A. and Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, One of the most vital factors affecting the prosperity and progress of society in this period of stress and crisis is the great engineering undertaking carried to a successful conclusion; and

Whereas, Completed works like the Panama Canal and the Los Angeles aqueduct and water system, instancing only two well known examples, are samples of how large enterprises can be carried to a successful conclusion by able engineering supervision and management dealing to a great extent with labor direct without depending upon contracts with their additional profits; and

Whereas, The success of such works depend vitally upon the organization of a competent body of highly trained technical men under the direction of the ablest engineers who have demonstrated by years of successful experience their fitness for the task; and

Whereas, We have in the Hetch-Hetchy water project and subsidiary plans now started by the City and County of San Francisco, one of the monumental works in engineering in the United States whose successful completion in the best and most efficient manner will redound to the benefit of the whole State as well as the betterment of its great world seaport by the Golden Gate; and

Whereas, The shortsighted and fatuous policy of the finance committee of the

supervisors of San Francisco in reducing the city engineering department having these important projects in charge by wholesale discharge through ostensible necessity for reduction in the budget is without excuse. It is so subversive and demoralizing to the best interests of the whole State whose prosperity in the future depends upon the completion of greater and more far reaching engineering plans; and

Whereas, This wholesale reduction of a meritorious organization at a critical time appears to be closely connected with the insistent refusal of the California Metal Trades and other associations of employers to refuse recognition and fight in every way the organization of the Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen of which this department was an important constituent part, thus giving an underhand stab at organized labor when it seeks to extend its benefits to able technical talent, the poorest paid according to its importance in society of any occupation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twentieth Annual Convention: We instruct the officers of this Federation of Labor, including its incoming Executive Board, that they use every influence they can find means to exert to co-operate with the San Francisco Labor Council and the able members of the Board of Supervisors and city government in any procedure found advisable to restore this Engineering Department to its former condition of utility through the return of the members of the union involved, to their former positions and the enlargement of the Department of Engineering if such may be found necessary for the best results.

That this action be taken speedily while the political campaign is in progress and let no fear or favor influence their action when the source of this fatal misstep is located.

The officers of this body are instructed to hew to the line, let the chips fly where they may.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 55—Presented by Daniel T. Tattenham, Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, On the recent return of some five hundred American soldiers from Siberia on transport "Thomas" in San Francisco, and from the investigation and description of the untold hardships, privation and insanity, prevailing among said troops, and also the indignities forced upon the American forces by the large Japanese forces in Siberia; and

Whereas, The United States has never declared war against Russia, neither does the conditions of war prevail justifying the retention of the American troops; and

Whereas, It has been the policy of the American Government to repeatedly supplant the American troops that are brought from there; and

Whereas, No other country upon the civilized globe does the hardships prevail that the American troops are forced to undergo, could ever exist; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its 20th Annual Convention endorse the attitude of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, in his demands to force the Government to withdraw all troops from Russia; and, be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor make a demand upon the proper authorities of Washington of the withdrawal of all American troops in Siberia; and, be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these Resolutions to Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Senator Phelan, and Secretary of War Baker.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 56—Presented by George A. Tracy, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

To the United States Senate and the House of Representatives in the Congress Assembled:

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, Bakersfield, California, October, 1919, does hereby most respectfully

Request the immediate passage of a law which will exclude, absolutely and effectively, all Asiatics from the mainland and insular possessions of the United States, and your memorialists do hereby emphatically

Protest against the administration and executive officers of the United States entering into any agreement which will permit the ruler of any foreign country to make stipulations as to what class of persons, and in what numbers, shall leave

said foreign country for the purpose of immigrating to the United States, and your memorialists

Declare that any such agreement with a foreign power is a subversion of the traditions and policies of the United States, and the betrayal of the rights of American citizens; and, your memorialists further

Declare that the income of immigrants into the United States is a matter for domestic legislation and regulation, and is a prerogative of Congress, and of Congress alone; and your memorialists further

Protest emphatically against the continuance of Asiatic immigration upon the exalted grounds of American patriotism for the reasons,

First: That these Asiatics come to the United States entirely ignorant of our sentiments of nativity and patriotism and utterly unfit and incapable of discharging the duties of American citizenship;

Second: The introduction of this incongruous and non-assimilable element into our national life will inevitably impair and degrade, if not effectually destroy, our cherished institutions and our American life.

Third: These Asiatics are alien to our ideas of patriotism, morality, loyalty and the highest conceptions of Christian civilization.

Fourth: Their presence here is a degrading and contaminating influence to the best phases of American life.

Fifth: With their low standard of living, immoral surroundings and cheap labor, they constitute a formidable and fierce competition against our American system, the pride and glory of our civilization, and, unless prohibited by effective legislation, will result in irreparable deterioration of American labor.

Sixth: The living in our midst of a large body of Asiatics, the greater number of whom have had a military training, loyal to their own governments, entertaining feelings of distrust, if not of hostility to our people, without any allegiance to our Government or institutions, not sustaining American life in times of peace, and ever ready to respond to the cause of their own nations in times of war, make these Asiatics an appalling menace to the American republic, the splendid achievements wrought by the strong arms and loyal hearts of Caucasian toilers, patriots and heroes in every walk of life.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 57—Presented by Robert L. Ennis and Wm. C. Eddy, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, Through the persistent efforts of the California State Federation of Labor and the unions affiliated, many State laws have been enacted by the California legislature that are beneficial to the workers in general, particularly to the women and children; and

Whereas, Many of the bills introduced in the State legislature that were sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, in the interest of humanity and the well being of our citizenship, failed of passage on account of the activities of the lobbyists representing invested capital and corporate interests in this State, who openly oppose in bitter hostility all legislation proposed by organized labor; and

Whereas, Organized labor in California has failed thus far in its efforts to get legislation enacted to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age, for private profit;

Therefore, The Federated Trades Council in regular meeting assembled this 7th day of October, resolves to urge the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to direct the Executive Council to continue the fight with renewed vigor to secure needed legislation that will further safeguard and protect women and children in industry; and, be it further

Resolved, That all central labor councils in the State, be requested by the California State Federation of Labor to appoint an active committee with instructions to further the interests of labor legislation as may be included in the legislative program adopted by this convention, by working in conjunction with the Governmental agencies and civic organizations of our State that are interested in child welfare work, to the end that the State legislators-elect may be fully informed on the labor bills, proposed by the State Federation of Labor, prior to the convening of the Legislature.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Proposition No. 58—Presented by George A. Tracy, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has noticed with apprehension the constantly increasing immigration of Japanese laborers arriving at the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, This Federation regards this class of Asiatics as most inimical to the welfare of our country; and

Whereas, The conditions now existing in many cities of our State make it imperative that active effort be made to protect American labor from competition with Japanese and other Asiatics; therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That while the California State Federation of Labor welcomes to these shores all immigrants of such mental and moral equipment as will tend to elevate instead of lower the standard of our industrial population, and who come with bona fide intentions of becoming citizens of this country, we deplore the addition to our population of the vast unassimilable element from Asia, which is unfit for citizenship.

Resolved, (2) That the Twentieth Session of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Bakersfield, California, hereby instructs its executive officers and urges affiliated organizations to petition the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States to broaden our present Exclusion Law so as to include all Asiatics.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby gives its support to such measures that may be presented bearing on Asiatic exclusions.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 59—Presented by Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council of Eureka, California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Eureka, Cal., October 5, 1919.

California State Federation of Labor, Mr. Daniel C. Murphy, President, Labor Temple, Bakersfield, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brothers: Timberworkers' Union Local No. 12 is on strike against the Hammond Lumber Company of Eureka, Cal., one of the most notorious and relentless enemies of the labor movement in this country. A campaign of organization was launched by the International Union of Timberworkers about July 1st of this year and remarkable progress had been made up until Labor Day, when General Organizer Call was sent out of the district to work in Tuolumne County. During his absence, the employees of the Hammond Lumber Company protested against the action of the company in requiring them to work more than eight hours per day for straight time, this being regarded by them as a direct attempt to revert back to the ten hour day in the timber industry of Humboldt County. These unorganized workers selected two of their number to present their side of the case to the management. These two men were discharged. That precipitated a walk out of about 75 men and women, this number was increased the following day by about 150 more, they continued to walk out until about 500 were off the job.

As fast as they walked out they organized, most of them joining the Timberworkers' Union. On the return of the general organizer to the city, it was decided to demand the re-instatement of all strikers without discrimination, time and one-half for all work performed in excess of the regular eight hour day and for all holidays and Sundays, also that women workers be paid the same rate of pay as that paid to men for similar work.

As in the case of the unorganized workers, the company ignored the demands of the organized workers and the fight has been on ever since. The Timberworkers were so successful in their efforts to keep the company from getting strikebreakers, that on September 30, they went to Superior Judge Sevier of Humboldt County and secured a restraining order against the members of the union, at the same time applying for a temporary injunction to prevent any further effort on the part of the members of our organization to keep men from taking employment with the company.

On October 1st, the manufacturers held a special meeting of their organization in Eureka and on the morning of October 2, the "Humboldt Times" carries the following declaration:

(TIMBERMEN'S UNION HERE OPPOSED BY LUMBERMEN.

Manufacturers at Meeting Declare Their Opposition to Timberworkers' Union and Object to Employes Becoming Members.

AGENTS ARE BARRED.

Statement Issued Indicates That Lumbermen Will Give Preference to Non-Members in Employment; All Sign Declaration.

At a meeting of lumber manufacturers yesterday the following decision was reached:

In view of widely circulated reports that the lumber manufacturers of this county are not adverse to their employes joining the International Union of Timberworkers,

We, the undersigned, each for itself, declare that the contrary is the fact; and that we do not now favor, and will not in the future favor, the employment of agents or members of that organization; and further that we shall do all in our power to protect the rights of, and furnish continuous employment to, those loyal employes who are opposed to that organization.

The Pacific Lumber Company, by John H. Emmert, president.
 Northern Redwood Lumber Co., by H. W. Jackson, president.
 The Little River Redwood Company, by H. W. Cole, manager.
 E. J. Dodge Company, by C. W. Seffens, superintendent.
 Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Company, by J. M. Carson, president.
 Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company, by J. H. Holmes, president.
 Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Company, by T. G. Atkinson, president.
 McKay & Co., by Thomas Cotter, superintendent.
 Elk River Mill and Lumber Co., by N. H. Falk, president.
 Hammond Lumber Co., by A. B. Hammond, president.
 Humboldt Pine Co., by W. J. Turner.
 Stafford Mill, by Percy J. Brown.
 M. A. Burns Mfg. Co., by M. A. Burns.

The attached item needs no analysis on our part to show its full purport. It is evident that the lumber lords of Humboldt will stop at nothing to destroy organization not only among the timberworkers but among all workers in all industries.

The future success of the labor movement in Humboldt County depends very much upon the winning of this fight. The destruction of the Timberworkers' Union will be a standing invitation for them to attack the rest at the first favorable opportunity.

So far there has been no appeal for help made outside the local labor movement. The local union of Timberworkers has assessed its membership on the following basis: "All members receiving \$4 per day or less, 50 cents per member per week; all those receiving over \$4 per day, \$1 per member per week." The unions affiliated with the Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council have assessed themselves on the following basis: "All members receiving \$4.50 per day or less, 50 cents per member per week; all those receiving over \$4.50 per day, \$1 per member per week."

The pending injunction suit will cost between \$500 and \$1000, depending upon the length of the case. Competent attorneys have been employed to take care of the legal side of the matter for the strikers. But this added burden and the possibility that many more members of the Timberworkers may be forced out of employment, prompts us to appeal to the unions of the State Federation of Labor for moral and financial support. We appeal to you to give this matter the widest publicity possible, to take it up in convention by resolution or otherwise and assure us of the support of the labor movement of the State of California.

The Timberworkers International has been spending hundreds of dollars in its efforts to organize the timberworkers of California. It has had remarkable success in Humboldt, Siskiyou and Tuolumne Counties. But the field is still large, there are many thousands more to be organized, it takes money to do this and it is not likely that much financial aid can be given by the International Union.

In our judgment, no more important thing faces the labor movement of California at this moment than the complete organization of the men in the timber industry of this State. The hostility of the lumber operators not only in California but everywhere is in a large degree responsible for the many battles that have been forced upon the building trades and it will not be possible for the members of the building trades organizations to secure wooden building material that can in every sense of the word be termed "fair" until this industry is organized from the stumps of the trees in the woods and is delivered to the building tradesmen for their use. It is a big important fight and deserves the support of the labor movement everywhere.

Again urging that you give us your undivided support and assuring you that we will not be found wanting in sacrifice and effort, we are,

Yours fraternally,

LOCAL UNION NO. 12, INTERNATIONAL
 UNION OF TIMBERWORKERS.

C. F. HEINBACH, President.
 GEO. GALLOWAY, Secretary.

This action of Local Union No. 12, I. U. T., has the support of the International Union of Timberworkers and of the Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council.

HARRY CALL,
General Organizer, I. U. T.
WM. P. WHITLOCK,
President Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council.
JOHN P. RYAN,
Secretary Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 60—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, Investigation shows the land values of the City of San Francisco are \$616,532,161, while the value of all the improvements situated thereon are but \$376,021,278; and

Whereas, In the business sections of San Francisco, Los Angeles and all of our large cities more money now has to be paid for the privilege of obtaining a site for a building than is paid for all the labor and all the material (the material representing labor at a more distant point) necessary for the erection of the building itself; and

Whereas, The purchase price or annual rental of such sites is wholly unearned, and represents a tribute which must be paid out of the wealth produced by labor; and

Whereas, Taxation on labor and products of labor but enhance the purchase price of the necessities of life; and

Whereas, Taxation of the value of land has the opposite effect, resulting in reducing its selling price, thereby making it more accessible for the great body of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation, in convention assembled, that we go on record as favoring the elimination of taxes on labor and the products of labor, and that we favor a commensurate increase in the taxation of land values.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 61—Presented by Roy M. Smith, Boilermakers' Union No. 233, Oakland, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Inasmuch as the public has been made to believe that an increase in wages of the shipbuilding industry would increase the cost of ship production and would tend to increase the already too high cost of living; and

Whereas, The truth of the enormous cost of ships and the high cost of living is due to profiteering and the enormous profits being made and capitalistic influence and control; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, instruct the incoming Executive Council to use its best efforts to procure legislation that will expose the books, financial conditions and profits of shipbuilding concerns and dealers in foodstuffs.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 62—Presented by C. L. Myers, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, The Post Office Department of our Federal Government in the City of Los Angeles is working women as post office clerks more than eight hours per day; and

Whereas, We believe that inasmuch as the war is over and help is plentiful it is unnecessary for women working for our Federal Government to work more hours than the law requires; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Bakersfield, Cal., instruct its Secretary to communicate with Postmaster General Burleson, protesting against this unwarranted condition.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 63—Presented by L. A. Mohon, Boilermakers' Union No. 285, Long Beach, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The organized workers employed in the shipbuilding and metal trades industry of the Pacific Coast, affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District

Council and the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, after an extended conference with the shipbuilders of this coast reached an agreement covering the hours, wages and general working conditions beginning October 1st, to cover a period of six months; and

Whereas, The Emergency Fleet Corporation was officially represented at this conference by Mr. Leatherby Jenkins and coast officials; and

Whereas, This agreement was signed by the representatives of the shipbuilders of the Bay Districts and the Puget Sound Districts, and later ratified by a referendum vote of the rank and file of the workers of all crafts of the entire district; and

Whereas, The Emergency Fleet Corporation, officials, arbitrators, authorized and instructed the shipbuilders to repudiate the agreement, completely ignoring organized labor, not informing them of their autocratic orders; and

Whereas, Organized labor after much effort finally had the officials of the Navy Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation rescind its previous actions; and

Whereas, Many of the employers of the States of Washington, Oregon and California, refused to put the agreement into effect on October 1st; and

Whereas, Many thousands of organized workers were forced to suspend work in many shipyards and shops in order to protect and safeguard their economic conditions and future; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled in the City of Bakersfield, California: That this convention, recognizing the great injury perpetrated upon the organized workers employed in the Shipbuilding and Metal Trades Industry, go squarely on record guaranteeing full moral and financial support of its affiliated locals and membership to the workers on strike; and, be it further

Resolved, This convention does hereby condemn the arbitrary and autocratic actions taken by the officials of the Navy Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation in breaking the signed agreement with organized labor.

Resolved, That a copy of this agreement be submitted to the secretary of the Pacific Council Metal Trades District, to James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of American Federation of Labor, to the press and a copy spread upon the official minutes and records of this convention. Also a copy be sent to Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Senator Phelan.

(Action of convention printed on page 67.)

Proposition No. 64—Presented by James V. Murray, Motion Picture Players Union No. 16377, Los Angeles, California.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The motion picture industry has been organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its affiliated unions to communicate with the Producers Association of Los Angeles, Cal., requesting them to place the union label on their productions.

(Action of convention printed on page 61.)

Proposition No. 65—Presented by L. A. Mohon, Boilermakers' Union No. 285, Long Beach, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, In many industries throughout the State and nation in which many of our brothers are employed, they are ever confronted with danger to life and limb; and

Whereas, In the ordinary pursuit of their daily work many of them are maimed, crippled and killed; and

Whereas, This condition obtains through no fault of the workers and notwithstanding the employment of all safety devices; and

Whereas, The consequent loss of life and industrial usefulness is an economic burden which is ultimately borne by the workers and not the employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this, the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to endorse and declare for the establishment of industrial rehabilitation and total disability pension to the end that industry will be made to stand the cost of human destruction and impairment by means of industrial rehabilitation for the maimed and crippled and appropriate pensions to the dependents of those whose life has been lost as a result of industrial accidents; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to study the subject matter to the end that definite plans can be formulated for the enactment of laws to place the burden of industrial rehabilitation of industry where it properly belongs.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 66—Presented by Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield, California.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Whereas, The California Oil Workers, at great expense in money, loss of time, and use of intelligence and energy, brought to California the President's Mediation Commission, their services being used in the name of the United States Government, to further the interests of all branches of society, by inducing the operation of "collective bargaining"; and

Whereas, The great producing oil operators of the State of California, responded to the request of the Government, and met with both the Government Commission and the Committee of Workers, which resulted in an agreement being entered into between the operators, the oil workers, and society generally; and

Whereas, The Standard Oil Company, of California, was the only oil company of any prominence refusing to be party to the conference between the groups, and by their refusal to comply with the request of Government and oil workers, to the detriment of the principle of "collective bargaining," and the detriment of society generally; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Central Labor Council advise that this Twentieth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor cause this Resolution to be read and adopted; and, be it further

Resolved, That to put this resolution into effect, so as to express fully the determination of working men to resent practically this insult by the Standard Oil Company, against the request of the Government, and the welfare of society, that any member of any local, affiliated with the State Federation of Labor refrain from buying any products of the Standard Oil Company, particularly Standard Oil gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, gasoline known as "Red Crown," oils known as "Zerolene," etc.

R. L. RINKER, President Kern County Labor Council.

J. C. HARTER, Secretary Kern County Labor Council.

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Proposition No. 67—Presented by McKittrick Oil Workers' Union No. 24, McKittrick, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

To All Organized Labor in California:

Whereas, The State Highway Commissioners will in the near future issue specifications and advertise for bids to grade, build and construct highway and pavements in California; and

Whereas, It is the mission and aspiration of organized labor to secure adequate wage and civilized conditions for all workers; and

Whereas, In the past the taxpayers have paid sufficient tax money to allow of these conditions, but on account of profiteering and graft, this class of labor has been at the mercy of unscrupulous contractors; be it

Resolved, That we, the organized labor of California, respectfully request of the Honorable Board of Highway Commissioners, that our demands be placed in these specifications and given due publicity, so that contractors may intelligently bid on said work to the end that an adequate wage, decent working conditions, and civilized and sanitary housing be given all workers; and, be it further

Resolved, That we demand a minimum wage of \$5 for common labor; 2-horse teamsters \$5.25; 4-horse teamsters, \$5.50; 6-horse teamsters, \$5.75; 8-horse teamsters and over, \$6; swamper, plow-shakers and scraper holders same as above teamsters' wages; skilled and semi-skilled workers the same as their organized crafts in adjoining towns and cities; and, be it further

Resolved, That eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, and when the work is located a distance from camp, workers shall go to work on the contractor's time, and return on their own time, but the loss of time to the worker shall not exceed 20 minutes per day; and, be it further prescribed that loss of time to the worker in excess of 20 minutes per day be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; and, be it further

Resolved, That the board furnished at camp shall not be in excess of 40 cents per meal, and all meals consist of plenty of good, wholesome and well cooked food; and, be it further

Resolved, That the commissioners appoint inspectors capable, intelligent and honest, and see that these demands be made effective and that inspectors see that the State law governing housing and sanitary conditions be strictly complied with; and, be it further

Resolved, That only citizens or those who declared intention to become citizens, be given employment in this work.

We, the officers and members of McKittrick Local, citizens, taxpayers and

voters of this county, respectfully ask the Honorable Board of State Highway Commissioners to comply with our demands.

Fraternally yours,

P. SMITH, Financial Secretary.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 68—Presented by Ben F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen's Union No. 192, Oakland, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, During the past several years there have been many serious accidents on street and electric railways of the cities in this State that has caused the loss of many lives; and

Whereas, The cause of many of such accidents has been caused by the employment of inexperienced operators of street and electric cars and trains; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to present a bill to the next State legislature seeking to prevent the placing of unskilled operators in charge of any street or electric cars or trains.

(Action of convention printed on page 66.)

Proposition No. 69—Presented by Emil G. Buehrer, Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, The San Francisco Examiner and the San Francisco Chronicle have both discharged news writers for asserting their right to organize by joining the News Writers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor that the Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to make a formal demand upon the publishers of the said newspapers that the discharged men be reinstated; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be addressed to the San Francisco Publishers' Association.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 70—Presented by Delegate Newbert, The I. F. of T. E. A. and Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, From the most ancient times down to a scant two centuries ago the highly trained and educated men arose from the ranks of the crafts of skilled workers by a process of natural selection.

The master workman with a genius for leadership became of necessity the master overseer, directing the labors of his fellow workmen to the best advantage.

Combined with a genius for construction and building he became of necessity the master builder.

With a genius for planning, he became the great architect.

With a genius of the artist he became the great sculptor and painter.

With a genius for justice and administrative talent, a lawgiver, judge and ruler.

Whereas, As a few examples of the works of these master craftsmen of all kinds may be mentioned: The hanging gardens of Ancient Babylon. The Temple of King Solomon, the Pyramids and Temples of Ancient Egypt, the monuments and public buildings, sculptures and paintings of ancient Greece and Rome. During the Middle Ages down to modern times, the great cathedrals, public buildings and palaces of all Europe, ornamented and embellished by their sculptures, mosaics and paintings. Each and every one of these the product of the master builders, architects, sculptors and painters, fitted and graduated by a process of natural selection from the ranks of the crafts, guilds or skilled workers.

Whereas, The consensus of opinion and judgment today still looks to these ruins and monumental survivals as the greatest and best works of man. The wealthy and well informed, the leisure classes from the New World travel to these countries to view these surviving works with awe and admiration. To literally worship at the shrines left by the graduates of the skilled crafts fitted for great and abiding works by the education mastered therein.

Whereas, The modern works of man as far as they can be adapted to changed industrial conditions are only the more or less exact copies of standards formed and perfected by these master workers of bygone centuries during the historic period. Proving conclusively as an axiomatic truth, there is no school that can give us the best results outlasting the ages but the school of experience, practice and performance developed only by their apprenticeship and mastery of the skilled crafts.

Whereas, During the growth of machine production and modern industry the various professions have been divorced to a great extent from the course of their thorough drilling and drilling they formerly got in the school of the skilled crafts. Relying upon mere knowledge gained from books the professions have become to a great extent votaries of barren scholasticism and impractical theorists unable successfully to cope with the changed conditions arising from machine production and the mechanical evolution of modern times.

Whereas, The most successful examples of the adaptation of our educational system to the necessities of modern production indicate an ever stronger trend towards its combination through vocational, industrial and technical features with a training in craftsmanship and practical application similar to the schooling given by service in the skilled crafts in all the past historic period.

Therefore Be It Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, we favor and will support such changes in our educational laws as will necessitate the professions of engineering, architecture, law, medicine and teaching, as well as finance and business, passing through a thorough apprenticeship culminating in a mastery of a suitable craft or crafts, industry or industries as a preliminary requirement for entrance into these important professions.

We hold that only so can these professions measure up to the needs of modern society and bring their fullest measure of service and results to all in increased production equitably distributed and the best that can be gleaned for health, happiness and security for all.

We request all members of our organizations to send in suggestions of such changes looking to these ends as they think advisable to the Law and Legislative Committee of this Federation.

We instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to frame such statutes and changes in our educational laws after careful consideration of suggestions made and report at our next Annual Convention a set of statutes that may be considered, discussed and adopted by the State Federation and be incorporated in its legislative program.

(Action of convention, printed on page 68.)

Meetings of committees were announced.

W. B. Cleary, attorney for the Labor Defense League, gave an interesting talk on the operation of the espionage law of the Nation and the Syndicalism law of California.

Delegate Ely, of the San Francisco News Writers, announced the receipt of their charter.

Adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

Absent—M. E. Collins, Jas. E. Leech, A. H. Dudgeon, Thos. F. Feeney, P. J. Stevens, J. C. Harter, J. Bliely, J. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, E. C. Gish, Joe Mayer, H. Poll, E. R. Day, B. D'Arcy, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, I. N. Hylen, P. H. McCarthy, J. E. Stewart, J. C. Wilson, J. P. McLaughlin, M. Casey, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales.

Wednesday, October 8—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2:25 p. m.

Delegate McIntosh of the local committee announced that a ball would be held in the Labor Temple.

Delegate Sontheimer was appointed chairman of Thanks Committee in place of Delegate Anderson.

At 2:30 a recess of 30 minutes was taken to give committees opportunity to report.

At 3 o'clock the convention resumed consideration of the Resolutions Committee report.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 38—Delegate Newbert, Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco. Committee recommends that proposition be referred to Grievance Committee, to be considered with Proposition 27. Concurred in.

Delegate Roche was given permission to introduce a resolution.

PROPOSITIONS.

Proposition No. 71—Presented by Roy M. Smith, Boilermakers' Union No. 233, Oakland, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

We believe that the time is now arisen when we should build within the shell of the old trades unions a stronger and more powerful method of unionism commonly known as the One Big Union, which will insure the workers of a more democratic and more economic control of industries, and a greater power to deal with powerful employers' organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor here assembled go on record of favoring the amalgamation of the various craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Convention request a referendum of affiliated locals of the State Federation of Labor on the question of the aforesaid amalgamation.

(Action of convention printed on page 67.)

Proposition No. 72—Presented by Roland M. Roche and Carl T. Friswold, Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, Golden Gate Branch, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, The great battle for world democracy, for the advancement of the worker and improvement in working conditions for a better opportunity to enjoy the products of labor with less toil and penury in procuring it, has been fought and won, militaristically;

Whereas, It devolves now upon the factors promising that improvement to put into operation the machinery to effect the transformation;

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Bakersfield, California, that in our judgment the United States Government should lead in the progress above outlined and in order to do this the Post Office Department offers the most crying need for better conditions—this applying to the Railway Mail Service, the Post Office Clerks and Carrier Service.

Resolved, To make this plan effective, the employees should be permitted to speak through selected spokesmen or committees appointed through their unions in order that their grievances may be adjusted. This relates to labor and working conditions.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 73—Presented by Al Schneider, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, we believe in the spirit of the Virginia Toleration Act of 1785, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, to-wit:

"Almighty God has created the mind free. All attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacities, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness.

"To suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his power into the field of opinion, or to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all liberty, because he, being, of course, judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others as they shall square with or differ from his own. It is time enough for the rightful purpose of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order," and

Whereas, We believe the Criminal Syndicalism law passed by the last Legislature is out of harmony with the spirit of our Republic and in direct conflict with the preamble of the said Toleration Act quoted herein; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled call upon the ensuing Legislature of this State to repeal said law; and, it is further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Federation is directed in the meantime to take such proper means as to it seems necessary to observe the operation and enforcement of said law and to effect its repeal.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 74—Presented by Roe H. Baker, Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Whereas, A reactionary Legislature passed what is known as the Criminal Syn-

dicalism Law, under the pretext of protecting property and getting after the radicals; and

Whereas, Said Criminal Syndicalism Law is purely a club in the hands of a bunch of greedy profiteers, who, through their secret (commercial) organizations can, and do, dictate prices for their goods as they see fit to the public, and at the same time compel the workers to accept such wages as it pleases them to pay, and are using this law for the purpose of tying the hands of the workers in their own defense; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 148, Journeymen Barbers' International of America in regular meeting assembled this sixth day of October, 1919, condemn said Criminal Syndicalism Law as an insult to a democratic republic and hereby instruct our delegates to the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to introduce these Resolutions at said convention and do all in their power to aid in the repeal of the above mentioned law.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The following nominations were made:

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

Delegates Weinberger and Anderson seconded the nomination of Murphy.

Delegate Geo. T. Johnson moved nominations close. Carried.

President Murphy responded feelingly in appreciation of the honor of his unanimous selection as President of the California State Federation of Labor for the fourth time.

For Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Earl F. Nelson and S. H. Metcalf, both of San Diego, were placed in nomination.

District No. 2—Delegate Brown nominated E. L. Bruck of Los Angeles. Delegate Buzzell nominated A. W. McKenna of Long Beach. Delegate Leseman nominated R. W. Robinson of Long Beach. Delegate Beckmeyer nominated L. A. Mohon of Long Beach.

District No. 3—Delegate Doggett nominated W. E. Banker of Fresno. Delegate Schneider nominated Thos. L. Cavett of Fellows. R. L. Rinker nominated J. C. Harter of Bakersfield. Delegate Drury nominated J. M. McIntosh of Bakersfield.

District No. 4—Delegate Doyle nominated Thos. Bone of Stockton.

District No. 5—Delegate Batchelor nominated Walter G. Mathewson of San Jose.

District No. 6—Delegate Murray nominated E. H. Hart of Oakland. Delegate Frates nominated R. F. Smith.

District No. 7—Delegate Jacobson nominated F. W. Heckman.

District No. 8—Delegate Howe nominated L. B. Leavitt of Vallejo; Delegates Dale, Anderson, Smith of Vallejo and Blake of Sacramento seconded the nomination. Delegate Eddy nominated Thos. D. Van Osten of Napa.

District No. 9—Delegate Desepte nominated Roe H. Baker of San Francisco; Delegate Curry seconded the nomination. Delegate Clark nominated Jas. E. Hopkins of San Francisco. Delegate Anderson nominated J. J. Matheson of San Francisco. Delegate Price nominated W. J. Weinberger of San Francisco. Delegate Freeman nominated Geo. W. Price of San Francisco.

District No. 10—Delegate Blake nominated W. J. McQuillan of Sacramento.

District No. 11—Referred to incoming Executive Council.

District No. 12—Referred to incoming Executive Council.

Secretary-Treasurer—Delegate Tracy nominated Paul Scharrenberg; Delegates Childs, Flynn, Roche, Rogers, Geo. T. Johnson, Drury, Clark and Blake seconded the nomination. President Murphy called Vice-President Hart to the chair. Murphy stated his position and attitude in the selection of secretary-treasurer. He said he was willing to stand or fall with Paul Scharrenberg. President Murphy resumed the chairmanship. Delegate Roy Smith nominated Geo. R. Kidwell; Delegates Tattenham, Newman and Beckmeyer seconded the nomination. Delegate Kidwell stated his position in the matter.

Vice-President Hart was called to the chair.

Delegate to A. F. of L.—President Murphy nominated A. J. Rogers of San Francisco; Delegates Hart and Flynn seconded the nomination. Delegate Weinberger nominated J. H. Beckmeyer of San Francisco; Delegates Tattenham, Roy Smith and Newman seconded the nomination. Delegate Beckmeyer stated his policy in event of election.

Convention City—Delegate Ennis placed Fresno in nomination.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for non-contested offices and the convention city.

Delegate Nelson declined in favor of S. H. Metcalf for Vice-President of District No. 1.

Thursday morning at 10 o'clock was set for the election of officers.
Adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

WALTER G. MATHEWSON, Acting Secretary.
PHILIP JOHNSON, Assistant Secretary.

Absent—A. H. Sidler, John Waltz, Geo. Graf, J. H. Fikes, J. Bliely, J. D. Shields, Chas. Adams, W. J. Yarrow, J. Crist, Joe Mayer, H. Poll, E. R. Day, B. D'Arcy, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, I. N. Hylen, Emil Muri, P. H. McCarthy, J. E. Stewart, J. C. Wilson, J. P. McLaughlin, M. Casey, W. H. Carpenter, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 9—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Murphy.

A telegram was received from George A. Dean expressing regret at his inability to attend the Convention.

A communication was read from the International Livestock Show Corporation calling attention to the Livestock Show to be held at the California Building on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, San Francisco, November 1 to 8.

A communication was read from Eagleson & Co., San Francisco, calling attention to the union made gents' furnishings and merchandise and urging delegates to buy union made products.

Delegate Newbert was given consent to introduce a resolution.

J. C. Harter declined the nomination for Vice-President of the Third District.

J. M. McIntosh declined the nomination for Vice-President of the Third District.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The convention proceeded with the annual election of officers.

Election Board.

Supervisors of Election—R. L. Telfer, Sacramento; E. Ellison, San Francisco; H. F. Strother, San Francisco.

Tally Clerks—Richard Cole, San Francisco; A. B. Hassell, Los Angeles; Joseph Maggio, Oakland; Chas. T. Scott, Los Angeles; W. J. McQuillan, Sacramento; Dan Tattenham, San Francisco; Geo. T. Johnson, Fresno; Wm. Eddy, Sacramento; D. J. Gorman, San Francisco.

Report of Credentials Committee.

The Credentials Committee submitted the following additional credential:

Albert C. Grable, Switchmen No. 236, Oakland. Credentials received.

The Supervisors of Election proceeded with the distribution of ballots.

Delegate Glackin of Sacramento was granted permission to cast his ballot before calling the roll, as he was compelled to leave the hall.

The Special Committee to which Proposition No. 9, by J. Weinberger, was referred, was also given permission to cast their ballots and leave the hall before roll call.

Delegate Leavitt was granted permission to cast his ballot in advance of the roll call.

The balloting was declared closed by the chair.

Delegate Yarrow of the Oil Workers, being absent on business, returned to the hall after his name had been called by the Election Board, and after the balloting had been declared closed by the President.

Delegate Beckmeyer questioned his right to vote unless balloting was kept open for other delegates who might appear.

Delegate Hart favored letting delegates present vote.

Replying to a statement by a delegate about "fair play," President Murphy said, on his honor as a union man, that he did not know how Delegate Yarrow intended to vote.

Delegate Weinberger called for the reading of the minutes on closing of the ballot. That portion of the minutes was read.

Delegate Yarrow explained the circumstances of his being absent when his name was called by the Election Board.

Delegate Ellison favored giving vote to delegates whose unions had paid per capita tax, providing they appeared before all ballots had been cast.

Delegate Rogers discussed the question.

Delegate McCoy favored allowing Yarrow to vote.

Delegate Roy Smith of Oakland raised a constitutional point, but no action was taken.

Delegate Beckmeyer moved that delegates appearing before votes are counted be permitted to vote. Motion carried.

The chair declared casting of ballots closed and the Election Board proceeded to count the vote.

PROPOSITIONS.

Proposition No. 75—Presented by Delegate W. E. Newbert, I. F. of T. E. A. and Draftmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled: The primary duty of management in industry is to give the highest wages, shortest hours and best conditions to labor employed, while securing the best and safest returns on the capital actually invested.

We instruct the Executive Officers of this Federation to forward a copy of this resolution for the consideration of the conference now being held in Washington; a copy to the American Federation of Labor and to each State Federation of Labor in the United States; also to have printed a sufficient number of copies and furnish every local union in this State and present a copy to every employer in the State they can reach.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Absent—M. E. Collier, James E. Leech, A. N. Dudgeon, A. H. Sidler, Thos. F. Feeney, J. Blieley, Jas. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, E. B. Daniels, E. W. Duff, Joe Mayer, James E. Matthews, Harry T. Spencer, W. C. Pierce, E. R. Day, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, Charles L. Howe, I. N. Hylen, Emil Muri, P. H. McCarthy, Bert Bush, John H. Tennison, Thomas D. Bryson, John E. Stewart, Jas. C. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, Guy O. Williamson, E. H. Murphy, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales.

Thursday, October 9—Afternoon Session.

President Murphy called the convention to order at 2:10 o'clock.

The President called upon the Committee on Officers' Reports for its report.

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Secretary Kidwell for the committee, submitted the following report:

Proposition No. 25—Delegate Drury, Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield.

Committee recommends that question be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Recommendation of the committee concurred in.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

To the Convention:—

Your committee on Officers's Reports respectfully submits the following concerning the various reports filed by officers of the Federation. The reports cover the period from September, 1918, to October, 1919.

Commenting upon President Daniel C. Murphy's report of activities of the Federation for the past year, we desire to call the attention of the convention to the President's remarkable conception of the problems with which organized labor is confronted to-day, and the clear dispassionate thought which President Murphy has given these problems; in the midst of the general confusion and suspicion existing between factions in the labor movement as well as between employer

and employee. Your committee is of the unanimous opinion that we of the movement in California are most fortunate to have as our chief advisor and counselor a man possessing the qualities of Daniel C. Murphy. We desire to call your special attention to the consideration devoted to the co-operative movement of consumers and producers mentioned by President Murphy, and the possibilities of achievement for organized labor therein contained. This fact is most clearly set forth by President Murphy in the following language:

"The fundamental feature of the Co-operative Movement which makes it absolutely unique in world movements is the all-inclusive character of its appeal. It unites people as CONSUMERS—thus making a basis of organization including all classes and in no wise sectarian or exclusive.

"Certain sections of society, such as the factory workers or farm producers, may and do justly organize for protection, but the one final all-inclusive interest, upon which all useful classes can unite, is the interest of consumers. We are all consumers and in considering our mutual interest from this starting point we can solve many related problems."

We believe that President Murphy here forcefully illustrates the possibilities of a great extension of organization of the great mass of our people with a common bond of sympathy toward the organized labor movement. In the judgment of your committee this is ample argument in answer to the so-called "public spirited" critics of the American labor movement, to the effect that organized labor is a class or sectional institution devoted only to a narrow, personal interest of its immediate members to the exclusion of all other elements of society.

While President Murphy's report indicates a full appreciation of the national and international labor movement, he does not overlook the necessity of special consideration of the problems of our own State. In this connection it is pointed out that no effort should be spared to assist our valiant brothers of Southern California in the continuation of their progress in the struggle to break the "strangle hold" of arrogant and autocratic exploiters of the workers of this section of California. We wish to urge the delegates of this convention to carefully weigh the vital importance of maintaining the aggressive attitude of the movement in Southern California that has characterized it for the past year. This should not be considered as a matter to be forgotten with the adjournment of this convention. We suggest that each delegate should bear this recommendation of the President in mind and be ready and willing to assist our brothers in this fight when called upon to do so.

Reviewing the legislative issues of the recent legislature, President Murphy's report seems to be concise and complete. The consequences of labor's efforts with this last legislature is rated at nil. President Murphy very aptly recommends that delegates inform themselves of the records of their respective representatives in the legislature and exercise their political franchise, to the end that this condition may be corrected; resort to the "people's weapon" or the initiative and referendum, is further recommended by President Murphy, and in the opinion of your committee this is a wise recommendation.

Vice-Presidents' Reports.

Your committee appeals to the delegates to this convention that the widest publicity be given the following reports submitted by the vice-presidents of the Federation. By this method even greater progress in the several districts will result by the efforts put forth the coming year. The accomplishments of the past year are extremely gratifying, and indicate a steady trend among the workers of the State toward organized labor.

District No. 1—Vice-President Beckel's report shows a most gratifying growth for the movement in San Diego. Four new unions were chartered, those in existence increased in membership and a live Building Trades Council again functioning.

The reorganized local of Laundry Workers is meeting with the usual stubborn opposition of the laundry employers, but is steadily gaining ground.

District No. 2—The report of Vice-President McKenna of San Pedro is an interesting and exhaustive one, showing the great expansion of the organized labor movement in his part of the district.

Long Beach and San Pedro now have live and aggressive central bodies, with almost 100 per cent. affiliation of local unions. Many organizations received betterments in the nature of the increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

The Metal Trades Council is still on strike against the Los Angeles Shipyard and Drydock Company, and the appeal of Brother McKenna for financial assistance for the unions involved is especially called to the attention of the delegates.

Vice-President Bruck, for the Los Angeles city district, reports the organization of 20 new unions, with an approximate membership of 10,000, in the face of the bitter opposition of the employers.

The Los Angeles Labor Council has found a most commendable way to fight

that arch enemy of labor—the injunction. It has decided to expend no money in fighting injunctions and to pay no attention to them.

The strike of the platform men of the Pacific Electric and the Los Angeles Railway systems is still on, and the men are standing firm.

A notable event of the year was the burning of the second mortgage on the magnificent Labor Temple, which occurred on Labor Day.

District No. 3—The report is one of the best, as it shows a more general expansion of organizing throughout the district than in any previous year. Coalinga organized a central body with 13 affiliated unions. The organization of the fruit workers throughout the valley was a notable event, this being a class of labor which has long worked under most distressing conditions. Taft, Fresno and Bakersfield made material gains in new organizations. Vice-President Harter of this district is to be commended for his efforts.

District No. 4—Vice-President Dean's report shows affairs in his district are steadily advancing and that the enemies of the movement in Stockton are to a certain extent ceasing their aggressive tactics of opposition, with a result that better feeling exists between employer and employee. Stockton has done its full share toward organizing new unions and increasing the membership of those already in existence.

District No. 5—The report of Vice-President Mathewson shows that the territory surrounding San Jose has kept pace with the advancement of the movement throughout the State, many new organizations being chartered.

The death of Harry J. Young, for years the vice-president from this district, was a cause of general sorrow throughout the ranks of organized labor. Brother Young was a sincere and active worker in the cause.

District No. 6—Vice-President Hart reports that the organization of new unions has been carried forward with a degree of success, and that wages and conditions have been improved by all unions.

A movement is now on foot for the erection of a labor temple in Oakland. Shipyard metal trades and street car men employed on Key Route trains and ferries are out.

District No. 7—Contra Costa County. The report from the district shows splendid gain in a newly organized Central Labor Union; 14 new unions organized; all mechanics working and no strikes or lockouts, a record well to be proud of. We suggest that some assistance of the Executive Board be given in the matter of organizing the town of Pittsburg.

District No. 8—Alameda county. Special attention is called by the vice-president of this district to the activities of W. E. Castro, a volunteer organizer of the A. F. of L. There have also been many new organizations created, likewise substantial increase has been made by many other organizations. The closing of stores at 6 o'clock has been established. Reference is made to many violations of the woman's eight-hour law. Harmony and co-operation prevails among the workers of this district and conditions are very favorable.

District No. 9—San Francisco. The report from this district shows great strides in the firm establishment of the 44-hour week, the Tailors at the present time being out on strike to secure same, with excellent prospects of success. The co-operative store and establishments have made considerable progress.

There have been some disturbances during the past year, but on the whole labor conditions in this district are sound and substantial.

District No. 10—Sacramento. This district reports a decided improvement since the last report; also mentions the creation of a California Allied Printing Trades Conference, among the printing trades of Central California, for the purpose, among other things, of establishing a uniform time when contracts of all allied bodies shall terminate.

All of the railroad employees of this district have been organized, but the report states "they have been advised to apply themselves to a system federation and also a shop federation." All efforts of the officers of this district to have them affiliate with this body have been futile. Your committee urges renewed efforts along those lines.

District No. 11—Eureka. This district reports all organizations strong and prosperous; also the creation of two new organizations and a wonderful co-operative spirit in the ranks of labor, and between labor and business particularly. The Central Labor body hopes to own its own home in the near future. The Union Labor Hospital of this district is in a very flourishing condition. Conditions generally are extremely satisfactory.

District No. 12—Jackson. By reason of the mines in this district being idle, the report from the district is necessarily rather meager. However, we are pleased

to note that the good work of organization is still going forward and that organized labor is steadily gaining its rightful place in this community.

Report of Organizer Buzzell.

The report of Organizer Buzzell shows that great progress has been made in Los Angeles in organizing the workers in that vicinity. The growth of the labor movement in the South under the able guidance of Brother Buzzell shows what can be done under the generalship of Brother Dale and Brother Buzzell, who proved beyond a doubt his wonderful ability to so impress the other men with his own qualified enthusiasm and earnestness which brings us to the principle of organized perfection which for many years has been the dream and hope of every true unionist.

Your committee at this time desires to extend our appreciation for the good work that he has performed by the organizing of the workmen in the southland and hope that the Executive Board will be able to retain him until all of the crafts have been brought into the fold of organized labor.

Report of Organizer Doyle.

Organizer Brother Doyle's activities have been mostly in the bay districts, and the success of Brother Doyle can best be told through the increased membership of the Federation. The report of Brother Doyle's wonderful work in organization which if continued by him will stimulate the workers to greater effort and awaken social conditions which will ultimately lead to our complete emancipation. We cannot justly refrain from expressing our great appreciation of the good service rendered by Brother Doyle. He has won the universal confidence and firmly established his ability in building up the labor movement of our State to a high standard and a greater confidence in the work of organizations.

Your Committee desires at this time to congratulate Brother Doyle for the able and successful manner he has organized such a large number of unions in the short space of time he has been engaged in this work and we hope the Executive Board will keep him in the field that he may continue the good work he has so successfully begun. We believe he has shown himself to be the right man in the right place.

Report of Delegate to the A. F. of L.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was one of the most important gatherings ever held by that body. The committee desires to call attention to the excellent and complete report submitted by Delegate George A. Tracy.

The following resolution, introduced by Delegate Tracy, was adopted:

"Resolved, That this body call upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the various States to enact laws compelling each and every box, barrel, bottle, can, carton or container of such foods, or food products, and each and every article of wearing apparel or article entering the manufacture of wearing apparel, to bear an imprint of the date of its growth, origin, production or manufacture, and if any of such foods, food products, dairy products, wearing apparel or article entering the manufacture thereof, be stored, the date of such storage to be imprinted thereon; and be it further

"Resolved, That this body call upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the various States to provide in the aforesaid laws a time limit within which any of aforesaid stamped goods, food products, wearing apparel, etc., shall be offered for sale to the consumer, on penalty of confiscation, or fine, or both."

The committee recommends that the resolution be indorsed and referred to the next legislative committee of the Federation.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Your committee commends Delegate Tracy in voicing a vehement protest, on the floor of the convention, regarding aspersions cast upon the Organized Labor Movement of California, in the columns of Eastern papers, to the effect that Organized Labor in California was about to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor.

The report states that constructive policies were favored by the convention, and reactionary ideas and destructive doctrines were rejected.

Your committee urges the delegates give careful consideration to the various matters contained in Delegate Tracy's report.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Secretary Scharrenberg's annual report is unusually interesting. The various activities of the Executive Council are set forth in a comprehensive manner.

The report includes a revised "Political and Economic Platform" tentatively agreed to, subject to the approval of this convention and the other two affiliates—

the Farmers' Union and the Co-operative League. The platform is printed in full on page 6 of the Reports of Officers.

Your committee recommends that the revised platform be endorsed.

Report of committee adopted.

The committee recommends that the convention take the following action upon the Constitutional Amendments pending for vote of the people on November 2, 1920:

First—That we oppose Senate Amendment No. 10, which proposes a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State.

Concurred in.

Second—That we endorse Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19, changing the Constitution relative to the expenditure of public money in State aid. The amendment would permit the giving of aid to needy children who may have a father incapacitated for work.

Concurred in.

Third—That we endorse Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10, designated as the Absent Voters' Law.

Concurred in.

Fourth—That we oppose Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13, relating to a poll tax on aliens.

Committee recommends unfavorably. Adopted.

Fifth—That the convention endorse Assembly Amendment No. 40, exempting from taxation institutions sheltering 20 or more orphans.

Committee recommends favorably. Adopted.

Your committee further recommends that the convention endorse the initiative measure to be submitted to the electors, regulating fees of private employment agencies.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

The committee has given careful consideration to the recommendations of the Executive Council regarding the Official Year Book. It is evident numerous complaints have been voiced regarding abuses in the solicitation of advertisements in the book. Your committee recommends that the Federation discontinue publication of the Official Year Book.

Committee recommends favorably. Adopted.

The attention of the delegates to this convention is called to the recommendation of the Executive Council in reference to State labor papers. Inasmuch as the Federation has never authorized any publication to act as its official organ, your committee recommends that the convention declare its opposition to the further use of that title by the San Francisco Labor Clarion or any other publication.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Your committee draws attention to the substantial growth in the membership of the Federation during the last year. The Secretary-Treasurer's report indicates that 56 local unions have affiliated, embracing a membership of 16,900. The total membership of the Federation at this time is 94,900.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH R. BROWN, Chairman,
L. B. LEAVITT,
A. F. FOURTNER,
CORAL F. ROBERTS,
GEO. R. KIDWELL.

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, as a whole, was adopted.

The following letter was read in connection with the recommendation in the committee's report bearing on the subject:

San Francisco, Cal., October 5, 1919.

Daniel C. Murphy, President State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother:—In going through the printed reports of officers of the State Federation of Labor I came upon this paragraph with astonishment:

"The records of the Federation do not show that any particular labor paper in the state has been made the official organ of the State Federation. In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the policy of the Federation in this respect your Executive Council also recommends that the convention formally declare its opposition to the further use of such a designation by the San Francisco Labor Clarion, or any other publication."

I say I read that paragraph with astonishment because for nearly nineteen years, from the very first issue of the Labor Clarion, the statement has been flying from its masthead that it is the "Official Organ of the California State Federation of Labor," and never before, so far as I know, has the fact been questioned

Now I hope you will understand that I am offering no objection to the elimination of that statement from the Labor Clarion if the State Federation so desires, but I am protesting against the insinuation contained in the paragraph that the Labor Clarion has been fraudulently making the statement without any authority so to do. Of course the records of the early life of the Federation are not available to me and I do not know whether they contain mention of the fact that the Labor Clarion was authorized to make such a statement, but I have the positive assurance of Walter Macarthur and R. I. Wisler, both of whom helped organize the State Federation of Labor and also to establish the Labor Clarion, that the paper was made the official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor before the first issue of the paper came from the press. Consultation of the files of both the Labor Clarion and the Coast Seamen's Journal bear out the testimony of these two gentlemen, so that if the records of the State Federation of Labor do not show that the Labor Clarion was made the official organ of the organization, I am convinced the records are faulty. Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Wisler both tell me that in the early days of the organization the records were very loosely kept and I have, therefore, no reason to dispute the assertion that "The records of the Federation do not show that any particular labor paper in the state has been made the official organ of the State Federation," but I do most vigorously assert and maintain that the Labor Clarion positively was made the official organ of the State Federation and has, during the nineteen years the paper has been published, been honestly and truthfully making that declaration with absolute authority granted it by the organization itself to do so.

With the request that you have this letter read to the convention and made a part of the records in connection with the paragraph mentioned in the report, I am,
Yours in fraternity and friendship,

JAMES W. MULLEN, Editor Labor Clarion.

The following telegram from the President of Machinists No. 68 was read:
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 9, 1919.

Al Schneider and C. Oczko, care Convention California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.

Iron trades organizing commissary department. Going to include stevedores, tailors and all strikers and lay foundation for real co-operative movement. Committee from Molders No. 164 appeared before Machinists No. 68 in San Francisco. Last night's meeting to start actual work. Machinists elected committee of five to take part with all trades in this movement and placed ten thousand dollars in the hands of committee for immediate action. Machinists also appointed committee of twelve to organize mass meeting of all iron trades and other strikers for this Sunday morning at ten o'clock in the Coliseum to start real work on commissary. Iron Trades Council supporting movement with vigor. Commissary proposes to handle food products directly from producer to consumer and plans are to open river traffic by getting striking river boatmen to co-operate. Tentative plans include department of transportation to handle supply and distribution. Purchasing department, sales department, publicity department, organizing department which will outline policy and extend the plan. Financial department which will be responsible directly to organized labor for the accounting and control of funds. Have California State Federation of Labor take up this matter with Farmers' Unions and get all information available at once for use of Commissary Committee here. Get all names and addresses and data of parties who know agricultural section and have information on food products. In order to make a start at this work immediately it would be a good idea for labor organizations in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Jose, Sacramento and other districts to at once gather together food products and make up some carload shipments to San Francisco section. Also urge that this work be placed in the hands of responsible committee from each section to perfect organization. There appears to be a very definite plan of hostile employing interests in San Francisco Bay region to use Judge Gary's method of the steel trust to let the strikers wear themselves out; in other words, slow starvation, and the outside sections of organized labor, we are sure, will not permit capital to place an embargo on food supplies and starve us into submission. This is a new kind of labor battle and it calls for new measures of policy and wide awake men with ideas to handle them. For the time being, until organization is completed, address Commissary Department Organized Labor, care of Iron Trades Council, San Francisco. With kind regards from the Machinists, we remain,

E. D. NOLAN,
President Machinists' Union No. 68,
San Francisco, Cal.

Delegate Beckmeyer told the delegates it looked as if the strike was going to last. He said labor was united in this fight in San Francisco. He said they were

going to fight those who were trying to break them, and do it in a practical way. That instead of paying strike benefits to be paid to profiteers they will establish a commissary and buy in carload lots.

Moved that request in telegram be concurred in.

Delegate Leavitt said Vallejo was ready to assist.

Delegate Desepte said the commissary would have to employ union clerks.

Delegate Ely said the Newswriters would help on publicity.

A meeting of delegates was called for at 7 o'clock tonight to organize a commissary for San Francisco strikers.

The following report was read by the special committee on Proposition No. 9:

Report of Special Committee.

No. 1—We declare in favor of the principle of "Collective Bargaining" as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, and its natural evolutionary processes.

No. 2—We believe that by application of this principle the productivity of labor could be greatly increased which would result in a readjustment of prices and would be of immeasurable benefit to the whole population of our country. We could produce more in shorter working hours by introducing the human factor into industry as well as the good will of the workers.

No. 3—We believe that "use" and not "profit" should be the main factor and motive of all human exertion and effort.

No. 4—We believe that in order to usher in the "new conditions" under which we should labor and which new conditions were promised to us for the sacrifices we all made during the most terrible war just concluded, that it will be necessary to limit the profits on invested capital. How and to what extent this can be done is a question that goes to the very foundation of present society, aye, even to the foundation of modern civilization.

No. 5—We are in favor of a peaceable and legal solution of this question. In a country like ours where political democracy is an established institution nothing stands in the way of such solutions of this fundamental question except, perhaps, the Supreme Court of the United States and that condition can be changed in the proper and legal manner through legislation by the Congress of the United States which legislation should curtail the rights of the Supreme Court to declare as unconstitutional laws enacted by the Congress of the United States.

No. 6—We realize the diversity of all human effort but we believe that under modern conditions there are three parties involved in the production of articles made for sale—the party that produces the article, labor; the party that buys the article, the public or consumer; and the party that owns the tools used in producing the article, capital. These three parties have various and legitimate interests and we believe they must be taken care of in order that a stable and just society may prevail. For this reason we believe a tripartite control of public utilities should be established as soon as practical plans can be worked out.

No. 7—We believe that the "Plumb Plan," so-called, is the best scheme advanced this far and we recommend same to affiliated organizations for study and application to their particular trade or industry.

No. 8—In enterprises where the "Plumb Plan" is not practical we recommend that affiliated organizations thoroughly reorganize first and then approach the management with a request that a satisfactory plan to both parties be formulated.

No. 9—We hope and urge that affiliated unions will give this matter serious consideration in order that they shall be able to take advantage of rapidly changing conditions. There are men and women in the labor movement today who, in their youth, regarded the achievement of the eight hour day as the great, immediate and practical ideal of the organized labor movement of this and other countries. This ideal has been, practically speaking, attained. We must look further to new immediate and practical ideals and who but knows but there will be delegates at some future, and not too distant a future, convention of the California State Federation of Labor who will be able to say that "collective bargaining is attained, what is the next ideal to be attained?"

Fraternally submitted,

L. A. MOHON,
DANTON DOGGETT,
ROE H. BAKER,
W. J. YARROW,
DON CAMERON,
J. WEINBERGER,
J. B. DALE,

Special Committee.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Howe said he thought the committee was right.

Delegate Roche discussed the question.

Delegate Newbert moved to amend by striking out paragraph 3.

Delegates Anderson, Roy Smith and Newman favored paragraph 3.

Delegate Dale said paragraph 3 was the heart of the resolution.

Motion to strike out paragraph 3 was defeated.

Motion adopted.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

The Election Board appeared and made its report, as follows:

Total votes, 47,449. 173 ballots cast.

Vice-Presidents for District No. 2.

E. L. Bruck, 26,246.

A. W. McKenna, 26,599.

R. W. Robinson, 20,086.

L. A. Mohon, 19,986.

Vice-President for District No. 3.

W. E. Banker, 27,525.

Thos. L. Cavett, 20,073.

Vice-President for District No. 6.

E. H. Hart, 28,886.

R. F. Smith, 17,820.

Vice-President for District No. 8.

L. B. Leavitt, 29,956.

Thos. D. Van Osten, 17,396.

Vice-Presidents for District No. 9.

Roe H. Baker, 28,586.

Jas. E. Hopkins, 44,727.

Geo. W. Price, 18,873.

J. Weinberger, 20,244.

J. J. Matheson, 28,404.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Paul Scharrenberg, 27,987.

Geo. G. Kidwell, 19,077.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor.

J. H. Beckmeyer, 23,069.

A. J. Rogers, 24,379.

CHAS. T. SCOTT,
GEO. T. JOHNSON,
R. L. TELFER,
H. F. STROTHER,
A. B. HASSEL.

The following telegram was read:

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 9, 1919.

Daniel C. Murphy, President California State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, Bakersfield, Cal.

Please accept my sincere and cordial thanks for resolution of State Federation of Labor endorsing thrift movement. I hope all the local organizations of California will vigorously follow up resolution by encouraging systematic thrift and savings. A general good to the nation at large will certainly follow and as a friend of organized labor I have long been of the opinion that the success of collective bargaining is largely dependent upon the ability of labor to stand out for its just rights. Surely a body of thrifty persons with adequate financial strength invested in government savings securities which are readily redeemable in cash is in better position to assert its rights than persons who are entirely dependent upon the weekly pay envelope. Am pleased to advise you that my very good personal friend, E. J. Stack, Secretary Oregon State Federation of Labor, has consented to join me in this government thrift and savings movement with headquarters at San Francisco. Am sure this information will be as gratifying to you as it is to me. Please convey to your convention my congratulations and sincere best wishes for a successful conference.

ROBERT E. SMITH,

Director War Loan Organization,
Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

Delegate Tracy said this was the time to fix the compensation of the delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Motion that it be left to the incoming Executive Council to fix amount. Adopted.

Delegate Buzzell asked permission to introduce a resolution saying it concerned the metal trades strike. Granted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Proposition No. 8—Delegate Buehrer, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 30—Seth R. Brown and C. L. Meyers, Los Angeles Labor Council.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 34—Delegate Sontheimer, Cigarmakers No. 228, San Francisco.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 32—Delegate Cambiano, Millmen No. 262, San Jose.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 44—Delegate Rowe, Pressmen, Los Angeles.

Moved that proposition be considered jointly with one in possession of committee, but not numbered. Carried.

On reading new proposition it was found necessary to act upon them separately, and, on motion, this was done.

Delegate Rowe explained intent of resolution.

Delegate Ely related story on publicity in connection with situation.

Delegate Buzzell discussed the question. He said it was the effort of employers in Los Angeles to restore old conditions—two men for each job.

Delegate Brown favored adoption of resolution.

The incoming Executive Council was requested to co-operate with the Building Trades Council, Labor Council and Metal Trades Council in this matter.

Resolution adopted as read.

Proposition No. 80—Delegate Rowe, Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Proposition No. 64—Delegate Murray, Motion Picture Players No. 16377, Los Angeles.

Delegate Murray said the label on moving pictures would help the American Federation of Labor as well as his organization.

Committee reports favorably, and that Executive Council comply with request in resolution. Carried.

PROPOSITIONS

Proposition No. 76—Presented by Edward E. Blake, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Sacramento, California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, The Railroad Shopmen through their International Officers and National Agreement Committee have, after the lapse of a year's time, finally obtained a national agreement consisting of wage adjustments and working conditions effective October 20, 1919; and

Whereas, We have to remember that the railroads of the United States are to be returned to the private owners on January 1, 1920; and

Whereas, In view of this fact and knowledge of the nature of these private owners toward organized labor and having reason to believe that no provision has been made for making this agreement effective beyond the tenure of government control; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in the interest of the Railroad Shopmen and the public in general does go on record as being in favor of at this time instructing our Secretary-Treasurer (who is in Washington at this time in conference with other noted labor leaders, and other men prominent in the industrial life of this country) to bring this matter before that body of which he is now a member and to have a definite understanding as to the life of the Shopmen's National Agreement after January 1, 1920; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to our Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, in Washington, D. C., as soon as possible.

(Action of convention printed on page 65.)

Proposition No. 77—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, There is at this time in several cities of the Pacific Coast a strike in the Metal Trades industries, this strike in the main having been forced upon the men in these trades by the action of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, forcing employers to repudiate agreements entered into between such employers and the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council; and

Whereas, upwards of 50,000 of these strikers are in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay districts in the State of California; and

Whereas, This strike is likely to become of such importance as to place the future of that part of the California Trade Union movement, the Metal Trades, in jeopardy; and

Whereas, The amount of money allowed by the various International Unions to their members in this fight will not sustain in these days of high prices, and as there are many of these strikers who are not even beneficial members of their International Unions, thereby cut off even from that small amount; and

Whereas, The unions of the entire coast who are affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council are now paying an assessment in the sum of one dollar per week per capita in support of these strikers: therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, hereby urgently recommends that all local unions affiliated with the Federation except those affiliated with Local Metal Trades Councils who are in turn affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council, levy a voluntary assessment of fifteen cents per week, same to begin with the week ending Saturday, October 18, 1919, all money so secured to be paid to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, who shall immediately send all such moneys to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council in Tacoma, Washington, to be disbursed to the Metal Trades now on strike under the plan worked out by the District Council; and, further

Resolved, That all local unions asked to pay this assessment be further asked to pay the first week from their local treasury wherever possible so as to start the flow of money to these strikers as soon as possible; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to prepare a suitable letter to be sent to each union, in its usual session after adjournment of the convention, fully explaining the need of concurrence herewith as well as the need of elimination of delay.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 78—Presented by the Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas, There is a bill pending in Congress to increase the pay of enlisted men in the navy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor indorse the bill and that the California Senators and Representatives be requested to work and vote for its passage.

(Action of convention printed on page 68.)

Delegate Tracy asked permission to introduce a resolution prepared for Delegate D'Arcy, who is blind. Granted.

Proposition No. 79—Presented by B. D'Arcy, McKittrick Oil Workers No. 24, McKittrick, California.

Whereas, There is now in circulation a petition known as "A Bill for the Establishment of an Academy for the Deaf and Blind" to be placed on the ballot at the coming election, said measure authorizing the issuance of bonds for the building of a state school for the affected deaf and blind by the State of California;

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, at Bakersfield, Cal., that we approve of and endorse the objects sought in this measure and that the attention of organized labor be directed to the necessity of giving this beneficent project immediate attention so its object may be achieved at the earliest possible moment.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

Proposition No. 80—Presented by Frank P. Rowe, Web Pressmen's Union No. 18, Los Angeles, California.
California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, California.

As there seems to be an apparent laxity on the part of labor people in insisting on union made goods and demanding articles that are on the fair list, thereby aiding the opponents of organized labor in their efforts to crush unionism;

We ask this Convention to go on record as insisting that all organizations be instructed to enforce the above rule, which will do more to further unionism and the cause of organized labor than any other one thing.

At 5:15 o'clock the convention adjourned.

(Action of convention printed on page 64.)

Absent—M. E. Collier, James E. Leech, A. N. Dudgeon, A. H. Sidler, Thos. F. Feeney, J. Bliely, Jas. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, Walter J. Yarrow, E. B. Daniels, E. W. Duff, Joe Mayer, James E. Matthews, Harry T. Spencer, W. C. Pierce, E. R. Day, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, Charles L. Howe, I. N. Hylen, Emil Muri, P. H. McCarthy, Bert Bush, John H. Tennison, Thomas D. Bryson, John E. Stewart, James C. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, Guy O. Williamson, E. H. Murphy, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 10, 1919—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9:45 o'clock by President Murphy. The following telegrams and communication were read:

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 9, 1919.

Convention California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.:

United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' Union No. 9, San Francisco, Cal., sends greetings and demands convention act to secure repeal of Criminal Syndicalism law and give its support to the Labor Defense League of California for defense of all workers prosecuted, regardless of which working class organization they are members.

MAX STAUB, Acting Secretary.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 9, 1919.

Daniel C. Murphy, President California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.:

Regret to learn from public press of opposition to Paul Scharrenberg for re-election. During the eight years I served in the State Senate Scharrenberg was the most aggressive and successful representative of organized labor that ever appeared before us. If organized labor in convention assembled shows so little appreciation of his past service as to allow him to be denied re-election I am afraid such action will react on your organization and particularly on those who have been its friends in past legislatures as well as on new members who may be inclined to favor your legislative program.

EDWARD J. TYRRELL.

Eureka, Cal., Oct. 9, 1919.

California State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, Bakersfield, Cal.:

Sweeping temporary injunction granted today against International Union of Timberworkers, Local No. 12.

HARRY CALL, General Organizer.

Fellows, Cal., Oct. 10, 1919.

Chairman California State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, Bakersfield, Cal.:

Due to article in yesterday's Californian, Fellows local instructed me to notify you that with membership of over 800 we support W. J. Yarrow to a man.

P. L. SEARLE, Secretary Local No. 13.

Riverbank, Oct. 8, 1919.

Secretary California State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Cal.

Dear Sir:—We, as union men, and members of Producers and Consumers Co-Operative Store in Riverbank, would be pleased to see that your honorable body had gone on record as endorsing the Co-Operative Movement as a remedy for the present high cost of living. We, of course, are aware that your body is in favor of the movement, but would like to see it advertised to the world in the daily press accounts of your meetings.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Very truly yours,

E. P. CONDREY,

Secretary Riverbank Co-Operative Store.

MISREPRESENTATION IN NEWSPAPER.

Delegate Dale called attention to an article appearing in a Bakersfield evening paper regarding the feeling existing among the oil workers. He called upon Delegate McCoy of the Oil Workers for an explanation of the article.

Delegate McCoy explained his attitude and denied any knowledge or responsibility for the article in the newspaper. He said it was the work of private detective agencies, who had stool pigeons in the Oil Workers' Unions to spread discord.

Delegate Cavett said newspaper article should be repudiated.

Delegate Rowe said misrepresentation of labor in the press was nothing new, it was an old story.

Delegate Quackenbush moved committee be appointed, none of whom to be oil workers, to visit newspaper and request retraction of article. Motion carried.

On Motion, committee was instructed to deny as untrue, statement published in paper. Motion carried.

Delegates Dale, Marsh and Rowe were appointed by the chair to carry out the order of the convention in the above matter.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Proposition No. 48—Delegate Sidler, Cigarmakers No. 469, Bakersfield. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 51—Delegate Scoggins, Fruit Workers No. 16,556, Lindsay. On motion an error in the printed minutes in the name of B. G. Rooke was corrected. In the fourth line in the second column, on page 6, it appears G. W. Rooke.

Resolution, as corrected, was adopted.

Proposition No. 66—Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

On motion, resolution was laid over to be taken up later.

Proposition No. 80—A redraft of this resolution was rereferred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. The redraft follows:

Redraft.

Proposition No. 80—Presented by Frank E. Rowe, Web Pressmen's Union No. 18, Los Angeles, California.

Whereas, It is one of the fundamental principles of organized labor that its members purchase only union made goods, so that the sphere of influence of the union shop be extended; and

Whereas, it is also the policy of organized labor to induce its people to strictly observe all boycotts levied by the State Federation of Labor and the City Central Bodies in order that labor may attain the ends it is seeking; namely, fair and decent working conditions for those who toil; and

Whereas, There exists a seeming indifference and apathy on the part of many trades unionists to put these principles into practice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the incoming Executive Council to issue special exhortations to all affiliated unions from time to time requesting them to instruct their members to pay strict attention to all boycotts levied and to demand union made goods at all times.

Committee recommends favorably. Adopted.

REPORT OF LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 4—Delegate Glackin, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 52—Delegate Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo.

The convention went on record as being opposed to the two bills now before Congress and our Senators and Congressmen be notified to that effect.

Proposition No. 42—Delegate Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 11—Delegate Crist, Steam Engineers No. 336, Fresno.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Schneider discussed the question.

Delegate Weinberger opposed concurring in committee's report.

President Murphy explained the history of the legislation. He said legislators were opposed to new boards of examination.

Delegate Beckmeyer was opposed to the report of the committee. He said licenses did not make better union men.

Delegate Workman said it required skill to be a competent steam engineer. He favored the adoption of the report.

Delegate Buzzell favored the report.

Delegate Newbert suggested a change in the resolution.

Delegates Banker, McCoy and Crist favored adoption of the report.

Delegates Roy Smith, Cavett and Flynn opposed the report of the committee. The previous question was called for. Carried.

Question came upon the adoption of the committee's report.

A division was called for.

Recommendation of committee was lost by a vote of 54 to 50.

Motion to refer matter to incoming Executive Council. Adopted.

Propositions 18, 29 and 60—By Delegates Drury, Howe and Kidwell.

The committee recommended as a substitute for the three propositions the declaration of the Federation's Committee on Reconstruction, reading as follows:

"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."

Delegate Drury urged the adoption of his proposition.

President Murphy spoke for the adoption of the substitute.

Delegate A. S. Howe favored the substitute.

Delegate Tattenham said the abuse in taxation was the undervaluation of property.

Delegate Geo. E. Mitchell of San Francisco said he was treated fairly by the assessor in his city, and that his assessment had been materially reduced this year.

On motion, the substitute was adopted.

Delegate Weinberger moved that a night session be held. Carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Delegate Dale reported for the Special Committee appointed to interview a local newspaper regarding a misleading statement that had been published. He said a correction of the statement would be published. The report was received by the convention.

REPORT OF LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 21—By Delegates Friswold and Roche.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 22—By Delegates Friswold and Roche.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 23—By Delegates Friswold and Roche.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 72—By Delegates Friswold and Roche.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Propositions No. 33, 73 and 74, Jointly—

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 69—Delegate Buehrer, Cooks No. 64, San Francisco.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

The Chair announced that the convention picture would be taken after the 12 o'clock adjournment.

At 12 o'clock adjournment was taken to 2 p. m.

Absent—M. E. Collier, James E. Leech, A. H. Sidler, Thos. F. Feeney, R. L. Sheehan, Mabel C. Benson, J. H. Fikes, J. B. Crandall, J. Blieley, Jas. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, A. F. Wedgewood, C. F. Roberts, E. B. Daniels, Dale R. Terrell, E. W. Duff, Michael O'Connell, Joe Mayer, J. V. Murray, H. P. Moore, James E. Matthews, Harry T. Spencer, W. C. Pierce, E. R. Day, Thomas D. Van Osten, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, I. N. Hylen, J. Vance Thompson, E. Ellison, H. F. Strother, A. L. Fourtner, Bert Bush, C. F. May, John H. Tennon, Thomas D. Bryson, W. J. Howard, John E. Stewart, James C. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, B. B. Rosenthal, E. H. Murphy, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales.

Friday, October 10—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2:15 o'clock by President Murphy.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Delegate Child of the Grievance Committee submitted report for committee.

Proposition No. 62—Delegate Meyers, Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 47—Delegate Blake, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Sacramento.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 76—Delegate Blake, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Sacramento.

The committee reports unfavorably. Resolution withdrawn.

Proposition No. 54—Delegate Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco. Committee recommends resolution be referred to incoming Executive Council. Adopted.

Proposition No. 59—Labor Council, Eureka. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 27—Delegate Ellison, Dredgemen No. 72, San Francisco. Committee reports substitute and recommends its adoption.

Substitute of committee, which follows, was adopted.

Whereas, The Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. of Los Angeles is owned and managed by the men who for many years have led the fight against organized labor in that city; and

Whereas, This shipbuilding company did in the spring of 1919 bring to a climax a campaign of discrimination by arbitrarily dismissing from its service those active in advancing the rights of organized labor, this campaign having for its purpose the destruction of the effectiveness of the Los Angeles County Metal Trades Council, all of which forced the local unions affiliated with said Metal Trades Council to strike against this said company, approximately 6000 men quitting work on May 26, 1919, and

Whereas, This strike has developed into a finish fight on both sides; and

Whereas, There were several ships in the waters of this company's yards nearly completed when this strike took place and, in pursuit of every effort to win this strike, the Metal Trades Council has, among other things, sought to have organized labor place this company and its products on labor's unfair lists, and to refuse, wherever it could be done, to load, unload, man, operate or repair any of the ships completed by this company since May 26, 1919, or to make or work upon any parts of ships or tools for this company until such time as this strike may be favorably settled; now, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Twentieth Annual Convention, that the purpose of the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council be approved and the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Co., together with its products, be placed upon the unfair list of this Federation; and, be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as there are several organizations affiliated with this State Federation of Labor who will be affected by this action who have, and are now working under agreements with their employers, organizations, which, in view of the above, will be faced with the trial of being asked to break their agreement in support of their brethren, and, as the breaking of agreements is not the policy of the American organized labor movement; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to take this matter up in conjunction with the executive officers of such unions as may be so situated, to endeavor to find a way to make effective the desired boycott without violation of any trade agreements now in effect.

Propositions Nos. 38, 53 and 63, dealing with the same subject, were considered jointly by action on Proposition No. 63. (See page 67.)

REPORT OF LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 50—Delegate Blake, Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 49—Delegate Blake, Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 65—Delegate Mohon, Boilermakers No. 285, Long Beach. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 28—Delegate Graf, Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield. Committee recommends reference to incoming Executive Council. Delegate Tattenham moved resolution be laid on the table. Defeated. Recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 61—Delegate Smith, Boilermakers No. 233, Oakland. Delegate Roy Smith favored adoption of resolution. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 68—Delegate Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 31—Delegates Brown and Meyers, Labor Council, Los Angeles. Referred to incoming Executive Council. Adopted.

Proposition No. 67—Oil Workers' Union, McKittrick. Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Lea, Teamsters No. 431, Fresno, thought resolution should be amended. Delegate Hopkins moved to refer to the incoming Executive Council. Adopted.

Proposition No. 12—Delegate Leavitt, Central Labor Council, Vallejo. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 63—Delegate Mohon, Boilermakers No. 285, Long Beach. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Beckmeyer reported for Special Committee appointed to help organize commissary. He asked delegates to assist in giving publicity to the enterprise.

Delegate Doyle asked why the Iron Trades Council has not asked the Federation of Labor to co-operate in this matter.

Delegate Beckmeyer explained the situation.

President Murphy stated the position of the Federation officers. He said he personally felt no slight was intended by the Iron Trades Council.

Proposition No. 71—Delegate Smith, Boilermakers No. 233, Oakland.

Committee reports adversely, but with a recommendation that a full and free discussion be had.

Delegate Roy Smith stated the object of his resolution and urged its adoption.

Delegate McQuillan asked who would be the gainer, labor or capital?

In answer to a question as to the intent of the resolution, Delegate Smith stated that his proposition did not contemplate a general strike.

Delegates Dwyer and Anderson opposed the resolution.

Delegate Schneider favored the resolution.

Delegate Howe of San Francisco discussed the question at length in support of the resolution.

The five-minute rule of the Federation was raised, but Delegate Howe was allowed to proceed.

Delegate Yarrow told of the early efforts to organize the oil workers. He told how the 38 crafts engaged in labor in the oil fields were organized into one union under charter of the American Federation of Labor. He opposed the resolution.

Delegate Scott, Los Angeles, said the intent of the resolution was not the same as that pointed out by Delegate Yarrow of the Oil Workers. He said when unions of a craft desire to form under the banner of one union the machinery is provided by the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Weinberger spoke on the number of unions represented in hotels.

Delegate Blake said the Brotherhood of Boilermakers did not introduce this resolution and did not sponsor it.

Delegate Newman spoke in favor of the resolution. He said he was in favor of centralized power.

Delegate Beckmeyer favored the resolution. He said the change in industry called for a change in organization.

Delegate McCarthy said the resolution was illogical and fallacious. He said the machinery of the American Federation of Labor operated for the welfare and protection of organized labor.

Delegate Sontheimer said this proposition was not a new one; the old-timers combated it 35 years ago. He opposed the resolution.

Delegate Tracy of the Resolutions Committee said Secretary Scharrenberg told him months ago that an attempt was being made to disrupt the American Federation of Labor. He said there never was a time when it was more essential to preserve the machinery of the American Federation of Labor than the present.

Previous question called for. Carried.

Delegate Smith closed the debate on the resolution.

ROLL CALL.

Recommendation of the committee was adopted on roll call by a vote of 29,196 to 9,539. A tabulated list, with the names and votes of the delegates is printed herewith.

Delegates Kidwell and Beckmeyer explained their votes and asked that their statements be made a part of the record.

Moved that request be granted.

Division called for.

Motion to record explanations defeated by a vote of 71 to 25.

Roll call table.

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES ON ADVERSE REPORT OF COMMITTEE UPON PROPOSITION NO. 71.

		For	Against
BAKERSFIELD—			
Bartenders No. 378 (129):			
A. N. Dudgeon.....	43	43	
W. S. Renfro.....	43	43	
Chas. Fels	43	43	
Carpenters No. 743 (129):			
Wm. Ahlander	65	65	
C. N. Fisher.....	64	64	
Cooks and Waiters No. 550 (162):			
John Waltz	54	54	
George Graf	54	54	
Ike Blumberg	54	54	
Central Labor Council (2):			
J. W. Harlow.....	1	1	
R. L. Rinker.....	1	1	
Hodcarriers No. 220 (30):			
W. H. Ruggles.....	30	30	
Machinists No. 5 (192):			
Walter Hatton	96	96	
J. M. Hardie.....	96	96	
Musicians No. 263 (42):			
J. M. McIntosh.....	42	42	
Painters No. 314 (53):			
P. J. Stevens.....	27	27	
J. C. Harter.....	26		
Oil Workers No. 19 (581):			
F. J. Quackenbush.....	291	291	
William A. Tripp.....	290	290	
Retail Clerks No. 1217 (147):			
Hattie Starr	49	49	
James R. Lockhead.....	49	49	
Mabel C. Benson.....	49	49	
Railway Carmen No. 637 (40):			
H. T. Drury.....	40	40	
Teamsters No. 280 (69):			
A. F. Wedgewood.....	35	35	
H. M. Kopp.....	34	34	
Typographical No. 439 (35):			
D. O. Gallup.....	18	18	
C. F. Roberts.....	17	17	
COALINGA—			
Oil Workers No. 2 (1500):			
Walter J. Yarrow.....	1500	1500	
FRESNO—			
Bakers No. 43 (60):			
W. C. Fair.....	60	60	
Barbers No. 333 (45):			
Joe Pedro	45	45	
Cooks and Waiters No. 62 (167):			
Louis A. Pomeroy.....	167	167	
Labor Council (2):			
W. E. Banker.....	1	1	
Danton Doggett	1	1	
Maintenance of Way Employees No. 1156 (78):			
Daniel Ryan	39	39	
Michael O'Connell	39	39	
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 336 (67):			
John Crist	67	67	
Teamsters No. 431 (161):			
J. E. Lea.....	161	161	
LONG BEACH—			
Boilermakers No. 285 (3273):			
A. W. McKenna (Excused)			
L. A. Mohon.....	3273		3273
Carpenters No. 710 (256):			
R. W. Robinson.....	128	128	
Henry Leseman	128	128	
LOS ANGELES—			
Bartenders No. 284 (119):			
A. B. Hassell.....	119	119	
Bricklayers No. 2 (103):			
E. C. Gish.....	103	103	
Central Labor Council (2):			
Seth R. Brown.....	1	1	
C. L. Myers.....	1	1	

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

67b

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES—(Continued.)

	For	Against
Motion Picture Players' Union No. 16377 (221):		
J. V. Murray.....	221	221
Pattern Makers' Association (70):		
E. L. Bruck.....	35	35
J. W. Buzzell.....	35	35
Stage Employes No. 33 (1028):		
George R. Freeman.....	257	257
James E. Matthews.....	257	257
Roy Stephenson.....	257	257
Harry T. Spencer.....	257	257
Steam Engineers No. 72 (250):		
F. C. Marsh.....	84	84
A. D. Workman.....	83	
W. C. Pierce.....	83	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 58 (51):		
William Hill.....	51	51
Teamsters No. 208 (409):		
George E. Bevan.....	409	409
Typographical No. 174 (400):		
John M. Dormer.....	200	200
Chas. T. Scott.....	200	200
Walters No. 17 (222):		
Joseph P. Reynolds.....	222	222
LOST HILLS—		
Oil Workers No. 1 (313):		
Richard Dunne.....	313	313
MARICOPA—		
Oil Workers No. 18 (386):		
C. D. Robinson.....	386	386
McKITTRICK—		
Oil Workers No. 24 (201):		
E. R. Day.....	101	101
Barney D'Arcy.....	100	100
OAKLAND—		
Boilermakers No. 233 (500):		
Roy M. Smith.....	500	500
Carpenters No. 36 (876):		
L. V. Frates.....	876	876
Machinists No. 284 (1000):		
Joseph Maggio.....	1000	1000
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):		
Ben F. Bowbeer.....	1000	1000
SACRAMENTO—		
Bartenders No. 603 (171):		
Thomas M. Ryan.....	171	171
Boilermakers No. 94 (263):		
John B. Kelper.....	132	132
Edward E. Blake.....	131	131
Federated Trades Council (2):		
Robert L. Ennis.....	1	1
Wm. C. Eddy.....	1	1
Machinists No. 33 (192):		
J. J. Glackin.....	192	192
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (52):		
Daniel D. Sullivan.....	26	26
Wm. J. McQuillan.....	26	26
Typographical No. 46 (218):		
Charles L. Howe.....	218	218
SAN DIEGO—		
Moving Picture Operators No. 297 (23):		
S. H. Metcalf.....	23	23
Stage Employes No. 122 (21):		
Earl F. Nelson.....	21	21
SAN FRANCISCO—		
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (325):		
Geo. G. Kidwell.....	163	163
J. S. Peterson.....	162	162
Barbers No. 148 (775):		
O. E. Freeman.....	194	194
Daniel F. Tattenham.....	194	194
Roe H. Baker.....	194	194
Geo. W. Price.....	193	193
Bartenders No. 41 (767):		
Dan P. Regan.....	767	767
Bottlers No. 293 (525):		
A. J. Rogers.....	525	525

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES—(Continued.)

		For	Against
Brewery Workers No. 7 (275):			
Anton Ponitz	138	138	
Emil Muri	137	137	
Carpenters No. 22 (1261):			
P. H. McCarthy.....	631	631	
W. E. Foley.....	630	630	
Cigarmakers No. 228 (300):			
Sol Sonthimer	300	300	
Cooks No. 44 (648):			
Emil G. Buehrer.....	648	648	
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (150):			
W. G. Desepte.....	150	150	
Coopers No. 65 (264):			
I. P. Beban.....	88	88	
Joseph Crease	88	88	
S. A. Hollis.....	88	88	
Draftsmen No. 11 (101):			
W. E. Newbert.....	101	101	
Ferryboatmen's Union of S. F. (144):			
Vincent Branick	144	144	
Labor Council (2):			
Daniel C. Murphy.....	1	1	
J. Beckmeyer	1	1	
Letter Carriers No. 214 (473):			
Roland M. Roche.....	473	473	
Machinists No. 68 (3000):			
Al Schneider	1500	1500	
Chas. Oczko	1500	1500	
Marine Firemen of the Pacific (1500):			
Patrick Flynn	375	375	
Joseph Connelly	375	375	
John Clark	375	375	
Wm. Meehan	375	375	
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Assn. (700):			
Eugene Burke	700	700	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (491):			
Frank J. McGovern.....	246	246	
J. J. Rusk.....	245	245	
Molders No. 164 (650):			
James H. Doyle.....	325	325	
J. Jenkins	325	325	
Musicians No. 6 (1000):			
J. J. Matheson.....	334	334	
W. A. Belard.....	333	333	
A. L. Fournier.....	333	333	
News Writers' Union of San Francisco (17):			
Fred W. Ely.....	17	17	
Pile Drivers No. 77 (500):			
Don Cameron	250	250	
Bert Bush	250	250	
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (388):			
Carl T. Friswold.....	388	388	
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (200):			
Herbert De la Rosa.....	200	200	
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):			
Ed. Andersen	400	400	
E. A. Erickson.....	400	400	
C. F. May.....	400	400	
Harry Ohlsen	400	400	
Paul Scharrenberg (Excused).....	400	400	
John H. Tennison.....	400	400	
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26 (1492):			
Ed. Flatley	249	249	
D. J. Gorman.....	249	249	
George Macklin	249	249	
Chas. Child	249	249	
Mrs. Nellie Victor.....	248	248	
Chas. Hawley	248	248	
Steamshovel and Dredgemen No. 29 (128):			
William Sparks	64	64	
Thomas D. Bryson.....	64	64	
Teamsters No. 85 (1500):			
James E. Hopkins.....	250	250	
Typographical No. 21 (800):			
Geo. Tracy	200	200	
Philip Johnson	200	200	
George E. Mitchell.....	200	200	
Arthur S. Howe.....	200	200	
Waiters No. 30 (1226):			
J. Weinberger	1226	1226	

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES—(Concluded.)

	For	Against
United Laborers No. 1 (725):		
Wm. F. Dyer.....	725	
Warehouse and Cereal Workers No. 3844 (768):		
Ed. Newman		768
SAN JOSE—		
Central Labor Council (2):		
Frank Haack	2	
Millmen No. 262 (75):		
J. F. Cambiano.....	75	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309 (23):		
Walter G. Mathewson.....	23	
Teamsters No. 287 (85):		
N. Inostroza	43	
Geo. Batchelor	43	
Typographical No. 231 (79):		
Robert L. Telfer.....	79	
SAN PEDRO—		
Carpenters No. 1140 (231):		
John C. Blair.....	77	
E. M. Lane.....	77	
W. D. Lockhart.....	77	
STOCKTON—		
Central Labor Council (2):		
Tom Bone	1	
E. H. Murphy.....	1	
TAFT—		
Central Labor Council (2):		
D. C. Van Nostrand.....	2	
Oil Workers No. 6 (998):		
C. B. McCoy.....	499	499
James P. Burns.....	499	499
VALLEJO—		
Central Trades and Labor Council (2):		
L. B. Leavitt.....	2	
Teamsters No. 490 (93):		
J. B. Dale.....	93	
Carpenters No. 180 (269):		
E. C. Smith.....	269	
	<u>29,196</u>	<u>9,539</u>

PROPOSITIONS.

Proposition No. 81—Presented by Daniel J. Ryan, Maintenance of Way Employees Union No. 1156, Fresno, California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, There exists in the south central and southern parts of this State, conditions unusual in the labor world; namely, a great influx of Mexican laborers and artisans who are willing and anxious to affiliate with the unions of various crafts. On account of not having a sufficient knowledge of the English language they find themselves isolated, there being no agent of the A. F. of L. who can instruct and advise them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be empowered to furnish a competent business agent who speaks the Spanish language and can organize and educate them in the spirit of unionism and adherence to the principles of the A. F. of L.

The passage of this resolution will not necessitate the continued work of the A. F. of L. agent, but can be put into operation when necessity may demand his employment.

(Action of convention printed on page 69.)

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned until 8 p. m. for a night session.

Absent—M. E. Collier, James E. Leech, A. H. Sidler, Thos. F. Feeney, R. L. Shehan, Mabel C. Benson, J. H. Fikes, J. B. Crandall, J. Bliele, Jas. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, D. O. Gallup, E. B. Daniels, Dale R. Terrell, Michael O'Connell, E. W. Duff, Joe Mayer, J. V. Murray, H. P. Moore, James E. Matthews, Harry T. Spencer, W. C. Pierce, E. R. Day, Thomas D. Van Osten, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, G. T. Peterson, I. N. Hylan, J. Vance Thompson, E. Ellison, H. F. Strother, A. L. Fourtner, Bert Bush, C. F. May, John H. Tonnison, Thomas D. Bryson, W. J. Howard, John E. Stewart, James C. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, B. B. Rosenthal, E. H. Murphy, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales, C. B. McCoy.

Friday, October 10—Night Session.

Convention called to order at 8 o'clock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Proposition No. 43—Delegates Brown and Meyers, Los Angeles Labor Council. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 57—Delegates Ennis and Eddy, Federated Trades, Sacramento. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 13—Delegate Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo. The committee recommends to refer to incoming Executive Board. Delegate Weinberger said matter should be tabled.

President Murphy said Federation was not endorsing Defense League for soliciting funds.

Recommendation of committee adopted.

Proposition No. 26—Delegate Drury. Committee recommends reference to incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Proposition No. 41—Delegate Banker, Labor Council, Fresno. Referred to incoming Executive Board.

Proposition No. 45—Delegate Reynolds, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles. Committee recommends to refer to incoming Executive Board. Adopted.

Proposition No. 10—Federated Trades, Eureka. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 70—Delegate Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco. The committee recommends to refer to incoming Executive Board. Adopted.

Proposition No. 46—Delegate Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco. The committee recommends to incoming Executive Board. Adopted.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 78—Committee on Resolutions. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 79—Delegate D'Arcy, Oil Workers No. 24, McKittrick. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 56—Delegate Tracy, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

The committee reports favorably. With a recommendation that copies of this memorial be sent to California Senators and Representatives in the Congress together with an urgent request that an endeavor be made to have legislation enacted that will carry out the resolution. Adopted.

Proposition No. 58—Delegate Tracy, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

The committee reports favorably.

Delegate Buehrer questioned the wording of a portion of the resolution.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39—Delegate Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 55—Delegate Tattenham, Barbers No. 148.

The committee recommends resolution be filed. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 77—Delegate Buzzell, Pattern Makers, Los Angeles.

President Murphy asked if the proposition had the endorsement of the Metal Trades Council.

Delegate Buzzell said it had not.

Committee recommends assessment be reduced from 15 cents to 5 cents per capita.

Delegate Weinberger moved that the Secretary-treasurer be instructed to send out an urgent appeal to the unions of the State for funds for the Los Angeles strikers.

On motion the whole matter was referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Proposition No. 53—Delegate Newbert, Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco.

Committee recommends favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 75—Delegate Newbert.

The committee recommends reference to incoming Executive Board. Adopted.

Proposition No. 81—Delegate Ryan, Maintenance of Way No. 1156, Fresno.

Delegate Ryan urged adoption of resolution.

Delegate Roy Smith favored adoption of resolution.

Delegate Gish said the union involved should handle the matter.

Delegate Weinberger said this was important and something should be done to organize the Mexican laborers.

Delegate Dale said he would endeavor to secure a Spanish-speaking organizer.

On motion resolution was referred to incoming Executive Board.

Proposition No. 82—Resolutions Committee, by consent of convention.

Whereas, The Junior Red Cross is the school branch of the American Red Cross. Ten million school boys and school girls belong to the Junior Red Cross, which is officially endorsed by the President of the United States, who is also the President of the American Red Cross, also by the National Bureau of Education and in California by Governor Stephens and eminent educational officials.

Through it the children acquire habits and ideals of service by serving suffering children in war devastated countries and at home through the guidance of their teachers. The California program of community activities consists in part of the following service:

1. Child Labor and Education.

Scholarships are to be provided for children in elementary and secondary schools to safeguard the educational privilege of the American school child forced to leave school to add to his own or the support of others.

2. Protection of the health of children in schools and labor, by providing a recreational equipment, open air classes, nutritional classes, furnishing of midmorn-ing luncheons for under-nourished children; clothing, shoes, etc., for school children whose school attendance is hampered by this lack; dental clinics, etc.

3. Children in need of special care.

(a) Health scholarships for anemic and pre-tubercular children to be sent to preventorium.

(b) Crippled children. At present there is no institution for these handicapped children in California. These funds should provide transportation to schools, braces, special equipment, surgical attention, etc.

(c) Mentally deficient or mentally handicapped.

Financing of this work in communities where the necessity is reported by the Children's Bureau of the State Board of Control.

Whereas, This California program thus provides for the use of Junior Red Cross funds in accordance with suggested standards for child welfare submitted by the Washington Child Welfare Conference held under the United States Department of Labor by the Children's Bureau.

Whereas, The purpose of this service is a better protection of the children of America; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assembled in the City of Bakersfield endorses the Junior Red Cross program.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

TELEGRAMS.

San Francisco, Calif., October 8, 1919.

Daniel J. Murphy, President State Federation of Labor, Bakersfield, Calif.

Will you grant me few minutes on your program to present child welfare program of Junior Red Cross? This program of service is directly in response to plan for child welfare outlined in labor program. Feel that this program which has just been organized and not been given generally to the public will prove of great interest to your convention. Earnestly desire your co-operation in promulgating this information. Please wire reply to American Red Cross, 862 Mission St., San Francisco.

MRS. H. A. KLUEGEL.

October 9, 1919.

Mrs. H. A. Kluegel, American Red Cross, 862 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Impossible to grant request for speaker on account of limited time now to deal with matters before convention. Endorsement of Child Welfare program may be had if presented in resolution form and given unanimous consent.

D. C. MURPHY,

President California State Federation of Labor.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 2—By D. C. Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Proposition No. 3—Delegate Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

All resolutions referred to your Resolutions Committee have been reported back to the convention.

GEO. A. TRACY, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.

WM. AHLANDER, Carpenters No. 743, Bakersfield.

A. B. HASSELL, Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles.

ROLAND M. ROCHE, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco.

FRANK HAACK, Labor Council, San Jose.

Resolutions Committee.

Report of the committee as a whole adopted.

REPORT OF LABELS AND BOYCOTTS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 40—Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Delegate Buchrer moved that last paragraph be eliminated from resolution.

Delegate from the Oil Workers said that whether the Federation put the boycott on or not, the Oil Workers would.

Delegate Anderson was opposed to the boycott.

Delegate Buehrer said the State Federation was morally bound to do something to assist the Oil Workers if it was possible to do so.

Delegate Lea, Teamsters, Fresno, favored a boycott.

Delegate Gish was opposed to exempting Standard Oil employees. He said they have opposed organized labor for years.

Motion to strike out last paragraph of resolution. Adopted.

Delegate Cameron moved as an amendment to refer to Executive Council. Motion lost.

Delegate Flynn favored resolution as amended.

Adopted as amended.

The President announced a meeting of the incoming Executive Council.

The President said the last day's Proceedings would be mailed to the delegates.

COMMITTEE OF THANKS REPORT.

Bakersfield, Cal., October 10, 1919.

At this time the Convention wishes to show its appreciation on behalf of the officers and delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, for the splendid hospitality extended to the delegates during their stay in your beautiful city.

We desire to thank Rev. Benj. E. Diggs for the impressive invocation delivered by him at the opening of the Convention. The Committee also wishes to go on record

as having appreciated the remarks of H. C. Katze, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; also C. F. Johnson, Secretary of the Board of Trade; also to S. F. Benson, who so graciously extended an invitation to the delegates to enjoy all the good things to be had in Bakersfield.

To the Press, the reporters and the public in general, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for the uniform courtesies and hospitality extended to the delegates while in Bakersfield.

These remarks would be incomplete without saying something about the Kern County Labor Council. This splendid organization has done everything in its power to make the stay of the delegates pleasant and agreeable, and we feel sure all the delegates will carry away with them the most pleasant memories enjoyed during their visit here in Bakersfield.

That this report be printed in the official proceedings; that copies of this report be furnished the press.

SOL SONTHEIMER,
Chairman of Committee on Thanks.
TOM BONE,
W. D. LOCKHART,
ED NEWMAN,
B. KANE.

Report of committee adopted.

Delegate Tracy moved to adjourn sine die at 10:15 p. m.

Motion adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER G. MATHEWSON, Acting Secretary.
PHILIP JOHNSON, Assistant Secretary.

Absent—M. E. Collier, James E. Leech, Thos. F. Feeney, R. L. Shehan, P. J. Stevens, James R. Lockhead, H. T. Drury, J. H. Fikes, J. B. Crandall, J. Blieley, Jas. D. Shields, Chas. E. Adams, A. F. Wedgewood, D. O. Gallup, C. F. Roberts, Walter J. Yarrow, E. B. Daniels, Dale R. Terrell, W. F. Wright, Michael O'Connell, E. W. Duff, Henry Leseman, Fred L. Weathers, C. N. Lucas, Roy Stephenson, A. D. Workman, Frank B. Perry, Frank Higuera, E. H. Hart, Robert F. Murray, H. A. Huff, C. E. Sutphen, Alf Bergerson, O. E. Freeman, Daniel F. Tattenham, Geo. W. Price, E. Ellison, H. F. Strother, Fred W. Ely, William Sparks, W. J. Howard, John E. Stewart, James C. Wilson, William McDonald, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, James E. Hopkins, B. B. Rosenthal, N. Inostroza, Robert L. Telfer, E. H. Murphy, W. H. Carpenter, Geo. A. Dean, J. C. Reasnor, E. J. Gonzales, C. D. McCoy.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

San Francisco, September 27, 1919.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

The year since we met in convention in San Diego can be considered as marking an epoch in the affairs of Organized Labor.

It is difficult to confine oneself to a review of events in California alone, because we have been called upon to take part in affairs of National importance and occasionally of International importance.

The signing of the armistice created a most critical period for Labor throughout the world and it was deemed necessary by the officers of the A. F. of L. to send representatives to Europe to confer with the leaders of the labor movements of the old world in order that the rights of the toilers should be made more secure.

Almost simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities attempts were made by many employers to "readjust" wages (where increases had been secured during the war) to the level of pre-war times, without waiting for a return of pre-war prices for the necessities of life. As a result many strikes and lockouts have occurred and our own State has had its share. Your attention is particularly directed to the conditions prevailing in Southern California. Apparently the employers in that section of our State are determined that labor organization shall not be permitted to spread, and it is unnecessary to state that our plain duty is to give every possible encouragement and support to our brothers in the struggle that is going on at this time.

The attitude that the forces of Organized Labor will take when confronted with a situation of this kind was announced by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. at the recent convention held in Atlantic City, when he said in part:

"The war, for all practical purposes, is over and the day for reconstruction or readjustment is at hand. The war has brought into play new thoughts of the rights of man, has brought into play and developed the thought that the relations between nation and nation must be better than they have ever been in the history of the world, and that the relations between man and man, whether he occupy a position of supposed power or wealth, be he an employer, be he a skilled mechanic or a ditch digger—the man who produces the wealth, the workers of America, the workers of the world are determined that this new concept of the relation between man and man and this new concept of the right of the workers to have a voice in the determination of the conditions of their labor and of their lives shall be recognized.

"I am very proud and gratified to know that to a very large extent this new concept is being accepted and expressed by employers, yet there are other employers who, like the Bourbons of old, never learned anything, never forgot anything because they never learned anything, and to whom the whole war and all the sacrifices and all the untold numbers of men and women who gave up their lives that the principles for which the war was conducted should be made living issues, not for the war itself, not for fighting, not for taking other human beings' lives, but for an ideal, for a principle—these are the thoughts that prompted the men and the women of our time to make such tremendous sacrifices—sacrifices unknown in any other period of the world's history. In making those sacrifices it was not the intention, nor was it even within the innermost recesses of the mind that the principles for which we contended in making those sacrifices should be lost when the war was won. In all the history of the world it has been the men of labor, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water who have been compelled to bear the burdens of life. If there was any unfreedom, it was they who suffered; if there was any tyranny it was they upon whom it was imposed.

"Well, in the year of grace 1919, sanctified by more than four years of blood-letting, the day of tyranny and autocracy, whether it be in the political life or the industrial life of our peoples, has gone. If any employer believes that industrial autocracy or industrial despotism is going to prevail in the United States of America, he has counted and is counting without his host. The principles for which this labor movement has been contending from its very inception must come to full fruition. We are making no unjust or unwarranted demands upon society or upon employers as such, but for the service which the men and the women of labor

give to society, a service without which civilization itself would perish—for that service we insist upon a return that shall give us the opportunity to live a full-rounded life, ourselves, our wives, our children, our dependents, and to make of this country of ours and of this world of ours a place worthy of the civilization of our time."

Those workers that are now subject to autocracy in industry should take heart and renew their struggles to correct the injustice imposed upon them by unfair employers.

While much progress has been made by Labor it cannot be said that we have enjoyed full success. It cannot be expected, of course, that our path will ever be made easy to travel, obstacles will always be encountered, problems will be met, but the way will be made much easier when the great bulk of the members will pay more attention to the problems that affect us all, and co-operate in the solution of them.

Legislative Issues.

A review of the legislative report will show that the recent Legislature was decidedly "reactionary," and, as a consequence, but little progress was made. In fact, for a good portion of the session the forces of Labor were on the defensive, because of the attacks that were made on some of the protective laws that have been enacted through Labor's influence. For this reason it is recommended that the delegates scrutinize carefully the legislative labor record issued by the Federation and make every effort in their respective localities to secure representatives that are in sympathy with the legislative policy of Organized Labor.

Without this co-operation it will be impossible for any further progress in legislative activities.

The "Social Insurance" proposition, which was indorsed by the Federation, was defeated by an overwhelming vote. Other States, however, are taking up the subject and California can benefit by their experiences after the scheme has been tried out.

As will be noted by the Legislative Report, the Federation's efforts to curb the activities of Private Employment Bureaus, operated for profit, has again met with failure. Fortunately, we still have the people's weapon, known as the Initiative, and this convention is urged by the unanimous vote of the Executive Board to sanction the circulation of an Initiative petition, limiting the "fee" which may be charged by Private Employment Agencies to ten per cent. of one month's pay. If it were not for the unfavorable "5 against 4" decision of the United States Supreme Court upon this issue there can be no doubt that the people of California would vote to entirely suppress a "business" that lives upon "fees," collected from men and women seeking employment.

The Farmer-Labor Alliance.

Meetings have been held regularly during the year with the other representatives of the California Union of Producers and Consumers which organization is composed of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., and the California State Federation of Labor. The revised economic and political platform of this triple alliance is submitted in the Secretary's Report and it is recommended that our co-operation with this "Union" be continued and that the revised platform be approved.

The Co-operative Movement.

One of the planks in the Federation's Reconstruction Committee's report urged the establishment of co-operative organizations for the distribution of commodities, etc. The officers of the Federation have, therefore, encouraged the development of the co-operative movement throughout California. In San Francisco a Consumers Co-operative League has been organized and is shortly to open the first of a chain of retail stores.

In brief this movement seeks to eliminate unnecessary middlemen and sell directly to the consumer and thereby decrease the present extremely high cost of living.

The fundamental feature of the Co-operative Movement which makes it so absolutely unique in world movements is the all-inclusive character of its appeal. It unites people as CONSUMERS—thus making a basis of organization including all classes and in no wise sectarian or exclusive.

Certain sections of society, such as the factory workers or farm producers, may and do justly organize for protection, but the one final, all-inclusive interest, upon which all useful classes can unite, is the interest of consumers. We are all consumers and in considering our mutual interest from this starting point we can solve many related problems.

The producer on the land who is often told by false advisers that his in-

terests are contrary to the interests of the consumer, will find the only permanent solution of his own problem in consumers' co-operation.

Rochdale co-operation, in which all classes are included, by using the collective purchasing power of the people, will gradually acquire control of all the stages of distribution and finally, production. Distribution and production then will be conducted not for profit, but for use—for the good of all the people. Incidentally, this shows how really revolutionary co-operation is. It is a peaceful revolution but nevertheless a real one.

Conclusion.

The announcement that Secretary Scharrenberg has been appointed by President Gompers as one of the labor representatives to the National Industrial Conference which will be held at Washington, D. C., is deeply gratifying and while we will be deprived of his valuable services during our convention we will be compensated by the knowledge that Brother Scharrenberg will make known the grievances of Labor on the Pacific Coast and will assist in framing a policy that will alleviate the present situation.

Throughout the war the people of Labor maintained a very optimistic spirit and nourished the hope that the dawn of peace would inaugurate a change in economic conditions. Many there were who felt that the effective agencies that were in operation during the war would be continued, at least until industry had been readjusted. The War Labor Board and the Federal Employment Service had earned the full confidence of working people throughout the country and it was expected that they would be continued in full operation.

From present indications it seems that we are surely falling back in the old rut. Profiteering is rampant and as a consequence of the depreciated purchasing power of wages there is a general under-current of unrest. It is fortunate that California has not been as "hard hit" as many other places, and comparatively has not had many industrial disturbances, except in the localities already mentioned.

In closing I wish to bear testimony to the valuable work done by our organizers and my colleagues on the Executive Board. It is a pleasure to be able to state that there has been perfect co-operation and most effective team work throughout the year.

With the earnest wish that the California State Federation of Labor will continue to grow in strength and influence for the cause of Labor and for the best interests of my native State, I remain,

Fraternally and respectfully,

DANIEL C. MURPHY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

San Diego, Cal., September 15, 1919.

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

As Vice-President, District No. 1, I take pleasure in submitting my annual report. During the past year the movement here has made wonderful progress and is still growing. Many new organizations have been added to the Labor movement and those already organized have grown stronger in membership, particularly during the months of May and June. The so-called Common Laborers were organized, thanks to the untiring effort of Brother Caster, Business Agent of the Carpenters. This organization has since grown to the largest union affiliated with the Labor Council in this city. This is the third time, to my knowledge, that the Common Laborers have been organized in this district. The others died for lack of interest on the part of the men themselves. As Vice-President of this District, I took an active part in organizing this local and have paid them several visits since. They have no less than five hundred to their meetings and take an interest in the welfare of their union. This union was first chartered by the A. F. of L. direct but later amalgamated with the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers and is now chartered by their International Union.

The Teamsters have reorganized during the year and at the present writing have 225 members in good standing and with the present efficient officers will be one of the largest unions in the city in a very short time. Last month they took in 87 new members and have several new applications. Laundry Workers have also reorganized. They are meeting with the usual opposition of the masters, who themselves have a hundred per cent. organization to protect their interest but will

not stand for the organizing of their employes. The workers, nevertheless, are making good headway and are determined to maintain their Union. The Domestic Workers have organized and at present are maintaining a headquarters and Free Labor Bureau in the Labor Temple with good success. Their Secretary reports filling positions daily in all classes of domestic work. There has not been any serious Labor trouble or strikes in this District during the year. Carpenters District Council voted to put in a new wage scale the first of August of \$7.00 per day. This demand met with some opposition by a few contractors and was violently attacked by our Mayor who has always been considered a good Friend of Organized Labor in the past but has sure changed his mind.

The Building Trades Council has been reorganized in this County and is a good live wire and valuable assistance to the Labor movement in this district. There are still some unions that are not affiliated with the State organization. All of these have been visited during the year and I intend to visit them again before the convention convenes next month. I hope soon to have all organizations that are entitled to representation in affiliation with the State Federation of Labor.

Trusting your deliberations will be of lasting benefit to the Labor movement of our State, I am,

Very truly yours,

JACOB BECKEL.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

San Pedro, Cal., September 15, 1919.

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

Elected to office at the convention at San Diego a year ago, I entered my duties in the Second District with organizations making good progress. The Central Labor Councils of Long Beach and San Pedro were practically at a standstill, especially the Council in Long Beach.

Since that time, the Long Beach Central Labor Council has been reorganized with 16 affiliated organizations as follows:

Boilermakers, Barbers, Butchers, Culinary Alliance, Carpenters, Electricians, Marine Pipefitters, Musicians, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Pressmen, Shoe Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Tailors, Teamsters.

Nearly all of these organizations have taken on an aggressive activity. The representatives in the Central Labor Council show the spirit and the new and forceful life of their organizations which is putting Long Beach on the map. The city fire-fighters have applied for a charter from the A. F. of L. and progress is being made in effecting the organization of the policemen. If Long Beach continues to progress as rapidly in the next year as they have in the past, the report will be brought to the next convention of a completely organized city of Long Beach.

Shortly after the last convention of the State Federation of Labor, the San Pedro Central Labor Council was reorganized and all differences that were keeping the men apart were ironed out, and a spirit of unity has been developed the results of which show in the following organizations becoming affiliated:

Boilermakers, Wooden Ship Calkers, Dredgermen, Newsboys, Shipyard Laborers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Stage Riggers.

The Culinary Alliance, on October 17th, 1918, were able to bring about a new agreement which increased the wages 25% and reduced the hours from ten to eight per day.

The Retail Clerks and the Motion Picture Operators signed agreements with their employers increasing wages, the Retail Clerks getting an eight-hour day and the Motion Picture Operators getting a six-hour day.

The Butchers signed up an agreement giving an increase in wages and the eight-hour day. House cards for Butchers and Retail Clerks were placed in the places of business in Harbor City, a suburb of San Pedro. And the Harbor City and San Pedro canneries being organized at this time.

An organization of Fishermen has been effected taking in all fishermen from San Diego to Santa Barbara with headquarters in San Pedro, and of which Harry Pothoff is Secretary.

Through the efforts of various representatives of Organized Labor in this district, we were able to bring about the organization of the Newsboys' Union, A. F. of L., Local No. 1 of San Pedro. The spirit of these young Americans would thrill the hearts of the "old timers" and show that their past efforts and sacrifices have not been in vain. They refused to handle papers brought to San Pedro by the "scabs" on the Pacific Electric Railway during the strike of the

carmen and forced the newspaper companies to haul the papers twenty-five miles from Los Angeles by auto or stop their circulation.

The Painters advanced their scale from five dollars to six dollars on April 1st, and established the Saturday half holiday. They will establish a new scale of \$7.00 on October 1st, 1919. The Carpenters gained an advance from \$6.00 to \$6.60 during the year and will establish a new scale in December. Engineers, Steam and Operating, have established a wage scale of 90c per hour, the eight-hour day, and time and a half for overtime. The Saturday half holiday is effective in all of these.

In the recent strike of the Telephone Workers and Wire Men, the girls in the San Pedro exchange, although practically unorganized when they came out, came out as a unit. They were then completely organized and stayed out as a unit for nearly a month. The men were aggressive and gave loyal service. The only renegade was a man who worked as trouble shooter. The Telephone Workers received an increase in pay and retroactive pay from January 1st. Of the twenty-five "scab" telephone operators in the service at the close of the strike, only five remain.

In Long Beach, while the showing was not so good, this was due to a private company which paid the scale and was the cause of the split.

The Milwaukee Construction Company of Los Angeles came into the San Pedro district with a record of thirty years' refusal to deal with organized labor and attempted to construct buildings under "Open Shop" conditions. After several weeks' persistent effort on the part of the San Pedro Central Labor Council, the company signed up an agreement to use only union labor and to secure it only through the representatives of the San Pedro labor organizations. This was finally accomplished in the face of the fact that the Los Angeles Building Trades Council had agreed to furnish help on this job after it had been declared unfair to labor by the San Pedro Central Labor Council, and the statement to this effect was made to the San Pedro Central Labor Council over the signature of the Secretary of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles.

The State Federation Convention, by resolution adopted October 10, 1918, placed the Baker Iron Works on the "Unfair List." The president of that concern is the president of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and the guiding spirit of the fight against organized labor in these shipyards. He is the most ardent and persistent advocate of the "Open Shop" policy of the M. and M. of this district.

This statement must begin with the start of this yard. President Gompers and all of the heads of organized labor sent broadcast the statement that organized labor would co-operate and help win the war. The representatives of organizations in this district called upon Fred Baker and laid the statement of organized labor before him. He (who is 100 per cent. patriotic and 100 per cent. American) said: "We can do as we have in the past, do without Gompers and his representatives, and run an open shop."

He built a "bull pen" in front of his yard. Men slept on the sand in the "bull pen" to be in line in the morning to get a chance at a job.

We had in our ranks the best of mechanics and could have put them on the job at once. Here is what did happen. They would come out of the office, throw up cards, have men scuffle like boys for them and take the lucky ones in the office, and say: "If you will pay \$25 down and \$10 a month, you can go to work." Still keep in your mind that we needed the boats to win the war. And there was a fight in the newspapers over this sand lot steal. Go to Harbor City and ask from whence this town came. It was built by 100 per cent. money hogs whose sons did not go to war. These same men are driving from this district at this time men and women whose sons and daughters did die in Europe or came back here unable to work because of loss of limbs or won't give up principles they fought so nobly for, and further on account of this principle, must give up their homes and move on. Why? Because German autocracy is not dead in this district.

Back to the story. We organized the yard in spite of them; established our shop committees; three from each craft, seventeen in all. The company asked us to cut the committee down to three members to be known as the General Shop Committee. This was complied with.

Then came the case of discrimination against fifteen machinists, which the company admitted was a fact, and fired the foreman for the same, and reinstated the men.

The shop committees of all craft are selected by members in the craft halls. There has been on the General Shop Committee a member of the Machinists' organization. In the selection of committeemen for the General Shop Committee, he was not returned. The company refused to accept the change, after dealing in this way over a year. We had to strike three days to move him and place the man selected for this place in accordance with the above.

Then came a reduction in force. Here is where the rub came in. All ma-

chinists that did not lean toward the company when the three-day strike was on, or show favor to this shop committee, or were active in their organization, were laid off when the reduction came, regardless of time in service or ability. The Machinists charged discrimination and asked reinstatement of the men, took a vote and were on the street ten days before all men were called from the yard by the Metal Trades Council in support of the men who had been discriminated against. During this time the committee had tried to adjust the matter with the company. The Council demanded the reinstatement of the men discriminated against, and that in future reductions of force seniority in service should prevail. The company refused to do so and the strike followed.

Out of 5000 men, in a sixteen-week strike, they have, through visiting the men's homes, using every known means, and with the help of courts through their injunctions, been successful in getting only about 100 mechanics to scab in the place known as "scabby" Southern California.

There was a boat ready to launch before the men left the yard. The "scabs" were six weeks getting her off the ways. And since May 26th they have not turned over a boat to the Government or to anyone else.

The Iron Trades Council and the Waterfront Workers' Federation of San Francisco have refused to load or unload, dock or repair any boat coming from the Los Angeles shipyard and D. D. Company until the strike is settled satisfactorily to the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council. The San Francisco Central Labor Council has concurred in the resolutions from these organizations.

We have been publishing the names of men "scabbing" in the Los Angeles shipyard, giving their addresses, in the "Citizen" and local papers. The newsboys have done great service in getting these papers to the scabs and to the men working in the Southwestern Shipyard.

The "Citizen," labor's own paper, has been an aggressively outspoken champion of the men out in this strike and of all strikers here. It has been proving itself and demonstrating the great need of a stalwart press in labor's own hands.

Considerable results are being shown from the results of the activity of the lately appointed organizer for this district for the State Federation of Labor, J. W. Buzzell.

All organizations should realize the seriousness of the struggle now going on in Southern California, and should do everything within their power to help them in their fight. A few dollars from each local would assure success in this fight and protect the rest of the State from the menace of the M. and M.

Faternally submitted.

A. W. McKENNA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Los Angeles, Calif., September 19, 1919.

To the 20th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greeting:

During the past year, through the efforts of the Central Labor Council and its Department Councils and Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor, the international representatives in this city and local representatives, the Organized Labor Movement of Los Angeles has made very good progress.

Since the last convention there have been twenty new local unions organized. Most of these among workers who are hard to organize, and practically all of the older organizations have gained in membership which adds a new membership to the labor movement of approximately 10,000. This growth has been in spite of the concentrated efforts on the part of the employers in this city to keep Labor down.

The strike among the platform and shop men of the two electric railways and of the telephone employees have attracted widespread attention inasmuch as in both cases the strikers were organized but a short time before the strike. The carmen are still out as are the metal trades men who are on strike against the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

There is one policy of the employers of this district that seems to be their main weapon—the injunction. In all the strikes that have taken place in this district the injunction has been used and it should be noted that nearly all the Superior Court Judges of Los Angeles County have had applications for injunctions and in no case was an application denied.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles then took the position as outlined by the American Federation of Labor and decided that hereafter the Labor Movement of Los Angeles would not spend one penny to fight injunctions. In the

midst of these cases came the streetcar strike and then the injunction. In the case of the streetcar strike no one paid any attention to the injunction, not even to appear in Court the day set for hearing, neither did they have an attorney to defend the case.

In two of these injunction proceedings an effort was made by the unions involved to have the injunction quashed in Court but both of these efforts failed despite the fact that it was shown that in neither case had there been a single case of violence or other overt act. The fight in Court cost an enormous amount of money. The Metal Trades alone spent over \$3000.00.

Just before the beginning of the streetcar strike the Mayor, who had been elected largely because Organized Labor thought they wanted him for Mayor, announced that he was about to appoint a Labor Mediation Board for the purpose of insuring peaceful relations between the employers and employees of Los Angeles, and appointed two Labor representatives, Seth R. Brown, President of the Central Labor Council, and Mrs. Frances N. Noel.

The first work attempted by this board was the streetcar strike. It developed that the board had absolutely no power and to all its efforts the streetcar company came back with only evasive replies, or a counter proposition that was intended to be impossible of acceptance by the men. The men found a way to meet nearly every one of these counter propositions, going so far on the question of reinstatement of the men as to offer to submit to a vote of all the men employed by the company on the day before the strike took place whether the strikers should be reinstated, all other points at issue except collective bargaining to be decided by arbitration. This, the company would not agree to, though they were loud in their claim that only a small part of their employees had quit, claiming that there had been lawlessness among the strikers. The men came back with a proposition to reinstate all men, the company dismiss all men, strikers or men who stayed on the job, who had been guilty of lawless acts. To all these propositions the company replied with evasion.

There have been and now are in this vicinity many able organizers sent here by the various international unions, including one by the State Federation, and all have been getting good results. Affiliation with the Federation by local unions is progressing to the extent that 100% along this line may be reasonably expected. Men and women are joining unions steadily to the end that Los Angeles is soon to take its place as a city where Labor meets with the recognition due it.

Since last year's meeting of the Federation the Organized Labor Movement of Los Angeles has come into complete possession of The Citizen, Labor's official paper, the final payment having been made to the former owners 20 months before it was due. The ownership of the paper is now vested in the Central Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Metal Trades Council, and Allied Printing Trades Council, and is edited and managed by a Board of Publishers selected by these councils. Since The Citizen has become the property of Labor it has been placed upon a firm financial footing, this being demonstrated by the fact that during the past year it declared a dividend which was equally divided between the Central Labor Council and its three Department Councils, and on January 1 next will declare its second dividend. The Labor Movement of Los Angeles is forever through with private ownership of labor publications and has proved to its entire satisfaction that it took a long step in the right direction when it decided to acquire the one paper that speaks for Labor in this community.

On Labor Day of this year the second mortgage on the Union Labor Temple, amounting to \$16,500, was burned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. BRUCK,
Vice-President Second District.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

Bakersfield, Sept. 17, 1919.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greeting:

Due to the earnest efforts of trade unionists of the San Joaquin Valley many new unions have been formed in the Third District during the past year, to say nothing of the thousands who have been added to the ranks of the already formed organizations.

Coalinga now boasts a Central Labor Council with thirteen affiliated unions, a wonderful result when one considers that two years ago the enterprising city did not have a single union.

In Fresno there has been organized during the year unions of Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Newswriters and Fruit Workers' unions.

Selma, Visalia, Tulare, Dinuba, Lindsay, Hanford and Porterville have shown the results that may be obtained through collective bargaining by increasing the wages of many unions as well as decreasing the hours worked, and special mention should be made of the effort to organize the Fruit Workers of this district, as these workers, long the prey of the large fruit packer and grower, now have a right to say what wages they shall receive for their labor, and it is predicted that the organization will rapidly expand, covering the entire San Joaquin Valley.

Taft now has a Central Labor Council with nine affiliated unions, and have added materially to the working conditions in that vicinity.

In Bakersfield Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employees, Railway Carmen and Telephone Operators have been organized and are affiliated with the Kern County Labor Council.

The various organizations of the county have met with success in increasing wages, in some cases as high as \$2 per day among the building trades crafts.

Great credit should be given the State Executive Board of the Oil Workers' unions, as in many cases through their large membership throughout the fields have made it possible to organize other trades that could not formerly be reached.

The only strike of note was the telephone operators, which effectively tied up the telephone lines in Bakersfield as well as other cities, and while all demands were not gained or served to organize the girl employees of the Telephone Company.

At present labor in the San Joaquin Valley are dealing with their employers "man to man" fashion, a condition I trust will maintain for all time, as better results are secured in this manner, and usually in a shorter time.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. HARTER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 2, 1919.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the past year. During the past year, and especially the last few months, organized labor of San Joaquin County has made great gains in the way of increasing the membership of the old established organizations, and the organization of new locals, also increasing wages and establishing better working conditions.

Practically all local organizations have made good progress in building up their membership, and especially the Teamsters and Street Railwaymen. During the past few months these organizations have doubled their membership and are receiving applications for membership every meeting, and their future prospects are bright.

A number of new organizations have been formed, among which are the Barge and Riverboat Workers, the Warehousemen, Laborers, Sign Writers and the Lodi Carpenters.

There has been fine organization work done among the railroad employees, and all of the different crafts are now quite thoroughly organized.

This district has been fortunate in obtaining and maintaining better working conditions with but very little serious trouble.

Soon after the organization of the Barge and Riverboat men, it became necessary for them to go on strike in order to gain a living wage and decent working conditions, and at the present time all companies involved, with the exception of two, have signed the agreements of the organization and the prospects are that a complete victory will be won.

The wonderful progress of organized labor throughout the country has caused those not already in the great labor movement to realize that the only way to gain results is by organizing and combining their forces, with the result that a spirit of organization prevails and a number of crafts are laying the foundation which will result in the formation of a number of locals in the near future.

Unfortunately a number of local unions have not affiliated with the Central body. They seem as yet to have failed to see the necessity of affiliating in order to protect their own local as well as strengthen the general labor movement of San Joaquin County.

The enemies of the labor movement in Stockton have to a certain extent,

ceased their aggressive opposition and a better feeling exists between employer and employee with the result that the city and everybody concerned are more prosperous.

Stockton, like other cities, was confronted with the serious situation of the returning soldiers while business seemed to be running about normal with a large number of women holding positions formerly held by men, but through the agencies established and the co-operation of organized labor, this crisis was bridged and practically all men found jobs who cared to work.

Considerable complaint was made concerning the working conditions of the Lodi cannery. The matter was taken up by a committee of organized labor and the Labor Commissioner, and through that means great improvement was made, and a more satisfactory feeling prevails although no organization was established.

The progressive spirit and the prospects for success in the labor movement in San Joaquin County never was better and the slogan of a 100 per. cent. organization is in the mind of all workers of the movement.

Fraternally submitted.

GEORGE A. DEAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

San Jose, Cal., September 2, 1919.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.—Greeting:

Very shortly after the close of our Nineteenth Annual Convention Harry J. Young, Fifth Vice-President of this Federation, was called by death.

In the passing of Brother Young the labor movement of California lost a most ardent worker, ever ready and willing to answer any call that would assist the workers.

Unexpectedly and unsolicited the honor of filling the vacancy caused by Brother Young's death came to the undersigned and it now becomes my duty to render the report to this Convention for the Fifth District.

Owing to the many other duties that I have been called upon to perform and the very limited time available to gather from the various unions the data necessary to show their achievements, my report will be a brief summary practically confined to Santa Clara County.

With the exception of Brewery Workers Branch No. 2, which dropped in membership from fifty-two members to fifteen immediately after the war-time prohibition measure went into effect, and the Cigar Makers Local No. 291, which has been steadily decreasing in numbers since the closing of the saloons until now not more than four members are working at cigar-making in Santa Clara County, all unions are in a prosperous and healthy condition, both from the standpoint of membership and finance.

In an attempt to meet the excessive and continuous increase in the cost of the necessities of life our unions have increased their wage scales ranging from fifty cents per day to \$2 per day. Most of the Building Trades unions have received two increases of \$1 each.

While, of course, this is not an equitable solution to the general problem that is so seriously confronting all of the people at this time it has, however, very materially assisted our members in meeting their individual obligations.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to report that in all cases the wage demands were met by the employers without the necessity of a strike. While some might take it that this was an evidence of a cordial desire on the part of the employers to co-operate in every effort to better the working and living conditions of the workers and proof of the essential progressiveness of the employers of Santa Clara County, still if we but observe the unsuccessful struggle of all the unorganized workers in our midst to gain the slightest advance in wages or salary, surely no one can longer doubt that through our union alone can we expect to obtain justice.

All other efforts having failed them the school teachers, city firemen, bank clerks, and civil engineers are all clamoring for a union in order to better their conditions.

Some of the other gains worth mentioning are as follows:

Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 instituted an eight-hour day in practically all of the retail stores.

Tailors' Union No. 108 adopted a schedule to take effect September 1, providing for an eight-hour day and prohibiting all piece work.

Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 180 put into effect an eight-hour day for all male cooks and waiters.

Meat Cutters' Union No. 506 organized the butchers in all slaughter houses adding about twenty-four members to their local.

Teamsters' Union No. 287 organized the ice-cream wagon drivers and shortened their hours and increased their wages.

Material Handlers' Union No. 115 and Building and Common Laborers' Union No. 237 secured a half holiday on Saturday giving them a forty-four hour week.

Plasterers' Union No. 224, Lathers' Unions Nos. 144 and 411 and Painters' Union No. 271 secured a full holiday on Saturdays, making their week forty hours.

Millmen's Union No. 262 organized the coffin factory at the Pacific Manufacturing Company in Santa Clara and put into effect new working rules abolishing the piece work system and increasing the wages. This factory is now the only union factory of its kind on the Pacific Coast and should receive the protection of organized labor. The Millmen's Union with over 300 members has since the last convention joined this Federation of Labor.

I have attempted in this brief report to mention only such matters as seemed worthy of special attention and I hope that in spite of its incompleteness I have not omitted anything that is of particular interest to any of the affiliated unions.

In conclusion I want to take this opportunity to express to the officers and members my personal appreciation of the honor and kindness conferred upon me.

Sincerely and fraternally submitted.

WALTER G. MATHEWSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

Napa, Cal., Sept. 12, 1919.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.—Greetings:

Herewith submit my annual report for the term ending 1919.

Within the past year, in the vicinity of District No. 8, a goodly number of unions have sprung into existence. In Napa, where unionism has in the past shown very little progress, several crafts of work have been organized. Among the newly-formed organizations, the Teamsters and Chauffeurs are showing marked progress and much interest is displayed. The Cooks and Waiters have a promising organization, their union cards are posted in all their places of employment.

Carpenters, Painters and Butchers are all working under growing interest.

Conditions at the Napa State Hospital are excellent. Numerous concessions have been gained through the Board of Control and their organization. Through the efforts of committees, superintendent and subordinate officers various undesirable rules have been modified.

Garment Workers' Union No. 137 is working under favorable conditions. Work is plentiful and during the year wages have been increased 25 per cent.

In the vicinity of Vallejo several unions have recently been organized, amongst them are Riggers, Cooks and Waiters, and Retail Clerks. The Molders expect to install their charter in the near future.

The membership of the different unions has greatly increased within the past year. Working conditions are good and fair increases in wages have been received, but not sufficient to cover the H. C. L. and high rents.

In most every part of District No. 8 shows some awakening of the labor movement, which we hope will be encouraged and fostered by all.

Fraternally submitted.

MARGARET MALONE BYRNE.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.

Richmond, Cal., September 28, 1919.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 5, 1919.

Contra Costa County has a Central Labor Union in Martinez since my last report. I am also glad to state that considerable progress has been made in the past year in the upper end of the county, especially Bay Point and Martinez. Six organizations have been formed there.

In the past year eight new unions have been formed in Richmond, and they are all in a flourishing condition. Men are all working and harmony prevails.

The county voted \$2,000,000 Bonds for Good Roads, for it is a fact poor roads prevail.

The Building Trades are in a good thriving condition. All mechanics are working with union conditions; no strikes or lockouts prevail.

I want to call this convention's attention to Pittsburg, Contra Costa County. Nothing that any one has tried has brought the men to organize in this thriving little city, but it might be done with a good man on the job.

Taking everything in consideration, we have had a good year, and am happy to be able to state that there have been no jurisdictional disputes and all the organizations are working in harmony.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED W. HECKMAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.

Oakland, Cal., September 29, 1919.

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

I herewith submit my annual report for the term ending October 5, 1919.

Since the last convention the Central Labor Council of Alameda County has centered every effort on perfecting thorough organization in every affiliated craft. In this connection the work of volunteer organizer W. E. Castro of the American Federation of Labor is worthy of more than passing notice, for he has worked every spare moment without remuneration in building up organization in this locality. Among the new unions organized, the Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers, the Casket Workers' Union, and the Letter Carriers are the most promising, although there are several new unions in process of formation that bid fair to outdistance in numerical strength many of the older organizations in this county.

The Bakers, Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers, Bakery Salesmen, Casket Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Ice & Cold Storage Workers, and the various metal trade crafts have all received advances in pay and substantial betterments in working conditions.

At the present time the Labor Council, through a special committee, is endeavoring to amalgamate the two different factions of the Shipyard Workers. The Tailors' Union is at the present time on strike to abolish the piece system. In this connection the plight of the newly-organized Alteration Hands is engaging the attention of the labor movement of this vicinity, for they are in most instances poorly paid, many not having had an increase in pay for the past eleven years and many violations of the Women's Eight-hour Day have been reported to the Labor Council. The Council has submitted for the approval of the affiliated unions an assessment of ten cents per week per member for the relief of these victims of the cloak and suit houses. The recent Telephone Workers' strike in this locality is identical with that of every other section of the State, and any résumé of the situation that existed here would prove uninteresting, with the exception of the fact that at the commencement of the strike the Labor Council immediately turned over to the Strike Committee the sum of \$2500.00 and levied an assessment of fifty cents per member on all affiliated unions, which was paid at once.

It is very probable that before the coming convention the Metal Trades Unions employed in the shipyards, the Street Carmen and the Butchers will be on strike, for the situation is extremely critical with neither side showing any inclination to compromise.

Since the last convention the Retail Clerks, the Butchers and the Shoe Clerks' unions have through a very active campaign secured six o'clock closing in all stores of any importance with the exception of the Free Markets.

Both the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Councils are working in close harmony with each other and through joint committees contemplate the erection of a new Labor Temple.

Respectfully submitted for your consideration.

E. H. HART.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.

San Francisco, Sept. 15, 1919.

To the Twentieth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

The transition from a state of war to that of peace between nations that has been in progress during the past year, has no counterpart in the industrial affairs of San Francisco. Just as much as we hope and confidently expect that in the near future means for the establishment of perpetual peace between nations may be found and put into operation, just as sure may we be that on the industrial field at home, unrest and conflict will continue as they have in all preceding years.

Yet we take pride in stating that in the history of the present reconstruction era the San Francisco organized labor movement is playing its part manfully and successfully in the interest of the rank and file of labor.

The constant increase in the cost of living has been met by new wage scales and agreements, seeking to equalize the tendencies to squeeze the consumers between the upper and nether millstones of profits and prizes. We are glad to state that all organizations of labor have secured material advances in wages and such improvement in conditions as to indicate steady advance in its efforts to satisfy the aims of the workers. The forty-four-hour week has been established in the minority of skilled and semi-skilled occupations, and promises to be far more readily acceded to ultimately by employers than the first introduction of the principle of the eight-hour day, which as yet has not been achieved in a number of occupations.

We have had during the past year some strikes but, with the exception of that of the machinists, involving only small portions of the labor population and practically in every instance settled to the satisfaction of the persons on strike. Some big strikes, mostly on the waterfront, have been averted through the observance of those simple rules which enable the contending parties to think before leaping. At the present time the Tailors are on strike for a forty-four-hour week and increased wages, and there are good prospects that they will achieve their desires, especially to abolish the piecework system which has been a great bane to that trade.

The movement for establishing co-operative stores and enterprises has made great headway in this city during the past year due to the assistance of the officers of the State Federation. A more favorable sentiment for co-operation has been cultivated and taken root that promises soon to bloom and bear fruit. The legal obstacles have been all surmounted, and there is a healthy growth in subscriptions and the interest necessary to make such enterprises a success.

The demand for labeled goods is increasing, due to the good work of the Label Section, and the solidarity of interests of working people is more and more becoming a reality.

A large number of new unions have affiliated with the Central Body, and there is a manifest desire of every branch of labor to become organized. The school teachers, the city firemen, and the newspaper writers are among the groups of employees that have manifested the tendency in that respect.

Progress is the watchword of organized labor in San Francisco, and the members of unions here are active and wide awake to their interests in seeking to realize this ideal.

We have every reason to believe that the future augurs well for our movement, and we take occasion to congratulate the workers at home and all over the State for their manifest determination to keep up the good work, and advance the interests of labor along the path that leads to success.

Fraternally submitted.

ROE H. BAKER,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
A. J. ROGERS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.

Sacramento, Sept. 16, 1919.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.—Greetings:

Conditions in this district since my last report have shown a decided improvement, that is, generally considering the new organizations that have been formed as well as those now in the process of forming. This change of condition of the unorganized workers seeking organization proves that they realize they must have organization in order to obtain reasonable working conditions as well as a living wage, especially in these trying times. The termination of the great war has placed many great problems before the people, and one of the biggest is the labor problem. Professors of Economics have advanced many ideas, but none seem practical to take and get to the root. Labor during the period of the war was busily confined to the task of assisting the Government in bringing the war to a speedy and successful conclusion, and gave their skill as well as manpower, and today it is presenting itself to the various masters of industry seeking a readjustment in order that it may survive and its families may still continue to exist, but many of the masters appear to labor under the impression that if the demands of the workers are granted that no readjustment in the cost of living will or can be realized.

It is very easy to state that the condition cannot be changed unless the workers recede from their requests for living wages, but if the workers did not make demands to obtain living conditions, then the employers would have to resort to some other means to advise the public that labor is unjust and is profiteering; anything that would have a tendency to belittle the workers would be practiced without a doubt. Of course this does not apply to all employers as some are really aware that the workers are not within a long distance of the exorbitant increases of living.

During the past year the various crafts connected with the printing industry have, through a conference held in Oakland, formed a California Allied Printing Trades Conference, the purpose and principles of this organization is to promote more harmonious relationship between the employees of the various crafts and to co-operate with the employers to the end that the industry as a whole will make much better progress; they have formed what is termed a zone consisting at the present of the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento. In these cities a standard agreement has been presented to the Printing Pressmen, Press Assistants, Typographical, and Bookbinders' Unions containing an increase in compensation, and also designating that all contracts in these cities expire on the same date and all future negotiations will occur as a unit between the crafts, instead of the old system of one union having a contract that would run in some cases two years after another union thereby making it very difficult to open negotiations jointly.

The employees of the various branches connected with the railroads have all organized but for their own best reasons they do not desire to affiliate with the State Federation or the local Labor Council. As well as I can understand it they have been advised to apply themselves to a System Federation and also a Shop Federation. I have made various attempts to have them affiliate but they present the argument that the per capita tax of the membership is limited so they have decided to remain with their present affiliations for the present. The Barge and River Boatmen have about completed organization as has also the Warehousemen and the Grocery Clerks. Like all other portions of the State, practically all members of the movement have been successful in obtaining increases in wages. There is also at the present writing an anti-Oriental league being formed here for the purpose of curtailing the immigration of Japanese to the United States through the picture bride system and also a strenuous effort will be made in the very near future to demand of Congress to take some immediate steps to retard this invasion of Orientals. State Senator John M. Inman of Sacramento has taken the initiative step and I am quite confident that under his leadership the State of California will in a very short time hear of this league.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. McQUILLAN,
Vice-President District No. 10.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11.

Eureka, Cal., September 4, 1919.

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

Soon after the convention of last year the flu epidemic found its way up into Humboldt County retarding our organizing and general work throughout the Labor movement. It was impossible during that time to get a large audience together, so Brother Organizer Woods, who was with us at that time, did his best under adverse conditions. It took us some time before we got back to our energetic and normal condition.

All our unions at the present time are in a healthy and flourishing condition and all are affiliated with the Federated Trades Council.

The Bartenders' and Breweryworkers' Unions have practically gone out of existence, their members joining other unions according to their occupation.

Since Brother Ryan's report of last year we have organized the Office Employees who are gaining steadily in membership, also the Telephone Operators were organized principally by the efforts of Brother McLellan of the Electricians' Union. The operators in the smaller towns surrounding Eureka have joined with them. They went on strike sometime near the first of July, staying out without a hitch or flaw for over a month. They had the sympathy of the businessmen and the general public with them and it was almost impossible to install strike-breakers in their places thereby leaving the telephones silent excepting in cases of emergency. Through the request of the Federated Trades Council, the different unions assessed their membership fifty cents a week to finance the operators whilst on strike. The Shipwrights went one better by assessing themselves one dollar a week.

Through the financial aid of our Local Unions the Federated Trades Council has purchased the Labor News for the sum of three thousand dollars, formerly owned and controlled by Joseph Bredsteen. It is now edited and run by a board of directors from the Council, and so far is a success. We also have a Labor Temple fund which increases as time passes on. For some time the Labor Temple Committee has been looking for a satisfactory site and just lately has decided on a quarter block near the business section of the city. We expect to make the purchase immediately.

The Timber and Sawmill Workers Union is lately growing very fast. We have had with us for some time Brother Harry Call, organizer for the International Timber and Sawmill Workers, and he has been very successful. A new local has been formed at Rio Dell, with a good membership. We are using the most of our energy in the organization of that craft at the present time.

Our Woman's Union Label League is one of the most important branches we have affiliated with the Council. They are wide awake and untiring in their work for the good of our movement. Through their efforts, assisted by the Law and Legislative Committee, they managed to have placed on the ballot at our last election the proposition for a wood and coal yard to be owned and controlled by the city. The proposition was won by a very large majority. The City Council has deemed it necessary to bond the city to create a sum to finance the same, which will be voted on the twentieth of this month.

Union Labor Hospital is in a flourishing condition and we are building a nurses' bungalow just east of the hospital to comply with the State law and also to give more room for patients. Most of the work is being donated by the Building Trades department.

Our Labor Day picnic was a grand success, almost all business was closed for the day, even the picture shows cutting out their afternoon matinee, giving the day entirely to Organized Labor. We owe thanks to the businessmen of Eureka for their financial support in the way of advertising in our large program, which was far beyond our expectations. Jim Bishop of the Cooks and Waiters' Union and Harry Call, Organizer for the Timberworkers, were our speakers. The picnic was held at Sequoia Park.

I will close with a word of praise for our Trades Council, which is composed of as energetic, wide awake, class of men and women as you will find anywhere connected with the Labor movement.

Fraternally submitted.

WM. P. WHITLOCK.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12

Jackson, Cal., September 14, 1919.

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

Since the last Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, little progress has been made in the way of reorganizing the men of the mining industry, owing to the fact that many of the mines are still idle, and owing to the fact that the men seem to be indifferent.

On the 13th of June the miners of Grass Valley went on a strike for an increase in pay and better working conditions. During the period of this strike a dual organization was organized at Grass Valley known as Protective Mine Workers League. This League is recognized by the mine operators and is to some extent used for the purpose of indirectly fighting the bona fide organization. However, Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90 is in hopes of in the very near future putting those men where they belong.

During the past three months two substantial local Unions have been established in Tuolumne County, namely Timberworkers No. 125 and Miners and Tunnel Workers No. 45. The membership of these Unions is composed largely of migratory workers, the fact that this class of workers is now willing and even anxious to join hands with bona fide Labor Movement is very gratifying. No time should be lost in endeavoring to establish locals of these workers in various sections of the State. Branch No. 8 of the Brewery Workers was also reorganized during the month of August at Jackson.

The Labor Movement is gradually gaining a foothold in this section of the State, and public opinion is visibly changing in favor of Organized Labor.

Fraternally submitted.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER BUZZELL.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 15, 1919.

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

During the past year the Organized Labor Movement in the City of Los Angeles and vicinity has continued the same healthy growth that was reported at the last Convention.

Twenty-three new unions have been formed in Los Angeles, seven or eight in Long Beach and two in San Pedro, while the many smaller cities in the immediate vicinity are calling for help in organizing. The net growth in membership to the Los Angeles Unions is 12,000 while that of the surrounding towns is 4,000.

There is much that is significant in that much of it has been among women workers and such occupations as street car operation, fruit handlers, domestic workers, etc., and that in all the strikes that have taken place there has not appeared to be the desire on the part of unorganized workers to act as strike breakers.

There have been a number of strikes, the more prominent of which were the Commercial Telegraphers, which was ended by the order of the International President of that Union after the men had been out several weeks, although the Los Angeles telegraphers have steadily refused to return to work and have sought other occupations, the strike of the Metal Trades Council against the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Co., which at this time has been actively in progress for sixteen weeks. Contrary to all Los Angeles tradition in the metal industry, when on May 26th this strike took place, 100% of the men left the plant and closed it down tight; in all former strikes there were always a few left in. Between 5500 and 6000 trade unionists walked out of this plant in twenty minutes. At this time there are 1400 men and boys employed in the yard with little being accomplished in production; several ships were nearly completed when the strike took place, these are receiving the entire attention of the company in an attempt to make a showing, however, the Iron Trades Council, Waterfront Workers Federation and the Central Labor Council of San Francisco have placed all the ships of this company, finished since the strike started, on their unfair list, similar action is being considered in other Coast cities, at this time the first of these, the "West Colomb" is now tied to the dock in San Pedro.

The strike of the Telephone Operators and Electrical Workers lasted five weeks and was ended at the same time the strike against the telephone companies ended in other cities on the Coast, and with the same result, which while not all that could have been desired, was to the operators of this district of considerable benefit. This is an organization of 1400 young women and girls that grew over night and was almost immediately plunged into a full grown fight and the spirit and willingness displayed by them could not have been excelled by veterans. The net result to them was an increase in wages, retroactive to January 1st, 1919, recognition of their Union and so solidifying it as to make it one of this city's permanent organizations.

The strike on the two electric railways has been in effect since August 15th, and is being vigorously prosecuted by the men. Here again is shown wonderful fighting qualities, when it is understood that in the past these two companies have had applications for jobs so far greater in number of men required that about one in ten were taken and only those who showed the least tendency toward organization were employed. It will be seen that the almost impossible was done when they were organized. When the strike took place 85% of the platform men left their jobs, and of the 1600 that left the "Yellow Lines" to date but 37 have deserted. Strike benefits to the extent of \$5.00 per week are being paid regularly.

Notwithstanding the fact that for three weeks no car service was attempted by either company after 8 p. m., and that the service in the day time was less than 40% normal, the Mayor of this city refused to take any action in the strike beyond appointing a so-called Labor Mediation Board with no powers beyond that of prayer, and though this Board did all that was possible, with the power it had, to bring about a meeting between the companies and the strikers, all efforts were met with, not only curt refusal, but downright insult.

There have been two strikes in the garment trades satisfactorily settled and one still in progress. The bushelmen in clothing stores were out for several weeks finally signing an agreement; the Ladies Garment Workers were out from June 10th to September 1st winning all points in dispute; the custom tailors are all out with demands for \$44.00 minimum rate and 44-hour week.

In all these strikes as well as in the many smaller ones that have taken place, there has been in evidence a well defined policy of the employers to use

the infamous injunction. In each strike injunctions have been applied for and it is worthy of note that not one application was denied by the courts. It is also worthy of note that no one Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Courts has had all of these applications, in fact it looks as though they have an understanding among themselves that each one is to get his cut, it is also worthy to note that the local Labor Movement has decided to follow the example set by the Atlantic City Convention of the A. F. of L., and has decided to forevermore disregard and ignore all injunction proceedings.

In spite of all the injunctions, resolutions passed at mass meetings called by the Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, M. & M., etc., etc., for the purpose of finding ways of checking the "menace" of the union shop and protect the "policies of Southern California—the open shop," the Organized Labor Movement is growing in this vicinity faster even than was ever dreamed it could and it is safe to say that when report is made at the 1920 Convention of the State Federation of Labor there will be many of the industries of this section working under union shop conditions.

The California State Federation of Labor has been a large factor in all the work going on here, but there are some of the unions who have not yet seen fit to become a part of the Federation so that they may pay their share, however this is being fast overcome and it seems safe to say that in the report to the next Convention all local unions will have become affiliated. There is active co-operation of all local officers toward that end.

Fraternally submitted.

J. N. BUZZELL, Organizer.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER DOYLE.

Petaluma, Calif., September 22, 1919.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greetings:

Upon my appointment as an Organizer on April the 22nd, 1919, I was assigned to the San Francisco and Bay Districts to take up the work of affiliating the various locals which were outside of the State Federation. The task was one that owing to the sentiment against everything with which the A. F. of L. was connected made the duty one that was not without its trials.

Owing to the rapid progress made during the war in organizing the several crafts, it was but natural that in the vast numbers who were inducted into the labor movement there would be more or less opposition to the principles that have heretofore guided the ship of Labor on its course.

To those men who have had the interest of Labor at heart, the times have indeed been trying and it has been necessary at all times to use the greatest care and judgment in the handling of the affairs with which they were intrusted.

To those men and their judgment I owe much of my success at this time and the fact that we have not been more successful in the work at hand was not through lack of co-operation, for I have only the highest words of praise for the many officers whom I have come in contact with in my visits, paid to the various locals.

It is a regrettable fact, but a true one nevertheless, that the average worker does not look after his own interests in a way that would reflect any credit upon him. This fact is very forcibly brought before us at this time, and particularly in this case. For some unknown reason, of which the writer is unaware, those things which most vitally concern us receive the least attention from us.

I have found in making the rounds of the various Unions that the great majority of the membership had no conception whatever of the aims and objects of the State Federation of Labor and in many instances did not even know of its existence. That such a condition could exist is hard to believe, but facts are stubborn things and cannot be disputed.

I am in hopes that the Delegates here assembled may devise some means whereby the many advantages which accrue through affiliation with this body may be presented to the great mass of workers in this State in such a manner that they may realize the importance of affiliation with this body and by their activity assist in the work that has in the past characterized the movement.

During the months of May, June, July and August, I have visited 96 Local Unions. Some of them for one cause or another it has been necessary to visit a second and third time, in an endeavor to explain away the many objections that were being raised against affiliation. The success of those visits can best be told through the increased membership in the Federation.

During the month of June visits were made to Sacramento and to Stockton. In Sacramento, in company with Brother Wilkinson, of the Draftsmen's Union, the men employed in the engineering department of the state, county and city, together with those employed in private concerns, were called together and an organization of that craft completed.

In Stockton attention was given to the metal trades industry in particular and efforts made toward a bettering of the conditions that were existing there. Conferences were held between the M. M. & E. association and the representatives of organized labor, including both the building trades and the metal trade branches. I regret at this time that I cannot say those conferences resulted in any great good for our cause, but the belief that in the future their effect will be felt is an opinion expressed by all those who were present.

During that time Brother Thorpe represented the International Association of Machinists, Brother Kleinhammer, of the Pattern Makers, Brother Wilkinson, of the Draftsmen, and myself, representing the metal trades, Brother Clouser McCook, representing the building trades, drew up and presented to the various metal firms a contract along the lines of those already in existence in San Francisco and the Bay districts, and presented the same for consideration by the employers. It is unnecessary to say that they were returned unsigned and the committee curtly told that Stockton was an open shop town and would be such for a long time to come. The truth of that statement, however, is not borne out by the happenings that have taken place in the labor circles since that time and we are agreed that while some of the crafts have not been successful in Stockton there has been a healthy growth in the general movement, which from present indications bids fair to again establish labor to its rightful position.

During the telephone strike I was instructed by Brother Scharrenberg to give such assistance as might be required from me from time to time and to keep in touch with the general situation to the end that the interests of labor be best served.

Considerable time has been given to the building up of the Firemen's Union, which was launched in Oakland and has been the means, through co-operation with the Trades Union movement, of establishing the two-platoon system, also two increases in wages. This condition is directly traceable to organized labor, and the result that has been achieved should be a source of satisfaction to those who have given both time and energy that the end sought has been attained.

During July I was called upon by the international president of the Laundry Workers to assist him in building up that organization in the Oakland district. A campaign for membership was decided upon and very effectively carried out and as a result of the work done at that time the district has been greatly benefited and the goodly number of workers have been brought into the fold of organized labor.

During the month of July I assisted in the formation of two locals of the musical instrument makers, one in Oakland and one in San Francisco, both of which have developed into healthy organizations and are taking up their responsibilities in a way that leaves no doubt in my mind that they will soon be ranked among the older organizations as thorough trades unionists.

On two different occasions, in company with representatives from other unions, Pittsburg was visited and attempts made to get the workers in that city interested in the work of organization, but up to the present time no progress has been made and the time spent there has not been productive of any results. Pittsburg, like Stockton, has decided that the open shop town is the only town, and that any attempt on the part of their employees to unionize will be met with all the resistance that can possibly be used.

That the spirit of unrest is not alone confined to the organized workers, but that it is commonly prevalent among the unorganized, can be verified by the fact that the Redwood Lumber Company of Pittsburg has within these past two months had three separate and distinct strikes, all of which were brought about by the inhuman treatment that the men employed there were subjected to. During the war this firm worked their men eight hours at a wage much less than was paid in the surrounding districts. After the signing of the armistice and when business had dropped back to a normal condition, in order to show their appreciation for the loyalty shown them by the employees, they increased the working hours from eight to ten without increasing the wage. It was this condition that brought about the above mentioned strikes. While I am not able at this time to report any great progress, I am not without an optimistic opinion that all of our labors have not been in vain, and that ere many months will have passed the workers in Pittsburg will have come to a realization that their interests can best be conserved through organization.

In accordance with instructions from Brother Scharrenberg, I came to Petaluma to take up the work of organizing the workers in the various plants, and have been at that work up to the present time. I found that while there were many workers here that had never been approached on the question of organized labor, who

were not only willing but anxious to better their condition, and to that end have come forth, joining the organizations of their respective crafts.

During my visit here the following organizations have been formed: Machinists, Teamsters, Hodcarriers and common laborers, Warehousemen and Cereal workers, together with the Central Labor Council, which will include, upon its complete formation, twelve local unions. That the prospects are bright for Petaluma Trades Unionists goes without saying, and I feel confident that the movement that has been started here will develop into one that we can all feel proud of.

In connection with this condition I would advise that the workers of this district be not left to work out their own salvation at this time, but that the Federation keep in the field here for at least another month, either myself or some other duly authorized organizer, to look after the business of the newly formed organizations and to see that they are duly and properly installed and that the affairs, both financially and fraternally, be placed on a good sound basis.

During my stay here I have made several visits to Santa Rosa and while there is much need for an organizer in that district it is the expressed opinion of both the officers of the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils that the interest of labor in the county could be best served by a thorough organization in Petaluma.

In conclusion I wish to thank the secretaries of the San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Sacramento and Santa Rosa Central Labor Councils for the many favors extended to me and the valuable assistance rendered me while in their districts, also to the business representatives who have assisted me in the work that I have had at hand. To Brother Scharrenberg I owe much for the timely advice and counsel that he has given me in the many matters with which I was confronted during the period covered by this report.

Trusting that the report herein submitted may be acceptable to the delegates here assembled and that my humble efforts be considered only in as far as they effect the welfare of the toiler and with the hope expressed that I may be of more value to the movement in the future than I have in the past and that the experience that I have gained during my term as an organizer may bring greater results in the future.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES H. DOYLE.

Report of Delegate to the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

San Francisco, October 1, 1919.

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

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday, June 9, 1919. There were present the largest number of delegates in the history of the organization and from the beginning it was apparent that the interest in the business of the gathering would be more tense than in any of the previous gatherings.

President Gompers, in calling the meeting to order, requested the secretary to read a message to the Federation from the President of the United States, Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

The message was as follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"Washington.

"June 5, 1919.

"My Dear Mr. Gompers:—I am enclosing a message from the President to the 39th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"With kind regards,

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) J. P. TUMULTY,

"Secretary to the President."

"Samuel Gompers, Alamac Hotel,
"Atlantic City, N. J.

"(Copy VLY)

"Cablegram.

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"Washington.

"Paris, (Rec'd. 10:45 a. m. June 5, '19).

"American Federation of Labor, Atlantic City, N. J.:

"May I not send my warm greetings to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and express my deep gratification that the international conferences which have grown out of the discussions of peace have led to a much fuller and more adequate comprehension of the questions of labor to which statesmen throughout the world must direct their most thoughtful attention? It has been a real happiness to me to be of a little service in these great matters.

"I can not justly refrain when sending this message from expressing in very warm terms the appreciation felt by all who have been dealing with labor matters of the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Gompers. He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in international circles as well as at home the reputation of the American Federation of Labor for sane and helpful counsel.

"WOODROW WILSON."

A spirited round of applause greeted the reading of the message and it was ordered made a part of the records of the Convention.

Addresses of welcome were then delivered by the Hon. Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City, and President Arthur A. Quinn of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, followed by suitable response from President Samuel Gompers.

At the afternoon session of that day Governor Runyon of New Jersey made an interesting address, which was followed by the report of the American Federation of Labor delegation to the Peace Conference, presented by Vice-President James Duncan. The delegation was comprised of James Duncan, President of the Granite Cutters International Association of America; John R. Alpine, President United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; Frank Duffy, Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William Green, Secretary-Treasurer United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Reports were also received from the labor missions sent abroad and from the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. All reports sub-

mitted were highly interesting and were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported 547 delegates present, representing 99 International and National Unions, 31 State branches, 133 central bodies, 78 local trade and Federal labor unions, and 4 fraternal delegates.

Much of the time of the first few days of the Convention was consumed in addresses and in the consideration of international labor relations and the introduction of resolutions. All told over 200 resolutions were presented. These touched upon almost every phase of labor and many pertained to subjects foreign to the aims and purposes of the Organized Labor Movement. With most of the important resolutions coming before the Convention you have become familiar through the press and it will therefore not be necessary for me to report on them in detail. It is gratifying to be able to say that every matter brought before the Convention received full and intelligent consideration. Action was taken only after delegates had ample time to investigate and to study the questions and the problems presented.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor made a record to which union workers may point with a feeling of justified pride. The Convention served notice that the great majority of the membership of the American Federation of Labor is 100 per cent. American and that its full strength is to be used to combat un-Americanism wherever it may be found. The action of the Convention places Organized Labor of the Nation on the same high plane of loyalty in time of peace as was maintained during the war.

Constructive policies were favored by the Convention. Reactionary ideas and destructive doctrines were not countenanced. The Convention considered the greatest number of important problems ever confronting a meeting of Organized Labor. It was thorough in its deliberations and was guided by a strong desire to find for the masses of Labor a safe and sane course to pursue in dealing with the grave problems that confront the Nation as a result of the war. Delegates were aware that Labor must play an important part in the reconstruction work; that its status has been changed; that it has been conceded rights heretofore withheld, and that as a result it has resting upon it greater responsibilities than in former times. The reconstruction program adopted by the Convention is of particular interest to every member of Organized Labor. It is a compilation, in consecutive order, of the fundamental, the most vital, and the most urgent subjects and relations to which Organized Labor must apply itself diligently if the workers are to progress in the matter of industrial democracy. In brief, the program contains the following:

Remedies against unemployment; demands adequate wages; declares Labor's rights to fix its own working hours; demands protection of women and children in industry; favors co-operative institutions of farmers and similar producing agencies; favors curbing the power of the courts to make and unmake laws; favors full participation of labor in politics but disapproves of partisan politics; favors public ownership or control or regulation of public and semi-public utilities; favors public extension of waterways and public ownership and development of water power; urges a minimum of land tenancies and favors farm ownership with public aid; would curb corporate power; insists upon a full return of freedom of speech and press; would prohibit immigration for two years and restrict it thereafter; would tax in proportion to the income of persons or property; favors State colleges for workingmen's children and demands a voice for Labor in conducting industrial education; urges Government aid in building homes; opposes large standing armies; favors help for soldiers and as an urgent and immediate remedial measure urges the payment of salaries to returning soldiers and sailors for a limited period after discharge.

The Convention took due notice of the unrest that is prevalent at this time. The causes for this, it was shown, are the high cost of living necessities and unemployment. Until wages are so adjusted that the earnings of Labor will buy the same amount of the necessities of life that could be purchased by the earnings previous to the war, this unrestful exhibit by the working people has a foundation for its existence that can not be set aside. Previous to the war the dollar earned by Labor would buy a certain amount of a certain quality of food and clothing. The dollar earned at the present time will also buy a certain amount of a certain quality of food and clothing, but it will not buy the same amount that the dollar earned previous to the war would buy. Until this gap is bridged and the wages increased so that the same amount of the same quality of goods can be bought with the dollar of today as was possible before the war the condition of the laborer will be less desirable than in the pre-war period. Manufacturers and employers of labor should recognize this fact and increase the wages to this point without any controversy.

I was pleased to note that President Wilson in his recommendations to Con-

gress for legislation to reduce the cost of living and to curb profiteers has recently set forth a plan almost identical with the one proposed in Resolution No. 7 adopted by the American Federation of Labor. I had the honor of drafting and presenting the resolution. It provided as follows:

"RESOLVED, That this body call upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the various States to enact laws compelling each and every box, barrel, bottle, can, carton or container of such foods, or food products, and each and every article of wearing apparel or article entering the manufacture of wearing apparel, to bear an imprint of the date of its growth, origin, production of manufacture, and if any of such foods, food products, dairy products, wearing apparel or article entering the manufacture thereof, be stored, the date of such storage to be imprinted thereon; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That this body call upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the various States to provide in the aforesaid laws a time limit within which any of aforesaid stamped foods, food products, wearing apparel, etc., shall be offered for sale to the consumer, on penalty of confiscation, or fine, or both."

The Convention was unanimously in favor of a shorter work day to insure against unemployment. The 8-hour day with overtime prohibited, except in cases of extreme emergencies, was favored.

A resolution of especial interest was one that amends the laws of the American Federation of Labor so that the Executive Council is authorized to immediately revoke the charter of any central labor union or other central body of delegates who undertake to order local unions affiliated with international unions out on a general strike or to instruct such local unions to take a strike vote with the idea in mind of inaugurating a strike through the efforts of the central body. For years, in isolated localities, central bodies have taken strike votes and undertaken to cause general strikes thereby because of some local condition. Recently, however, this has occurred in many instances and efforts have been made to force local unions out on strike that had contracts that were unexpired and which they were in duty bound to carry out. As the laws of the Federation do not specifically give authority to the Executive Council to revoke charters in such cases it was deemed best to put that provision in the law.

Among the more important resolutions adopted were the following:

Indorsement of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant; indorsement of the Plumb plan for the solution of the railroad problem; opposing war-time prohibition; commending Secretary of Labor Wilson for the efficient manner in which the Labor Department has been conducted and requesting Congress to provide funds for the continuation of the United States employment service; asking that United States troops be withdrawn from Russia and refusing recognition to the Soviet government in Russia; disapproving of proposal to change Labor Day to May 1; disapproving of the Mooney strike, but providing that steps be taken to secure a new trial for Mooney; pledging support to the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to secure remedial legislation in the meat-packing industry; condemning proposed legislation which would be contrary to the best interests of the seamen of the country; opposing the scuttling of the Government's shipbuilding program; requesting the President to remove Postmaster General Burleson; requesting the restriction of immigration during the reconstruction period; opposing the organization of a national labor party; urging Congress to provide funds for carrying out the program for the erection of public buildings; favoring the organization of a permanent housing bureau to provide homes for the workers; favoring legislation to provide work for ex-service men and to provide against unemployment in general; providing for sending delegates to the Pan-American Labor Convention at New York and to the International Trade Union Congress at Amsterdam; requesting Congress to pass a law compelling all societies, fraternal, insurance and others to transact all business in the English language; protesting against the zone-rate method of charging for second-class mail and asking an investigation of the postal service and rates; requesting that railroad employes be allowed to participate in politics; asking standard work day for railway mail clerks; affirming confidence in the members of the Federal Trade Commission and asking that vacancies be filled with men of the same character as those now serving on the commission; favoring the organization of city policemen and instructing the officers of the Federation to issue charters to them when application is properly presented; condemning the efforts of the steel corporations and other industrial institutions to institute systems of collective bargaining in their plants and demanding the right to bargain collectively through the only kind of organization fitted for such purpose—the trade union; instructing the Executive Council to bring about a Congressional investigation of the suppression of the rights of free speech and free assemblage in Western Pennsylvania; asking the introduction and extension of war savings and thrift stamp institutions as a

necessary peace time institution, or the substitution of something akin in character; disapproving of the plan that the Federation should compel all international unions to have the contracts of its subordinate unions expire at the same time; instructing the Executive Council to make a study of the problem of establishing a dollar of stabilized purchasing power; providing for giving assistance to affiliated organizations of civil service employes in their endeavors to secure the right of appeal and a hearing in cases of demotion and dismissal; instructing the Executive Council to co-operate with the railway employees' organizations in investigating needless expense in the operation of railways for the purpose of making the people believe that Government control of railroads is impractical.

The salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor was increased to \$10,000 a year and that of the Secretary to \$7,500. The pay of organizers representing the Federation was increased to \$8 a day.

The report of Secretary Morrison showed the financial affairs of the Federation to be in good shape, but it was deemed necessary, because of increases made in the expenses of the organization, to increase the per capita tax. The law was changed so as to provide a minimum per capita tax for directly affiliated unions of 75 cents. Also the amount of the initiation fee to be \$2 instead of \$1. The minimum per capita tax of directly affiliated unions was raised from 15 cents to 20 cents. The per capita tax to be paid from international unions was raised from seven-eighths of one cent per member to one cent.

The Convention went on record in favor of reorganizing the school system so that the boys and girls who cannot go on to a higher education will be trained along lines that will be of value to them when they take their places in the world; better pay for teachers was urged, as was the democratization of the schools to the fullest extent.

In connection with the ultra-radical sentiment recently displayed in some parts of the country, I desire to call attention to an article published in the Philadelphia "Bulletin" alleging that Organized Labor of California was about to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. I took occasion to make an emphatic denial of this report on the floor of the Convention and to give assurance that California labor had no such plan and that it is loyal to the ideals and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

On the fifth day of the session, which continued throughout twelve days and extended into the third week, Secretary of Labor Wilson addressed the Convention. Mr. Wilson, who is a member of the United Mine Workers of America, received an immense ovation when he was conducted to the platform by the committee appointed by the president. He spoke at some length and was given rapt attention by all the delegates of the Convention and the large number of visitors who were present at the time. Mr. Wilson also received an ovation when he finished and retired from the platform, which he did to take his seat among the delegates from the Mine Workers' Union on the floor.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, James Duncan; Second Vice-President, Joseph F. Valentine; Third Vice-President and to fill the unexpired time of John R. Alpine resigned, as a member of the Executive Council, Frank Duffy; Fourth Vice-President, William Green; Fifth Vice-President, William B. Mahon; Sixth Vice-President, T. A. Rickert; Seventh Vice-President, Jacob Fisher; Eighth Vice-President, Matthew Woll; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin; Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Fraternal delegates present were: Miss Margaret Bonfield and S. Finney, representing the British Trades Union Congress; J. M. Walsh, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and B. Suzuki, Workmen's Friendly Society of Japan.

William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and John J. Hynes, President Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, were chosen as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and Samuel Griggs, President of the Stone Cutters, was selected to represent the Federation as delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Your delegate was honored by appointment as a member of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the California State Federation of Labor for the honor conferred upon me and to congratulate the officers and the membership upon the successful outcome of the Convention and the results achieved.

Fraternally submitted.

GEORGE A. TRACY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., September 27, 1919.

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

In accordance with established custom, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to statements on the Federation's finances and membership, a summary of the more important transactions of the Executive Council, unless the subject matter has already been dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice Presidents. During the past year the Council held five regular sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these meetings.

It is, of course, wholly unnecessary to state that the past year has been an unusually eventful one. The war came to an end just a month after the adjournment of our last convention and the problems of demobilization and reconstruction have been with us ever since.

The report of the Federation's Committee on Reconstruction, appointed at the San Diego convention, was issued under date of November 18. It was incorporated in last year's convention proceedings and sent to all affiliated unions for endorsement. Practically unanimous approval was given to that report in labor circles; in fact not a single dissenting reply was received. The closing sentences of the Reconstruction Committee's report, quoted herewith, are very apropos when applied to current history:

"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 the 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."

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPOINTMENT OF ORGANIZERS.

During the year the Federation lost one of its Vice-Presidents by death, Brother Harry J. Young, who has been a member of the Executive Council since October, 1912, died suddenly on December 1 of last year, at his home in San Jose. In accordance with constitutional provisions the vacancy on the Executive Council was filled by the election of Walter G. Mathewson, a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 309, of San Jose.

Organizer James True Woods passed away quite unexpectedly on February 17, while on a short week-end visit to his family in Stockton.

Both of the deceased were survived by families and the Executive Council adopted suitable resolutions expressing sympathy to the bereaved.

The Federation also lost the only female member on the Executive Board—not by death, but because Margaret Malone left the state of single blessedness, became married and moved from her district to San Francisco. The vacancy thus created was not filled because only a short period remained until the date set for this year's convention.

Organizer Vitaich tendered his resignation shortly after the San Diego convention, to take effect on October 28.

The organizers now serving the Federation are James H. Doyle, of Molders' Union No. 164, of San Francisco, and J. W. Buzzell, of Pattern Workers' Association, of Los Angeles. Organizer Doyle is on the joint payroll of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor.

The reports of Organizers Doyle and Buzzell are published elsewhere in the Officers' Reports and are worthy of careful and analytical perusal. Both of these men have rendered efficient and conscientious service to the labor movement in general and to the California State Federation of Labor in particular.

THE UNION OF PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

The last convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorsed the Declaration of Principles of the Triple Alliance, known as the California Union of Producers and Consumers. The three component parts of this "Union" are: The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., and the California State Federation of Labor.

Since our San Diego meeting the annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union met at Modesto and unanimously approved the alliance with the State Federation of Labor.

Both your President and Secretary attended the convention and delivered addresses, which were well received. Later, during the Farmers' convention, a committee reporting on "Co-operative Organization," submitted the following:

"Recognizing the great value and the immense power for good in the so-called Triple Alliance, we urge this convention to take steps to develop the possibilities of a more complete acquaintance with the State Federation of Labor and the Pacific Co-operative League, the two bodies joining with the Farmers' Union in the Triple Alliance. We also urge that every member personally become acquainted with the aims and objects of the alliance and the benefits we can derive therefrom."

A series of meetings of duly accredited delegates to the Union of Producers and Consumers has been held since our last convention and the following revised "Political and Economic Platform" of the "Union" has been tentatively endorsed, subject to the approval of this convention and the other two affiliates—the Farmers' Union and the Co-operative League:

Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers

(Representing the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., of California, and the California State Federation of Labor.)

1. Graduated Land Tax.

As a means of breaking up large land holdings and forcing idle land into use we favor a graduated tax on all large land holdings, as recommended by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing.

2. Exclusion of Asiatics.

To preserve California as a heritage to the white race we demand the abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan and the exclusion of Asiatics by law.

3. Public Ownership of Public Utilities.

Reaffirming our demand for equality of opportunity we favor the public ownership of public utilities, including terminal warehouses and packing plants; we also favor the Plumb Plan of railroad operation.

4. 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 assist in the development 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.

5. Private Employment Bureaus.

We favor legislation limiting the fee which may be charged by employment agencies operated for profit to ten per cent. of one month's pay.

6. 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. 10, as a necessary step to enable the Legislature to adopt an Absent Voters' Act under proper safeguards and reasonable restrictions.

7. Farmer and Labor Representation.

We reiterate our demand for Farmer and Labor representation upon all State Boards and Commissions. In particular do we 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

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
October 1, 1919.....	515	24	539	94,900

Report of Membership, 1918-1919.

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1918.....	21	
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1918.....	486	
		507
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	3	
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	53	
Local Unions reinstated during the year.....	2	
		58
		565
Amalgamated with other unions.....	1	
Disbanded	2	
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	23	
		26
Organizations in good standing September 27, 1919.....		539

Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	17,700
Approximate membership of unions disbanded and suspended.....	800
Net increase in membership	16,900

New Affiliations

Fifty-six organizations affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 28, 1918, to September 27, 1919, as follows:

BAKERSFIELD.
Teamsters and Truck Drivers No. 280.
Switchmen No. 236.
Maintenance of Way Employees.

BREA.
Oil Workers No. 15731.

BAY POINT.
Boiler Makers No. 25.

COALINGA.
Cooks and Waiters No. 586.
Central Labor Council.
ELDRIDGE.
State Hospital Employees No. 16048.
EUREKA.
Laundry Workers No. 156.
Maintenance of Way Employees No. 513.
Office Employees No. 16360.

FRESNO.
Maintenance of Way Employes No. 1156.

GROVELAND.
Miners No. 45.

LOS ANGELES.
Street Carmen No. 835.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 51.

Composition Roofers No. 21.
Motion Picture Players No. 16377.
Cooks No. 48.
Waitresses No. 639.
Marble Workers No. 14.

LONG BEACH.
Central Labor Council.

NEEDLES.
Switchmen No. 233.

NOVATO.
Maintenance of Way Employes No. 461.

OAKLAND.
Bricklayers No. 8.
Electrical Workers No. 895.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 117.
Railway Clerks No. 802.
Switchmen No. 158.
Casket Makers No. 16325.
Boilermakers No. 233.
Shipyard Laborers No. 15430.
Machinists No. 1117.
Painters No. 127.

RICHMOND.
Firemen No. 188.

SACRAMENTO.
School Teachers No. 44.

SAN DIEGO.
Federal Employes No. 63.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 229.
Roofers No. 41.
Bricklayers No. 11.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Railway Mail Association.
Dredgemen's Union No. 72.
Ferryboatmen's Union of California.
Draftsmen No. 11.
Carpenters No. 304.
Submarine Divers and Tenders No. 16139.
Electrical Workers No. 6.
Housesmiths No. 78.
Sausage Makers No. 203.

SAN JOSE.
Millmen No. 252.

SANTA CRUZ.
Central Labor Council.

TAFT.
Carpenters No. 1774.
Retail Clerks No. 222.
Cooks and Waiters No. 771.

TIBURON.
Boilermakers No. 666.

TUOLUMNE.
Timberworkers No. 125.
WEED.
Timberworkers No. 114.

Reinstatements.

1. Retail Clerks, Bakersfield.
2. Butchers No. 193, Bakersfield.

Amalgamated With Other Unions.

1. Stage Employes No. 427, Long Beach, with Stage Employes No. 33, Los Angeles.

Disbanded.

1. Horseshoers No. 124, Los Angeles.
2. Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers No. 3, Los Angeles.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax.

1. Painters No. 594, Hanford.
2. Motor Bus Owners and Operators No. 300, Los Angeles.
3. Teamsters No. 137, Marysville.
4. Typographical No. 223, Marysville.
5. Glove Workers No. 40, Napa.
6. Musicians No. 570, Redwood City.
7. Bartenders No. 595, Richmond.
8. Granite Cutters, Rocklin.
9. Lathers No. 109, Sacramento.
10. Plumbers No. 447, Sacramento.
11. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073, San Francisco.
12. Bottle Cainers No. 10535, San Francisco.
13. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 107, San Jose.
14. Electrical Workers No. 332, San Jose.
15. Passenger Auto Drivers No. 429, San Mateo.
16. Bartenders No. 591, San Pedro.
17. Plumbers No. 114, Santa Barbara.
18. Federal Labor Union No. 15425, Santa Clara.
19. Laundry Workers No. 53, Santa Rosa.
20. Paving Cutters No. 31, Santa Rosa.
21. Electrical Workers No. 207, Stockton.
22. State Hospital Employes No. 15712, Stockton.
23. Plumbers No. 492, Stockton.

**REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PENDING FOR VOTE OF
THE PEOPLE ON NOVEMBER 2, 1920.**

Pursuant to custom, the Executive Council herewith submits the following report on measures to be voted on at the general election in 1920.

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, your Council herewith submits its conclusions and recommendations thereon, as follows:

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.—Convention for framing new Constitution for the State. Empowers the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of its members to submit to the electors the question of holding a convention to frame a new State Constitution, which, if approved by the electors, obliges the succeeding Legislature to provide by law for the calling of such convention. Such a convention is to be composed of 163 delegates (one of whom shall be chosen from each assembly district and twenty-five from the State at large). The convention so called shall meet within nine months after the election of the delegates, and its proposal for a new Constitution submitted for ratification of the voters at such special election as may be designated by law. The returns of the election shall be certified to the Governor, who shall call to his aid to canvass said returns, Controller, Treasurer and the Secretary of State. If ratified by a majority of the votes cast, the Governor shall issue a proclamation declaring the taking effect of the new Constitution. By adopting this constitutional amendment, it is provided that it shall be held to signify that the voters desire that such a convention be called and the next session of the Legislature is directed to issue the call therefor.

It is difficult to advance any argument why organized labor should favor the adoption of this measure. The representation is upon the same basis of apportionment as at present, which gives the country districts an overwhelming preponderance, and the right to elect additional delegates at large is not likely to even up such representation. As a consequence, it cannot be expected that any really beneficial feature will be incorporated into the Constitution that cannot be incorporated therein under the present method of amendment. Altogether too many changes will be introduced, many of them hurtful to labor's interests, and any balancing of advantages and disadvantages will not result to labor's interest. The measure should therefore be opposed.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 19.—Amending the Constitution relative to the expenditure of public money in State aid. Cures present defects in the Constitution whereby the State is prohibited from giving aid and support to needy children who may have a father incapacitated for gainful work by permanent physical disability or who is suffering from tuberculosis and rendered incapable of pursuing a gainful occupation. This measure should be endorsed.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10.—Relating to the right of suffrage. Enables the Legislature to provide by general law for the casting of votes by duly registered voters who, by reason of their occupation, are regularly required to travel about the State and who by affidavit show that they will be absent from their respective precincts on election day. Would render constitutional an absent voters' law such as has for several sessions of the Legislature been advocated in favor of employees of railroads. While not as broad as it might have been made, the measure is based on a good principle and should be supported.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13.—Poll tax on aliens. Provides for the levy by the Legislature of an annual poll tax on male aliens of not less than four dollars, the moneys collected to go to the county school fund. This is special legislation and should be opposed for the same reasons as the former poll tax system was opposed by the organized workers of our State.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 40.—Taxation exemption of institutions sheltering orphans. Exempts from taxation all buildings and so much of the real property connected therewith as may be required for the occupation of institutions sheltering more than twenty orphan or half-orphan children receiving State aid. Your Executive Council recommends approval of this amendment.

REGULATING FEES OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

For reasons briefly outlined in the President's Report and on page 15 of the Legislative Report, the Executive Council herewith submits for the approval of the convention an initiative measure, limiting the fees which may be charged by private employment agencies to 10 per cent. of one month's pay.

* * * *

Initiative Measure to Be Submitted Directly to the Electors.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of } ss.

To the Honorable Secretary of State of the State of California:

We, the undersigned, registered, qualified electors of the State of California, residents of.....County, present to Secretary of State this petition and request that a proposed measure, as hereinafter set forth, be submitted to the people of the State of California, for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election, or as provided by law. The proposed measure is as follows:

AN ACT to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An Act regulating private employment agencies, providing for a license for the operation thereof and a fee therefor, providing forms of receipts and registers to be used and kept, prohibiting any charge for registering or filing application for help or employment, prohibiting the dividing of fees, providing for the refunding of fees and expenses in the event of failure to procure employment, and granting the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics the power to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the purpose and intent of this act," approved June 3, 1913, as amended.

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

Section 1. Section twelve of an act entitled "An Act regulating private employment agencies, providing for a license for the operation thereof and a fee therefor, providing forms of receipts and registers to be used and kept, prohibiting any charge for registering or filing application for help or employment, prohibiting the dividing of fees, providing for the refunding of fees and expenses in the event of failure to procure employment, and granting the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics the power to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the purpose and intent of this act," approved June 3, 1913, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 12. No such licensed person shall accept a fee from any applicant for employment, or send out any applicant for employment without having obtained either orally or in writing, a bona fide order therefor, and in no case shall such licensed person accept, directly or indirectly, a registration fee of any kind. No such licensed person shall demand or receive from any applicant for help or employment either directly or indirectly, for information or assistance furnished or given in procuring such help or employment, any fee, money or other consideration which in value exceeds ten per centum of the wages or compensation stipulated for the first month of such employment, or to be prospectively earned therein during said first month. In case the applicant paying a fee fails to obtain employment, such licensed agency shall repay the amount of said fee to such applicant upon demand made therefor; **provided**, that in cases where the applicant paying such fee is sent beyond the limits of the city in which the employment agency is located, such licensed agency shall repay in addition to the said fee any actual expenses incurred in going to or returning from any place where such applicant has been sent; **provided, however**, where the applicant is employed and the employment lasts less than seven days by reason of the discharge of the applicant, the employment agency shall return to said applicant the fee paid by such applicant to the employment agency, or such portion of said fee as in the judgment of the commissioners of the bureau of labor statistics may be adequate.

* * * *

To qualify for a place upon the ballot at the general election of 1920, an initiative petition must be signed by 55,094 registered citizens of California.

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK.

During the past year the contract for publishing the Official Year Book was again awarded to Mr. John E. Houston. Copies of the book are available for distribution at the convention.

Mr. Houston has scrupulously observed the terms of the contract, but owing to abuses which invariably take place in the soliciting of advertisements for the Year Book your Executive Council recommends that the Federation discontinue publication of the Year Book.

The records of the Federation do not show that any particular labor paper in the State has been made the official organ of the State Federation. In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the policy of the Federation in this respect your Executive Council also recommends that the convention formally declare its opposition to the further use of such a designation by the San Francisco Labor Clarion, or any other publication.

DEFENSE OF MOONEY, NOLAN, ET AL.

Since the adjournment of the convention the officers of the Federation have carried out to the best of their ability the decisions of the convention on the Mooney case and as it has been the custom of previous years to give a chronology of the bomb cases prosecution, we record the following as the progressive happenings in the cases since the adjournment of the convention held in San Diego. To begin with, it would be stated that the resolutions adopted by the San Diego convention were widely recopied and dealt with in many of the labor papers, as well as many regular newspapers throughout the United States. No additional contributions for the Mooney defense fund have been received by the State Federation since the last convention; all donations for this purpose having been forwarded directly to the International Workers Defense League.

Chronology of Mooney Case (Continued).

October 26, 1918—A review of the case of Thomas J. Mooney was asked in a petition filed by counsel for Mooney with the United States Supreme Court. Secretary Scharrenberg forwarded resolution adopted by the convention to the War Labor Board along with the critique of that resolution.

November 10—London Trades Council appealed to the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States under the emergency of war, to safeguard the morale of the American people by preventing the execution of Tom Mooney and demanded a new and fair trial.

November 18—The Supreme Court of the United States refused to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney. Chief Justice White announced the decision without comment.

November 19—Alameda County Central Labor Council adopted resolutions urging workers under its jurisdiction to call a general strike on December 9 in protest against proposed hanging of Mooney. Same action was taken by many central and departmental councils throughout the United States.

November 21—Judge Franklin A. Griffin wrote open letter to Governor Stephens requesting the Governor, in the interest of justice, to grant Mooney new trial. In this letter the trial judge analyzed the testimony and showed clearly that the carrying out of the verdict would be a travesty upon justice and a blot upon the administration of justice.

November 22—The Densmore report, published in the San Francisco "Call," demonstrating the frameup methods of District Attorney's office and the gang in San Francisco. This report, printed in full, covered many pages of the San Francisco "Call" and created a great sensation.

November 27—A committee of ten representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council, under instructions from that body, with Daniel C. Murphy, president, State Federation of Labor, acting as chairman, appeared before Governor Stephens in Sacramento and presented the facts which have created grave doubt in the public mind and the positive conviction in the minds of men and women of labor throughout the world that Mooney did not receive an honest trial. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson filed with Governor Stephens a complete copy of the Densmore report.

November 28—Governor Stephens commuted Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment.

November 29—Mooney wrote statement to Governor Stephens demanding that he revoke commutation of death sentence and give him either freedom or death. San Francisco Labor Council adopted resolution condemning the action of Governor Stephens and pledged its moral and financial support to obtain new trials for Mooney and Billings. The same council passed resolution appealing to Mayor Rolph to suspend District Attorney Fickert and try him before the Board of Supervisors on charges of graft and corruption.

November 30—E. D. Nolan demanded trial at once. Mooney taken from the death cell in San Quentin Prison and transferred to one of the regular cells. Fickert calls upon the San Francisco grand jury to indict Densmore.

December 2—The International Workers' Defense League, the organization that has in keeping the agitation in behalf of justice for Mooney and Billings, called for

a conference of representatives of organized labor to assemble in Chicago, January 14, to discuss further action in the Mooney case.

December 7—Under the auspices of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York a protest meeting was held against the commutation of sentence and the failure to grant a new trial for Mooney. Frank P. Walsh was the principal speaker.

December 12—Mother Jones arrived in San Francisco, sent here by the Illinois Federation of Labor, to personally interview Governor Stephens and put Labor's demand before him. Secretary Scharrenberg accompanied Mother Jones to Sacramento and arranged for her interview with the Governor.

December 21—Prosecutor Cunha asked Judge Griffin to dismiss the indictments against Nolan pending in that court, as there was no evidence against him. Nolan was held in the county jail for nine months before he was allowed bail.

December 23—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson refused to countenance the investigation by the San Francisco grand jury of the Densmore report, charging that the grand jury was unfair.

January 14, 1919—Mooney Labor Congress assembled in Chicago. Was in session four days. Decided on program, insisting upon new trial for Mooney. Demanded an investigation on the part of the United States Government. Also decided to submit to local unions the question of strike action.

January 20—San Francisco grand jury denounced United States officials because of their Mooney investigation and whitewashed District Attorney Fickert and the gang.

February 27—Two indictments pending against Nolan were dismissed by Superior Michael Roche after Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson admitted as a witness that he had no evidence which would warrant Nolan's trial.

March 3—Judge Frank H. Dunne dismissed the three remaining indictments against Nolan on motion of the District Attorney. Nolan left the courtroom a free man. He had been dragged from his home, held in jail for nine months without bail, and was then given liberty without a trial.

June 9—Will H. Donaldson made affidavit that he saw original Oxman letters to Rigall. Donaldson was a missing witness whose testimony figured in the Oxman trial.

June 13—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, in addressing the A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City, announced his belief in the innocence of Mooney and stated that he was still working on the Mooney case, but counceled against the general strike.

June 17—American Federation of Labor convention adopted strong resolution demanding new trial for Mooney. Also denounced Mooney general strike.

June 30—Congressman Blanton of Texas introduced resolution in the Congress of the United States calling upon the Department of Labor to report their activities in connection with the case of Thomas J. Mooney. This resolution was adopted by Congress. Friends of labor were pleased to get the Mooney question on the floor of Congress.

July 23—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson filed the Densmore report with Congress of the United States. The same was ordered printed by the Public Printer and appears in two parts, known as Document 157, House of Representatives. Along with the Densmore report was also printed a transcript of the evidence taken before the grand jury in the Oxman case.

July 30—Senator Sherman of Illinois and Congressman Blanton of Texas made vicious attacks upon organized labor in Congress, basing their attacks upon the exposures developed in the investigation of District Attorney Fickert's office. Blanton's attack upon organized labor, as printed in the Congressional Record, consisted of over 30,000 words covering many pages of the Record and was made up of matter given to him by the "frameup" gang of San Francisco. It was a "Leave to Print Speech."

August 15—Senator Poindexter had printed in the Congressional Record a speech in which he accuses the President of the United States of encouraging Bolshevism because of his desire for justice in the Mooney case. Meeting of International Workers' Defense League decided to broaden the field of work so as to include demand for amnesty for all political as well as labor prisoners.

August 19—International Workers' Defense League decided to initiate an amendment to the Penal Code which will make possible the holding of new trials in cases where conviction is obtained by perjury, etc., drawn up and placed on the regular ballot at the general election in 1920.

August 31—The New York "World" took up the Mooney case as a moral issue and in its Sunday issue, August 31, 1919, published over a full page story written by Louis Seibold, the political writer, reviewing all the important events in the Mooney case.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY AS DELEGATE TO NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

On September 19 your Secretary received a telegram from President Gompers of the A. F. of L., as follows:

"As you know, the President has called a conference, to be held at the White House, Washington, beginning October 6, in which fifteen representatives of labor are to participate. The President has asked me to appoint these labor representatives. It is my great desire to submit your name as one of these representatives. Of course, you know the President has said that no provision has been made by the Government to bear the expense of the delegates. Please advise me by telegraph at your earliest convenience, confirming by mail whether I may submit your name as one of the representatives and whether you will act in such capacity?"

A poll of the Executive Council was taken and by unanimous vote the expense of the trip was ordered paid from the Federation's funds. President Gompers was thereupon notified of the acceptance and the fifteen appointments, including your Secretary, were announced at Washington, D. C., on September 22. President Gompers called a preliminary meeting of the Labor delegates to the conference for Saturday, October 4. This made it necessary for your Secretary to leave on Tuesday, September 30.

The Executive Council appointed Vice-President Mathewson as the acting Secretary.

President Wilson in calling the Washington Conference very briefly outlined its object and purpose in the following language:

"I am calling for as early a date as practicable a conference in which authoritative representatives of labor and of those who direct labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing."

To be called upon to participate in such a gathering is indeed a signal honor. Your Secretary will ever earnestly endeavor to justify the trust and confidence placed in him.

Respectfully and Fraternally.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 28, 1918, to September 27, 1919, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts.

Affiliation Fee	\$ 56.00
Per Capita Tax	10,158.60
Miscellaneous	1,719.47
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	\$11,934.07

Disbursements.

San Diego Convention	\$ 971.75
Executive Council	327.36
Organizing	1,478.20
Office Expense	246.09
Postage and Mailing	342.73
Printing	503.15
Legislative Work	1,311.61
Rent	325.00
Salaries	2,340.00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	500.00
Delegate to American Federation of Labor	600.00
Secretary's Trip to Washington	600.00
Furniture and Fixtures	221.00
Miscellaneous	277.22
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Total	\$10,044.11

Recapitulation.

Cash Balance, September 28, 1918	\$ 4,320.52
Total receipts for twelve months	11,934.07
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Total	16,254.59
Total Disbursements	10,044.11
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Cash Balance, September 27, 1919	6,210.48
Invested in Liberty Bonds	2,000.00
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	\$ 8,210.48

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.

AGNEW.			
State Hospital Employees No. 15,443	\$ 9.73	Porters No. 747	2.58
BAKERSFIELD.		Printing Pressmen No. 26460
Bakers No. 146	1.45	Sheet Metal Workers No. 36972
Barbers No. 317	7.20	State Employees No. 215	3.95
Bartenders No. 378	16.36	Steam Engineers No. 469	8.16
Butchers No. 193	2.10	Switchmen No. 236	1.85
Carpenters No. 743	13.56	Tailors No. 339	3.96
Cigarmakers No. 469	2.38	Teamsters No. 280	9.23
Retail Clerks No. 1217	16.15	Typographical No. 439	6.55
Cooks & Waiters No. 550	28.51	BAY POINT.	
Laundry Workers No. 175	7.20	Boilermakers No. 25	17.89
Labor Council	12.00	BERKELEY.	
Machinists No. 5	18.90	Carpenters No. 1158	13.47
Maintenance of Way Employees No.	7.66	Post Office Employees No. 47	4.03
Musicians No. 263	9.23	BREA.	
Oil Workers No. 19	71.34	Oil Workers No. 15731	64.11
Painters No. 314	4.90	COALINGA.	
		Central Labor Council	9.00
		Cooks & Waiters No. 586	2.43
		Oil Workers No. 2	165.00

EL CENTRO.	
Typographical No. 707.....	4.58
ELDRIDGE.	
State Hospital Employees No. 16,048	7.38
EUREKA.	
Barbers No. 431.....	2.50
Bartenders No. 406.....	1.40
Butchers No. 298.....	2.22
Carpenters No. 1040.....	20.30
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	1.20
Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	7.36
Electrical Workers No. 482.....	7.08
Federated Trades Council.....	15.00
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	23.30
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	3.48
Maintenance of Way Employees No. 513.....	5.35
Machinists No. 540.....	6.37
Musicians No. 333.....	6.86
Office Employees No. 16,360....	1.19
Painters No. 1034.....	5.66
Plumbers No. 471.....	3.00
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	1.20
Shipyard Riggers No. 15,804.....	2.48
Stage Employees No. 430.....	.72
Steam & Operating Engineers No. 671.....	.82
Street Carmen No. 800.....	2.43
Timberworkers No. 12.....	22.77
Typographical No. 207.....	5.41
Women's Union Label League No. 303.....	1.08
FELLOWS.	
Oil Workers No. 15,612.....	72.00
FRESNO.	
Bakers No. 43.....	1.34
Barbers No. 333.....	7.20
Bartenders No. 556.....	8.70
Carpenters No. 701.....	56.26
Carpenters No. 1,496.....	9.60
Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	28.40
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	4.20
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	2.40
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	14.36
Labor Council	3.00
Lathers No. 83.....	2.85
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	10.40
Machinists No. 653.....	7.23
Maintenance of Way Employees No. 1156	10.31
Moving Picture Operators No. 59960
Musicians No. 210.....	12.00
Painters No. 294.....	15.00
Plasterers No. 188.....	10.52
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	4.25
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252....	5.12
Stage Employees No. 158.....	2.95
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	8.85
Teamsters No. 431.....	23.77
Typographical No. 144.....	6.00
GLENDALE.	
Carpenters No. 563.....	6.21
GRASS VALLEY.	
Miners No. 90.....	4.00
GROVELAND.	
Miners No. 45.....	2.95

HANFORD.	
Musicians No. 462.....	3.95
JACKSON.	
Barbers No. 533.....	1.96
Central Labor Council.....	16.00
Miners No. 135.....	18.45
KNOWLES.	
Granite Cutters.....	14.97
Quarry Workers No. 35.....	4.20
LONG BEACH.	
Barbers No. 622.....	1.12
Boilermakers No. 285.....	392.72
Carpenters No. 710.....	19.88
Central Labor Council.....	4.00
Culinary Workers No. 681.....	5.02
LOS ANGELES.	
Bakers No. 37.....	29.50
Barbers No. 295.....	22.00
Bartenders No. 284.....	14.25
Bookbinders No. 63.....	6.61
Bricklayers No. 2.....	12.40
Broom & Whiskmakers No. 28..	1.65
Butchers No. 265.....	30.40
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	16.35
Cooks No. 468.....	5.40
Coopers No. 152.....	2.22
Electrical Workers No. 61.....	9.00
Elevators Starters & Operators No. 775	1.56
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	4.10
Garment Workers No. 125.....	64.23
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 52	18.00
Glass Workers No. 636.....	5.56
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	4.80
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	1.50
Iron Workers No. 51.....	9.00
Labor Council	15.00
Lathers No. 42.....	3.00
Lithographers No. 22.....	4.35
Machinists No. 311.....	188.81
Marble Workers No. 12.....	1.25
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	5.24
Molders No. 374.....	14.25
Motion Picture Players No. 16377	27.52
Moving Picture Operators No. 150	12.23
Musicians No. 47.....	45.00
Office Employees No. 15251.....	1.74
Pattern Makers Association.....	7.30
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	6.50
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 78.	28.00
Post Office Employees No. 64....	27.50
Press Feeders No. 37.....	7.35
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	11.76
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	9.02
Reed & Rattan Workers No. 15053	7.05
Composition Roofers No. 21.....	2.99
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	9.38
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831	9.25
Stage Employees No. 33.....	143.87
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	34.25
Stereo & Electrotypes No. 58....	10.67
Street Carmen No. 835.....	68.00
Tailors No. 81.....	34.00
Teamsters No. 208.....	49.10
Typographical No. 174.....	48.00
Waiters & Waitresses No. 17....	29.65
Waitresses No. 639.....	1.00
LOST HILLS.	
Oil Workers No. 1.....	40.88

MARICOPA.	
Oil Workers No. 15651.....	30.04
MARTINEZ.	
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	5.38
Typographical No. 597.....	2.77
MARYSVILLE.	
Bartenders No. 699.....	1.81
Carpenters No. 1570.....	6.38
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	1.55
Labor Council	12.00
Musicians No. 158.....	2.40
Painters No. 146.....	3.44
Stage Employees No. 216.....	1.80
McKITTRICK.	
Oil Workers No. 24.....	31.60
MERCED.	
Carpenters No. 1202.....	2.13
MILL VALLEY.	
Carpenters No. 1710.....	2.20
MODESTO.	
Barbers No. 24.....	3.66
MONTEREY.	
Carpenters No. 1451.....	4.50
Plumbers No. 62.....	1.60
NAPA.	
Garment Workers No. 137.....	6.03
State Hospital Employes No. 15631	23.92
NEEDLES.	
Switchmen No. 233.....	1.71
OAKLAND.	
Bakers No. 119.....	24.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers & Salesmen No. 432.....	16.50
Barbers No. 134.....	26.00
Bartenders No. 525.....	27.90
Boilermakers No. 233.....	41.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324...	5.61
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187..	6.00
Bricklayers No. 8.....	5.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 117	9.00
Butchers No. 120.....	18.50
Carpenters No. 36.....	105.11
Carpenters No. 1473.....	19.74
Casket Makers No. 16325.....	1.44
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	36.00
Electrical Workers No. 895.....	7.00
City Firemen No. 55.....	10.70
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	6.10
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	25.20
United Laborers No. 304.....	14.30
Machinists No. 284.....	120.00
Machinists No. 1117.....	7.85
Material Teamsters No. 577.....	16.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	26.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	4.94
Painters No. 127.....	7.33
Paper Makers No. 175.....	5.36
Plumbers, Steamfitters & Helpers No. 342	3.18
Plumbers No. 444.....	8.90
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	12.00
Railway Clerks No. 802.....	8.22
Shipyard Laborers No. 15430.....	5.00
Shipyard Laborers No. 15430....	82.16

Stage Employees No. 107.....	6.58
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00
Switchmen No. 158.....	1.99
Tailors No. 266.....	18.75
Team Drivers No. 70.....	56.00
Typographical No. 36.....	22.76
PACIFIC GROVE.	
Carpenters No. 806.....	4.94
PALO ALTO.	
Carpenters No. 668.....	12.95
PASADENA.	
Carpenters No. 769.....	5.21
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	4.14
Labor Council	6.00
Plumbers No. 280.....	4.50
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	.84
Typographical No. 583.....	3.50
PETALUMA.	
Barbers No. 419.....	2.46
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335...	4.90
Carpenters No. 981.....	4.26
REDLANDS.	
Plumbers No. 364.....	.92
REDWOOD CITY.	
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	1.00
RICHMOND.	
Barbers No. 508.....	3.37
Boilermakers No. 317.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 642.....	17.94
Firemen No. 188.....	1.99
Hod Carriers No. 275.....	4.82
Labor Council	11.00
United Laborers No. 13085.....	2.15
Musicians No. 424.....	7.39
Potters No. 89.....	7.88
Steamfitters & Helpers No. 436..	13.00
Teamsters No. 420.....	7.75
RIVERSIDE.	
Electrical Workers No. 440.....	1.50
SACRAMENTO.	
Bakers No. 85.....	10.00
Barbers No. 112.....	13.80
Bartenders No. 603.....	26.35
Boilermakers No. 94.....	34.50
Bookbinders No. 35.....	2.76
Box Makers No. 53.....	2.16
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118.....	3.50
Butchers No. 498.....	8.42
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	4.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	8.05
Electrical Workers No. 35.....	12.75
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	3.30
Federated Trades & Labor Council	12.00
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767	1.44
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	2.70
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	18.00
Machinists No. 33.....	28.00
Molders No. 199.....	6.60
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	2.24
Musicians No. 12.....	18.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	10.05
School Teachers No. 44.....	2.60
Stage Employes No. 50.....	4.05
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	7.40
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 86....	2.79

Street Carmen No. 256.....	19.50
Tailors No. 107.....	6.60
Teamsters No. 557.....	3.36
Typographical No. 46.....	25.05

SAN BERNARDINO.

Barbers No. 253.....	4.16
Carpenters No. 944.....	1.48
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673.....	10.14

SAN BRUNO.

Carpenters No. 848.....	4.40
Federal Labor Union No. 14989.....	4.90

SAN DIEGO.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 992.....	10.49
Bakers No. 90.....	4.45
Bartenders No. 768.....	8.90
Bricklayers No. 11.....	3.80
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers & Piledrivers No. 229.....	19.26
Butchers No. 229.....	4.26
Carpenters No. 1296.....	52.84
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	8.00
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	3.22
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 402.....	21.90
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	17.51
Federal Employees No. 63.....	20.47
Federated Trades & Labor Council.....	5.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 297.....	2.80
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	8.28
Machinists No. 389.....	14.89
Moving Picture Operators No. 297.....	3.19
Musicians No. 325.....	26.72
Painters No. 333.....	11.72
Plumbers No. 230.....	10.92
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	6.61
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	7.85
Roofers No. 41.....	2.24
Stage Employees No. 122.....	3.51
Street Carmen No. 826.....	9.92
Tailors No. 277.....	4.38
Typographical No. 221.....	15.00

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00
Asphalt Workers No. 84.....	4.68
Auto Bus Operators No. 399.....	28.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167... ..	3.40
Bakers No. 24.....	66.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.. ..	39.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	30.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	7.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	92.00
Barbers No. 148.....	69.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	51.10
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	24.00
Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 31-125.....	54.00
Bottlers No. 293.....	63.00
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156.. ..	12.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	24.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	15.00
Butchers No. 115.....	39.00
Butchers No. 508.....	14.08
Carpenters No. 22.....	111.84
Carpenters No. 304.....	3.25
Carpenters No. 483.....	104.65
Carpenters No. 1082.....	34.17

Car Repairers & Trackmen No. 687.....	7.50
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	45.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	18.00
United Cloth, Hat & Cap Makers No. 9.....	9.00
Cooks No. 44.....	77.71
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	27.64
Coopers No. 65.....	30.25
Draftsmen No. 11.....	13.13
Dredgemen No. 72.....	22.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	5.75
Electrical Workers No. 92.....	30.30
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	53.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	8.40
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 495.....	15.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	21.35
Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14374.....	44.62
Ferryboatmen's Union of California.....	18.27
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	6.12
Garment Workers No. 131.....	60.00
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8.....	20.00
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432.....	1.40
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.....	21.60
United Hatters No. 23.....	1.14
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	21.00
Horseshoers No. 25.....	3.20
Housesmiths No. 78.....	5.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	15.86
Janitors No. 10367.....	18.00
Labor Council.....	11.00
United Laborers No. 1.....	87.00
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256.....	36.00
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	51.93
Machinists No. 68.....	360.00
Mailers No. 18.....	6.51
Marble Polishers & Rubbers No. 9.....	5.60
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n.....	84.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water-tenders Union.....	180.00
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	20.00
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40.. ..	57.71
Metal Polishers No. 128.....	7.75
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	58.96
Millmen No. 42.....	77.25
Molders No. 164.....	78.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 162.....	15.00
Musicians No. 6.....	150.00
Office Employees Ass'n.....	10.50
Pattern Makers Association.....	29.51
Pavers No. 18.....	1.20
Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26... ..	2.04
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	14.84
Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 77.....	60.00
Plasterers No. 66.....	7.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	46.20
S. F. Press Assistants No. 33.....	11.45
Printing Presmen No. 24.....	28.00
Webb Pressmen No. 4.....	13.20
Railway Mail Association.....	9.68
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	80.50
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	1.88
Ship Caulkers No. 554.....	21.98
Stage Employees No. 16.....	13.80

Steam Laundry Workers No. 26.	159.00	Central Labor Council	9.00
Steamshovel & Dredgemen No. 29	9.35	Musicians No. 308.....	3.62
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 29...	5.25	Typographical No. 394.....	3.49
Street Carmen No. 518.....	67.00	SANTA CRUZ.	
Submarine Divers & Tenders No.		Central Labor Council.....	2.00
16,139	2.02	Musicians No. 346.....	4.74
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	11.75	SANTA MARIA.	
Switchmen No. 197.....	3.48	Oil Workers No. 12.....	106.68
Teamsters No. 85.....	180.00	SANTA ROSA.	
Typographical No. 21.....	96.00	Barbers No. 159.....	3.50
Upholsters No. 28.....	9.00	Bartenders No. 770.....	1.45
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134..	16.74	Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Waiters No. 30.....	132.24	Carpenters No. 751.....	4.30
Waitresses No. 48.....	71.89	Electrical Workers No. 594.....	.80
Warehouse & Cereal Workers No.		Musicians No. 292.....	9.06
14877	110.88	Painters No. 364.....	3.19
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	2.52	Steam Engineers No. 147.....	
SAN JOSE.		Typographical No. 577.....	4.65
Barbers No. 252.....	9.00	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.	
Builders' Material Packers and		Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5	30.45
Shippers No. 1.....	1.80	STOCKTON.	
Butchers No. 506.....	6.40	Bakers No. 120.....	5.36
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Barbers No. 312.....	7.02
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	2.13	Butchers No. 127.....	5.68
Retail Clerks No. 428.....	3.50	Carpenters No. 266.....	46.94
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	18.80	Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	3.97	Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	14.90
Common Laborers No. 237.....	9.80	Electrical Workers No. 591.....	3.96
Lathers No. 144.....	1.16	Lumber Handlers No. 292.....	1.10
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	6.15	Moving Picture Operators No. 428	4.87
Machinists No. 504.....	10.05	Musicians No. 189.....	14.69
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	15.50	Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	2.00
Millmen No. 262.....	9.97	Stage Employees No. 90.....	2.16
Musicians No. 153.....	10.62	Steam Engineers No. 200.....	5.03
Plumbers No. 393.....	5.98	Street Railway Employees No. 276	6.87
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	3.52	Teamsters No. 22.....	7.03
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309....	2.40	Typographical No. 56.....	7.35
Street Ry. Employees No. 265....	12.10	TAFT.	
Tailors No. 108.....	1.76	Carpenters No. 1774.....	6.80
General Teamsters No. 287.....	10.20	Central Labor Council.....	14.00
Typographical No. 231.....	7.73	Retail Clerks No. 222.....	5.37
Upholsterers No. 82.....	3.00	Cooks & Waiters No. 771.....	7.05
SAN LEANDRO.		Electrical Workers No. 343.....	3.65
Musicians No. 510.....	5.50	Oil Workers No. 6.....	112.38
SAN MATEO.		TIBURON.	
Carpenters No. 162.....	15.90	Boilermakers No. 666.....	1.25
Central Labor Union.....	11.00	Machinists No. 238.....	2.88
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	5.58	TUOLUMNE.	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272....	1.24	Timberworkers No. 125.....	2.50
SAN PEDRO.		VALLEJO.	
Butchers No. 551.....	3.47	Barbers No. 335.....	8.60
Carpenters No. 1140.....	41.03	Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 82...	20.65
Central Labor Council.....	15.00	Boilermakers No. 148.....	76.00
Retail Clerks No. 905.....	2.77	Carpenters No. 180.....	42.14
Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	26.33	Electrical Workers No. 180.....	16.90
Laundry Workers No. 50.....	6.79	Laundry Workers No. 113.....	3.00
Painters No. 949.....	11.50	Machinists No. 252.....	44.00
Shipyard Riggers No. 38-a-17....	7.80	Plumbers No. 343.....	7.37
Shipwrights No. 1654.....	74.04	Stage Employees No. 241.....	3.00
Steam & Operating Engineers No.		Teamsters No. 490.....	11.11
235	15.96	Trades & Labor Council.....	15.00
SAN RAFAEL.		VISALIA.	
Carpenters No. 35.....	5.80	Painters No. 899.....	2.69
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	1.95	WEED.	
Maintenance of Way Employes &		Timberworkers No. 114.....	8.00
Ry. Shop Laborers No. 461....	25.48	WOODLAND.	
Teamsters No. 694.....	1.20	Carpenters No. 1381.....	1.28
SANTA BARBARA.			
Carpenters No. 1062.....	10.98		

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Refund on Scrip	\$ 20.55
Interest on Third Liberty Bond	21.25
Interest on Fourth Liberty Bond	20.20
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, pro rata payment of maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	24.25
State Building Trades Council, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	97.02
Order of Railway Conductors, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	24.25

San Francisco Labor Council, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters...	97.02
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, pro rata payment of maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	24.25
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	24.25
John E. Houston, 1919 Year Book	1000.00
Balance of Migratory Fund.....	346.43
Interest on Deposit in First Federal Trust Co.....	20.00
Total	\$1719.47

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL.**SAN DIEGO CONVENTION.**

Chas. Child, services on Auditing Committee	\$ 3.50
A. J. Rogers, services on Auditing Committee	3.50
J. J. Matheson, services on Auditing Committee	3.50
Jacob Beckel, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
Geo. E. Bevan, Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
Maryland Hotel, baggage, phone, telegrams, etc.	15.60
Buck-Molina Co., printing ballots, roster of delegates, etc.....	17.75
Arey Jones Co., stationery.....	3.85
A. J. Rogers, 2000 Attendance Cards	5.00
Paul Scharrenberg, expense attending the convention.....	92.25
Helen Quinn, expense, etc.....	75.00
San Diego Linotype Co., daily proceedings	152.20
Donaldson Printing Co., one-half cost of badges.....	80.00
Jas. H. Barry Co., Officers' Reports, Proceedings, etc.....	402.60
Postage on Proceedings.....	32.00
D. L. Beatty, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Total	\$971.75

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

William J. McQuillan.....	\$ 26.70
E. H. Hart.....	14.84
Fred. W. Heckman.....	12.54
H. J. Young.....	6.65
Geo. A. Dean.....	26.58
Margaret A. Malone.....	16.98
W. W. Harris.....	29.20
Jas. Giambruno	8.90
A. J. Rogers.....	4.15
Roe H. Baker.....	4.15
J. C. Harter.....	82.84
W. G. Mathewson.....	13.28
D. C. Murphy.....	80.55
Total	\$327.36

OFFICE EXPENSE.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., phone	\$108.78
Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	51.12
H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies	34.30
Star Towel Supply Co., towel service	12.00
Jane O'Brien, stenographic work.....	3.50
Miscellaneous office supplies.....	8.75
Expressage	3.73
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., curtains for office	3.21
Sanborn Vail & Co., framing.....	2.40
The Call, 6 months' subscription, April 1 to Oct. 1.....	3.30
L. & M. Alexander Co., rent of typewriter	4.50
F. A. Lorenz, office fixtures.....	7.00
Repairs to desk clock.....	1.50
Aetna Insurance Co., premium, July 8, 1919, to July 8, 1920....	2.00
Total	\$246.09

ORGANIZING.

Contribution to Migratory Labor Fund (see statement of fund)...	\$800.00
T. J. Vitaich, organizing work, month of October, \$192.00; 1 scrip book, \$32.40.....	224.40
J. W. Buzzell, organizing work, Aug. 1 to Sept. 27, 1919.....	453.80
Total	\$1478.20

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$310.15
James H. Barry Co., revising mailing list	32.58
Total	\$342.73

PRINTING.

James H. Barry Co., Oct. 28, 600 circular letters on Const. Amend., \$8.50; 2000 pamphlets on Reconstruction, Oct. 31, \$36; Dec. 2, 1000 circular letters, War Work Campaign, \$17.50; 1500 Circular Report of Committee on Reconstruction, \$20; Jan. 31, 700 minutes, Executive Council meeting, \$24; May 27, 700 copies minutes, Executive Council meeting, \$24; Aug. 14, 600 minutes, Executive Council meeting, \$30; Sept. 22, 500 cards, \$3.50; 700 circular letters (L. A. Street Carmen), \$8.....	\$171.50
Donaldson Printing Co., Nov. 26, stationery for Executive Council, \$57.30; 400 circular invitations to affiliate, \$7; 500 second sheets, \$2.50; Dec. 26, 1300 Constitutions, \$53; 1000 clasp envelopes, \$22; Jan. 31, 2000 envelopes, \$10.75; 1000 letterheads, \$5.75; 500 yellow sheets, \$1.25; May 27, 500 cards for Organizer, \$2.75; 500 letterheads and envelopes, \$9.35; 500 second sheets, \$2.50; 2 Voucher Check Books, \$17.75; June 28, 1000 billheads, \$8.75; July 30, 2000 envelopes, \$9.25; 500 Applications for Affiliation, \$4.25; Aug. 27, 700 Convention calls, \$11.25; 3000 credentials, \$21.25; 2500 large clasp envelopes, \$61.50; 1000 sheets of paper, \$3.50; Sept. 26, 2000 envelopes, \$10.50.	322.15
W. N. Brunt Co., June 11, 12 receipt books	9.50
Total	\$503.15

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

W. W. Harris, fare and expense attending Reconstruction Committee meeting	\$ 32.70
Seth R. Brown, attending Reconstruction meeting	47.66
Paul Scharrenberg, Legislative Agent, salary and expense, Jan. 5 to April 28, \$428.50; 2 scrip books, \$64.80; 3 trips to Sacramento, \$18.50; postage, \$4.	515.80
Mary Coughlin, stenographic services	55.00
Dolores Hendricks, stenographic services, March 1 to June 15...	287.50
Hotel Daley, rent of Headquarters, Jan. 5 to April 5, \$120; keys and phone, \$2.35.....	122.35
Wahl Stationery Co., stationery..	19.85
Mrs. M. E. Dolan, stenographic services	4.00
Economy Department Store, rent of desk	17.50
Jas. H. Barry Co., 2200 copies, Report on Labor Legislation..	200.00
Bruckman Typewriting Bureau,	

typewriting, etc. 9.25

Total\$1311.61

RENT.

Crocker Estate Co., rent of office from Nov. 1, 1918, to Nov. 1, 1919	\$325.00
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SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, 12 months ending Sept. 27, 1919.....	\$1200.00
Salary of Helen Quinn, stenographer, 12 months ending Sept. 27, 1919	1140.00

Total\$2340.00

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Fifth or Victory Liberty Loan, 1 \$500 Registered Bond.....	\$500.00
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DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Geo. A. Tracy, expense attending A. F. of L. convention (amount voted by San Diego convention)	\$600.00
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FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

S. Levi, 1 oak book case.....	\$ 93.00
F. W. Wentworth, 1 card cabinet	40.00
Underwood Typewriter Co., 1 typewriter less allowance for old machine	77.50
1 desk clock.....	10.50

Total\$221.00

SECRETARY'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

Paul Scharrenberg, Delegate to National Industrial Conference, expense	\$600.00
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

Paul Scharrenberg, 3 scrip books, \$97.20; 1 trip to San Jose, \$1.50; 1 trip to Modesto, \$6; 1 trip to Agnew, \$3	\$107.70
Books for Office Library.....	16.35
The Nation, 1 year's subscription	4.00
Expressage	1.25
The Call, 6 months' subscription, \$3.30; 100 copies (Nov. 18), \$3.	6.30
Humboldt Savings Bank, rent of Safe Deposit for 1 year.....	7.00
United War Work Campaign, donation	50.00
Consumers' Co-operative League of S. F., contribution.....	25.00
American Association for Labor Legislation, annual contribution	5.00
California Florist Co., Stockton (J. T. Woods).....	10.00
John Ginty, Assessor, taxes.....	3.62
Frank Morrison, per capita to A. F. of L., Feb., 1918, to Jan., 1920, \$20; 6 copies Convention Proceedings, \$3; 2 copies A. F. of L. Encyclopedia, \$4.....	27.00
The Survey, 1 year's subscription	4.00
National Surety Co., premium on bond of Secretary-Treasurer...	10.00

Total\$277.22

STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND

For the fiscal year ending September 27, 1919.

Receipts.

From California State Federation of Labor.....\$ 800.00

Disbursements.

J. True Woods, Organizer, one-half salary and expense, Oct. 12, 1918, to Feb. 15, 1919 (the other half of the salary was paid by the American Federation of Labor).....\$ 480.00

Jas. H. Doyle, Organizer, one-half salary and expense, May 3 to Oct. 4, 1919 (the other half of the salary was paid by the American Federation of Labor) 572.00

\$1052.00**Recapitulation.**Balance on hand Sept. 28, 1918.....\$ 598.43
Receipts, Sept. 28, 1918, to Sept. 27, 1919..... 800.00\$1398.43

Disbursements, Sept. 28, 1918, to Sept. 27, 1919..... 1052.00

Balance on hand Sept. 27, 1919.....\$346.43*

*The balance has been transferred to the General Fund. See "Miscellaneous Receipts."

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Cal., September 27, 1919.

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

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee appointed by President Murphy to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 27, 1919, 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 27, 1919, was \$6210.48.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$5299.44, from which should be deducted \$168.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$1020.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$59.04.

The Federation owns \$2000.00 in registered Liberty Bonds as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the Third Series, \$1000.00 in a bond of the Fourth Series, and \$500.00 in the Fifth, or Victory Loan.

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, 1920.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. ROGERS,

J. E. HOPKINS,

WALTER G. MATHEWSON.

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION AND LABOR RECORD OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN

Forty-Third Session

of the

California Legislature

JANUARY 6 TO JANUARY 24, AND
FEBRUARY 24 TO APRIL 22, 1919

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The outstanding, distinguishing feature of the Forty-third session of California's Legislature was in the fact that a majority of its members had come to Sacramento to accomplish a particular object, i. e., to vote the State and Nation "dry."

A well-functioning "dry" organization, entirely independent from old party lines, was in full control of the works when the Legislature convened. All wires had been carefully greased and every underground pipeline painstakingly cleared for eventualities. So the full Prohibition program went through without a hitch. The Federal Prohibition Amendment was ratified and a State law was enacted for the proper enforcement of Prohibition as soon as the amendment to the United States Constitution shall take effect.

Right then and there the "dry" organization ceased to function. During the bitter fight which was waged by the associated newspaper publishers to prevent a strengthening of the Child Labor Law as regards newsboys, a Sacramento daily hinted editorially that a new alliance had been perfected between the "dry" leaders and the labor representatives. How far this assertion was from the bald truth can be easily ascertained by anyone who will go to the trouble of analyzing the "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen," published as part 2 in this booklet.

A very cursory analysis of this Record shows that only five members of the Assembly made a perfect Labor record. They voted "for" Labor all the time and they never dodged. Four out of these five were "wets" and only one was a Prohibitionist. Perhaps there is no real significance in this "four to one" comparison. However, just three members in the same legislative body voted against Labor all the time. They never missed a single roll-call in their determination to be recorded against the wishes and desires of Labor. And, strange to relate, all three of them were Prohibitionists.

Of course, this is not an attempt to make propaganda for the "wets." That issue has been "settled." But even though the age of Prohibition appears to be right at our doors we are still a very long way from the millennium. In other words, while it may be conceded that many leaders in the Prohibition movement are inspired by the best of motives, their fanatical zeal seems to run along a single track line. Putting it in still different language: Prohibition and Social Justice do not necessarily ride in the same band wagon!

To be sure, there were many splendid characters and genuine friends of Labor among the "drys." For instance, this was California's first Legislature in which women had direct representation. All four were "drys." Yet even a casual glance at the record will show that Miss Broughton and Mrs. Dorris readily distinguished themselves as real humanitarian and "worth while" legislators. They easily led, not only in comparison with their own sex but in comparison with any two mere

men among the remaining one hundred and sixteen. Mrs. Hughes, too, deserves full credit for being "big" enough to change her vote in a bitter contest when she felt that a greater degree of justice was on the other side. Mrs. Saylor alone did not come up to expectation.

This session also had a colored man (Mr. Roberts from Los Angeles) and a minister of the Gospel (Mr. Mather of Pasadena). Both made very poor records.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION.

When comparing the work of the Forty-third session of the California Legislature with that of its more or less illustrious predecessors, there is to be noted a decided slump both in quality and quantity of all things done and planned for the welfare of the State, with the exception of a few progressive measures growing directly out of war conditions and pertaining to the re-entry into society of returning soldiers and sailors. On the whole it seems as if the members, who were elected while the country was still engaged in the war, had entered into a general agreement to merely mark time and to exercise caution in all matters of legislation affecting social and economic conditions of peace times. This general attitude of caution, however, did not prevent the legislators from acting badly and in a decided reactionary manner in a number of instances. We refer particularly to the failure of the session to keep up the good work of its predecessor in the enactment of a reasonable anti-injunction law, and to the manifest inclination toward restrictive and harassing legislation injuriously affecting the interests of organized labor; the latter is evident from the persistent efforts to weaken the eight-hour law for women and to hamper trade union normal activities by confounding same with certain practices connected with radical propaganda. The general attitude of passivity is proven further by the refusal of the session to adopt many of the well-considered recommendations of the Industrial Accident Commission, as well as the extraordinary timidity shown in dealing with the recognized evils of private employment agencies. Hence, it may be not altogether unjust or inappropriate, from the point of view of progressives as well as reactionaries, to characterize the session as one of the "weak sisters" of which there are abundant examples both among California and other State and National legislative bodies. As in all weak bodies, therefore, the careful reader will find a great number of inconsistencies in the nature of measures enacted, the attitudes of the members, and the general record and history made by the Forty-third session.

As during all the sessions since the inauguration of Hiram W. Johnson as Governor, Labor could not conscientiously complain about the make-up of the two Committees on Labor and Capital. But it is becoming more and more difficult at every session to understand why none but members of the Lawyers' Union should be appointed on the Judiciary Committees. Several of the most important labor bills always find their way to these committees. And invariably a majority in each of these committees, composed exclusively of attorneys-at-law, bring their collective anti-labor prejudice to bear upon Organized Labor's most cherished measures. What is still worse is the average lawyer's longing for star-chamber methods; that is, the calling of "executive sessions" at which Labor bills are either emasculated or retired to the ever-convenient pigeon-hole until the end of the session makes it certain that the bill will die on the files.

At this session twenty-five members of the Assembly gave their occupation as attorneys-at-law. In the Senate seventeen members were lawyers. Thus, out of one hundred twenty legislators more than one-third, or to be exact forty-two, were of the legal profession. To any labor lobbyist who has wearily wandered along the corridors of our State Capitol for ever so many hours a day the question often suggests itself: Why should not the great California Labor movement have representation at least equal in numbers to that enjoyed by the Lawyers' Union?

But this at once brings to the front that other question discussed in previous legislative reports. Everyone concedes that it would be to Labor's greatest advantage if more tried and true trade-unionists were members of the Legislature. Unfortun-

nately, the net compensation of a legislator—\$1000 for the session—is scarcely an inducement to enter the race for a seat in the Senate or Assembly. After the legitimate election expenses are paid there is usually scarcely enough left to pay the actual living expenses at Sacramento. But regardless of this condition it remains an obvious fact that in order to secure the best results, in order to bring the real viewpoint of the workers forcibly to the attention of the lawmakers, more really representative workers must be sent to the Legislature.

In the detailed report found in this booklet under the caption, "Bills enacted into law," only such measures are dealt with in which Labor had a particular interest. Apart from these there were many bills in which organized Labor was more or less concerned.

Among these were numerous appropriation bills, in particular the increased allowance for the support and maintenance of orphans, half-orphans, etc.

Irrigation districts have won the right to develop electric power with water used for irrigation purposes.

The Railroad Commission has been given control of rates and service in the storage of foodstuffs in warehouses, and of persons and corporations furnishing heat, steam, etc., for domestic or business use, by virtue of certain new public utility laws.

A new Real Estate Commission, providing for the regulation, licensing and supervision of real estate brokers, agents, salesmen and solicitors, has been created to cure the constitutional defect in the old law.

Another important law is that creating the Department of Agriculture. Under the provisions of this law ten departments and commissions will be consolidated under one directing head, but the functions of these departments will be continued. The object of the consolidation is to effect economy and produce greater efficiency.

The efforts of certain noted "reformers" to inaugurate reaction by suggested "efficiency" methods and wholesale consolidation proposals did not get anywhere.

Other important laws enacted are:

Providing for establishment of a home for delinquent women.

Regulating the manufacture or sale of imitation milk or milk products.

Regulating the packing and marketing of apples.

Amendments to injunction provisions of Code to prevent moving-picture stars from jumping contracts.

Amendments to direct primary law to prevent a recurrence of the mixup which followed the primary election in 1918.

Acts adding to the power of the Insurance Commissioner and amendments to general insurance laws.

Prohibiting banks from acting as insurance agents.

Providing for the examination of applicants for admission to the bar by three attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court.

SUMMARIZED INFORMATION ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

For the support of the State Government during the ensuing two fiscal years the Legislature voted favorably on Appropriation bills totaling \$55,154,530.93. From this huge sum the Governor eliminated items aggregating \$2,301,598.20, making the actual appropriation \$52,852,932.73, as per the following statement:

Fixed charges per budget.....	\$22,697,425.20	
Increase—General School Fund (Chapter 492).....	1,850,000.00	
Total fixed charges.....		\$24,547,425.20
Increases—Statutory salaries	101,560.00	
Less not signed	35,040.00	66,520.00
Appropriations Passed.		
General	\$21,072,992.00	
Less not signed.....	476,604.00	20,596,388.00
Special	9,432,553.93	
Less not signed	1,789,954.40	7,642,599.53
Total for 71st and 72nd fiscal years.....		\$52,852,932.73

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

73rd Fiscal Year:			
State buildings—San Francisco.....	\$	350,000.00	
Sutter by-pass project		300,000.00	
State buildings—Sacramento		100,000.00	
Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors.....		580,000.00	1,330,000.00
74th Fiscal Year:			
State buildings—Sacramento		100,000.00	
Sutter by-pass project		300,000.00	400,000.00
75th Fiscal Year:			
State buildings—Sacramento		100,000.00	
Sutter by-pass project		300,000.00	400,000.00
76th Fiscal Year—Sutter by-pass project.....			300,000.00
77th " " " " "			300,000.00
78th " " " " "			300,000.00
79th " " " " "			300,000.00
80th " " " " "			300,000.00
81st " " " " "			300,000.00
82nd " " " " "			290,000.00

Total appropriations affecting future fiscal years..... \$4,220,000.00

From a purely statistical standpoint it is always interesting to compare any session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors. In 1915 there were introduced 2877 bills; in 1917, 2676, and at the 1919 session, 1879; of this number 1692 before the recess. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1915 were 87, in 1917, 118, and in 1919, 70. 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 1915, 3045; in 1917, 2886, and in 1919, only 2065. A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses shows that in 1915, 996; in 1917, 1036, and in 1910, 886 bills were passed and transmitted to the Governor. Of these 886 bills passed at this session and sent to the Governor for approval, 669 were signed and 217 were vetoed.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1915 lasted ninety days, that of 1917 eighty days, and the session of 1919 lasted seventy-seven days. At least a part of the Legislature was again kept together for over twenty-four 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. All laws enacted at this session, except those having an emergency clause, will take effect on July 22, 1919.

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 again located in the same old quarters, at 929 K street, where the Labor representatives have held their councils during the last five sessions. It is surely a pleasure to be able to testify to the fact that throughout the session there was perfect co-operation and genuine team work among all those present representing Labor in an official capacity.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

DANIEL C. MURPHY,
President.
PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JACOB BECKEL,
E. L. BRUCK,
A. W. McKENNA,
J. C. HARTER,
GEORGE A. DEAN,
WALTER G. MATHEWSON,
E. H. HART,
FRED W. HECKMAN,
MARGARET A. MALONE,
A. J. ROGERS,
ROE H. BAKER,
JAS. E. HOPKINS,
WM. J. McQUILLAN,
WM. P. WHITLOCK,
JAMES GIAMBRUNO,
Vice-Presidents.



San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1919.

Report on Labor Legislation

A—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SYSTEM.

The California State Federation of Labor advocated three amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act: First, a reduction of the waiting period from ten days to seven days; second, inclusion of agricultural employees under the compulsory sections of the Act; third, provision for the rehabilitation of injured men. The Industrial Accident Commission supported these amendments and did everything possible to secure their enactment into legislation. The waiting period was reduced from ten days to seven days. The amendment to include agricultural employees was defeated by the Senate Judiciary Committee and did not reach a vote in the Senate. Two rehabilitation bills were prepared by the Industrial Accident Commission. One of these bills failed to get past the Senate Finance Committee. (See measures under caption, "Bills Advocated by Labor, but Not Passed.") The other was adopted in an emasculated form, but it gives a foundation for future legislation in this important respect.

S. B. 581 (Chapter 183), by Senator Wm. J. Carr, creates a liability on the part of employers and their insurance carriers in addition to any liability heretofore fixed by law in case of the death of an employee who leaves no dependents. The Industrial Accident Commission asked the Legislature to provide for a death benefit of \$500 in such cases, to be paid into the State treasury, subject to the direction of the Commission. Also, to add to inadequate compensation under certain specified conditions, to pay life pensions for multiple injuries, and in other important respects to benefit the men and women of labor. The Legislature did not approve Senate Bill 581 as presented and eliminated several important sections. In its changed form provision is made for a death benefit of \$350 whenever a fatal injury occurs in industry and the deceased leaves no dependents. The Commission may draw upon this fund for the promotion of vocational re-education and rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry in this State. This special benefit will have the effect of making it more costly to kill single men without dependents and therefore the cause of "Safety First" will be advanced. Another advantage is that it will help to prevent discrimination against married men in favor of unmarried men. It is hoped, of course, to add to the law at each succeeding session of the Legislature, to the end that before long California may have an adequate measure providing for the payment of additional benefits in those isolated cases that the present Act does not fully protect and also for an enlarged system of re-education for those who have to seek new wage-earning occupations.

S. B. 582 (Chapter 471), by Senator Wm. J. Carr, amends the existing Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act in several important respects. First comes the reduction of the waiting period from ten days to seven days. The proposal to give farm employees the same protection as all other employees was defeated by the Senate Judiciary Committee. In all probability it would not have been defeated if the farm employees were organized and in a position to speak for themselves. No good reason exists for the exclusion of farm employees from any compensation system.

About seventeen amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were passed. The Industrial Accident Commission proposed a number of other amendments which were denied the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The more important amendments, in addition to those mentioned, are as follows:

Where an employee is under sixteen years of age the presumption shall be conclusive that an injury sustained in employment was not caused by willful misconduct; the general superintendent is made responsible for the corporation, as well as the executive or managing officer, if willful misconduct is charged against the employer.

Non-resident aliens are not required to prove their dependency and cannot be conclusively presumed to be dependent, as in the case of a wife dependent upon her husband's earnings.

Applications for adjustment of controversies may be filed by the attorney or other representative of an injured employee, if authorized to do so in writing.

A lien against compensation will be permitted for the support of dependents as well as for the living expenses of the employee.

An entirely new section has been adopted to enable proceedings against the third party who may cause the death or injury of an employee.

A new section provides for the issuance of an injunction if a place of employment shall constitute a serious menace to employees, and the Commission is authorized to

tag dangerous machinery, and its use is prohibited until the tag is removed by an authorized representative of the Commission.

The other amendments adopted were not as important as those mentioned herein and deal mainly with the administration of the Act.

Among the amendments submitted which were denied the approval of the Legislature may be mentioned the effort to remove the common law defenses in suits for damages instituted by those employees not under the compulsory provisions of the Compensation Act. This proposed section was mainly a re-enactment of the section in the Roseberry Act that removed the old defenses. The Industrial Accident Commission is of the opinion that, even though the Legislature struck out the submitted provision, the Court will decide that the Roseberry Act governs suits that may be brought by employees outside of compensation. Another proposed section that will appeal to trade unionists asked that the Commission be given authorization to proceed against attorneys who collect fees in addition to those allowed by the Commission. There were too many lawyers on the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees to enable this reasonable proposal to be enacted into law. An attempt was also made to have the Legislature give authorization to permit such a period of time as the Commission might think reasonable in which to allow compensation while an injured man was being re-educated for a new occupation. Unfortunately this proposed amendment failed to win the approval of the solons. Many of the other amendments submitted would have materially strengthened the Compensation Act. The blame for the failure to pass these amendments rests wholly on the shoulders of certain Senators and Assemblymen, plus the activities of a lobby composed of employers' representatives and insurance agents that was large in number and plentifully supplied with the wherewithal to purchase meals and refreshments for the legislators.

IMPROVED CHILD LABOR LAW.

A. B. 553 (Chapter 259), by Mr. Hurley. A digest of this law by sections follows:

Section 1. No minor under the age of 16 years shall work unless permitted by the Compulsory Education Law (Permits to Employ, Age and Schooling Certificate, Vacation Permit) or by part-time Vocational Training Act.

Section 2. No minor under the age of 18 years shall work more than eight hours in a day of twenty-four hours—or forty-eight hours per week, nor before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m. Exemptions: Section 5 below.

Section 3. Messenger, telegraph, telephone service in towns of more than 15,000 population: No boy under 16 years shall work during daytime; no boy under 18 years shall work after 9 p. m. or before 6 a. m.; no girl under 18 years shall work day or night.

Section 3½. Street Trades: In cities of over 23,000 population: No boy under 10 years shall work; no girl under 18 years shall work.

Section 4. Occupations dangerous to life, limb, health or morals: No minor under 16 years shall work in eighteen specified occupations, except in vocational or manual training or in State institutions, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics may add thereto.

Section 5. Exemption Section: In agricultural pursuits and domestic service minors of 16 years may work outside of school hours or in vacation more than eight hours per day and more than forty-eight hours per week. Child actors at any age and after 10 p. m. may perform with the written consent of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section 6. Employers must keep a separate register for minors under 18 years. Permits must be returned to issuing authority within five days after minor's employment ceases. Cancellation of permits. Provides for semi-annual report of permits to be filed by issuing authority with the State Board of Education and with State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section 7. Penalty: Employer, parent or guardian, fine \$50 to \$200 or maximum of sixty days' imprisonment in County Jail, or both. Disposition of fines. Immediate report and semi-annual summary of violations by Bureau of Labor Statistics to State Board of Education.

Section 8. Enforcement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics who may make investigations.

Section 9. Repeals former Child Labor Laws and all other inconsistent acts.

Section 10. Validating law if any part is held unconstitutional.

Assembly Bill No. 154 (Chapter 247), by Mr. Merriam, amends Section 7 of the old Child Labor Law so as to limit the working hours of minors under 18 and women, respectively, to eight hours in any day of twenty-four hours. It was thought necessary to make these amendments to prevent certain abuses in distributing the working hours so as to infringe upon the eight-hour principle by overlapping of shifts from one day to another.

BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE.

A. B. 114 (Chapter 583), by Mrs. Saylor, provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Child Hygiene under the direction of the State Board of Health.

The Bureau is given power to investigate conditions affecting the health of children in the State and to disseminate educational information relating thereto. Twenty thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this law.

-PART-TIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION LAW.

Assembly Bill No. 516 (Chapter 506), by Mrs. Hughes, is a measure to extend the compulsory education law and provide for education of children of defective schooling. The bill directs every school district having fifty or more pupils living within a radius of three miles of a school within the district to establish and maintain part-day time educational classes for children between 14 and 18 years of age. These classes must teach in subjects in which the children are deficient or such as will be of benefit to them in their future trades and vocations. Employers seeking to employ such children must require them to have permits to work from the school authorities, and the time spent in such schools must be included within the limit of eight hours allowable for employment of minors. Night classes for the teaching of the English language to alien minors between the ages of 18 and 21 must be established wherever twenty or more such pupils live within three miles of a school within the district. All such alien minors must also be instructed to understand American institutions and system of government.

IMPROVED LABOR CAMP SANITATION LAW.

S. B. 247 (Chapter 164), by Senator Dennett. The old law regulating sanitation and housing in labor camps was strengthened by this bill in several particulars. The amended Act requires that in or at any camp where five or more persons are employed, bunkhouses, tents or other suitable sleeping-places must be provided; sleeping quarters must be in good structural condition; that is, torn tents or buildings in bad repair cannot be used to house workers.

The amended law also requires that operators of labor camps shall provide suitable bunks or beds for all employees, and that such bunks or beds shall be constructed so as to afford reasonable comfort to the persons occupying the same. A new feature of the Act is that at every camp the operator must provide suitable bathing facilities. This is a very important improvement and should meet with the approval of all. Another important section is the disposal of drainage from kitchen sinks. Frequently it was disposed of by throwing on the ground, usually in front of the kitchen door. Under the amended Act all drainage must be carried through a covered drain to a cesspool or septic tank or otherwise disposed of in such a way as not to become offensive or insanitary.

Frequently camps are constructed in compliance with the law in every detail; after operating for a time they become offensive and insanitary because the operator has placed no one in charge whose duty is to keep the buildings and grounds in a clean condition. This has been remedied by a clause which requires that some person be detailed to keep the camp clean and sanitary.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Assembly Bill No. 187 (Chapter 202), by Mr. Hurley, consolidates the law regulating the time of payment of wages and the semi-monthly pay day law of 1915. The new Act is a great improvement in many respects, but in the last days of the session it was subject to mutilation to such extent that it will again be necessary to take up the subject matter at the next session. The mutilation consisted in cutting out the section which provided for the enforcement of the provisions relating to the payment of wages on regular pay days. It was intended to enforce such regular pay day provisions by means of money penalties to be recovered by civil actions prosecuted by the State Labor Commissioner or the District Attorney, the moneys collected to be used for the proper enforcement of the Act. This is the regular means of enforcing labor laws enacted by Congress. But it seems that California legislators are not yet ready to provide such means for the enforcement of labor laws in this State. As enacted both parts of the title and certain language in sections not amended to conform with the last-minute amendment makes the law in part meaningless and gives proof of the mutilation to which it was subjected. As session after session has been slow to recognize the need for modern laws on the subject of payment of wages, and as California is far behind its sister States in many respects touching this subject, it would be well for Labor's friends at the next session to devise legislation which shall put us at least abreast with other States, and recognize at least in cities the right to weekly pay days and provide proper penalties for the infraction of the law.

WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW STRENGTHENED.

Assembly Bill No. 156 (Chapter 248), by Mr. Merriam, amends the eight-hour law for women to include women elevator operators, and to prevent any woman working for two or more employers on the same day, and exceeding the eight-hour limit

under the pretense that the law only limits the amount of work she may work for one and the same employer.

BONDS FOR BAIL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

S. B. 78 (Chapter 159), by Senator Dennett. This bill was introduced at the instance of the State Federation of Labor because under a strict interpretation of the old law Judges could not even accept United States Liberty bonds for bail in criminal cases. The new section which has now been added to the Criminal Code remedies this situation. It reads as follows:

"1298. In lieu of a deposit of money, the defendant may deposit bonds of the United States or of the State of California of the face value of the cash deposit required, and such bonds shall be treated in the same manner as a deposit of money, except that the clerk shall, under order of the Court, when occasion arises therefor, sell the said bonds and apply the proceeds of such sale in the manner that a deposit of cash may be required to be applied."

APPROPRIATION FOR STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

S. B. 192 (Chapter 441), by Senator Brown, appropriates the sum of \$150,000 for the support of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in meeting the expenses of maintaining free employment bureaus during the seventy-first and seventy-second fiscal years.

STATE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM.

S. B. 221 (Chapter 450), by Senator Breed, amends the State Land Settlement Act of 1917, and appropriates \$1,000,000 to provide employment and rural homes for men who served in the last war or in the wars for the United States.

S. B. 246 (Chapter 540), by Senator Breed, provides, subject to ratification by the people at the general election in November, 1920, for the issuance by the State of 32,000 bonds in various denominations, the grand total not to exceed \$10,000,000, at the rate of interest of 4½ 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.

Note.—The proposal for a graduated tax on land values designed to break up large land holdings and make the land available to prospective settlers did not meet a cordial reception at this session.

Mr. Hurley, at the instance of the State Federation of Labor, introduced a constitutional amendment (A. C. A. 38) to this effect, but it never left the committee.

The report on "Large Landholdings in Southern California," issued by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, favored such a tax. Unfortunately, the printing of this report was held up by the State Board of Control until the end of the session. There is ample material in said report, however, to make this a live issue at the next session.

DEFINING AND REGULATING TRADE-SCHOOLS.

A. B. 1048 (Chapter 421), by Mr. Kenney, defines what trade-schools shall be deemed employment agencies and subject to the laws governing such agencies.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR EMPLOYEES OF COUNTIES.

A. B. 609 (Chapter 373), by Mr. Ambrose, authorizes counties of the State of California to establish retirement systems for their employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND LARGE LANDHOLDINGS.

S. B. 493 (Chapter 344), by Senator Irwin, has been appropriately designated as the Homebuilder against the Land & Water Barons. It is designed to compel such landholders as Miller & Lux, controlling the waters of the San Joaquin river and 500,000 acres of land along its banks, and the Kern Valley Land Company, controlling the waters of the Kern river and 378,000 acres of land along its banks, to subdivide the land, and to compel the economic use of the waters of the streams controlled by them and wasted on swamps.

The fact that water cannot be used upon irrigable land in big tracts because of economic and practical reasons compels subdivision. That subdivision of land in irrigation districts is inevitable is manifest from the history of the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts, where one family of five persons existed before the organization of the district and where seventeen families of eighty-five persons live prosperously as a result of irrigation. The values of land intensively farmed and densely settled have increased from ten to fifteen fold, and the intensive farming of husbandmen and their families on their own homes have caused the production of incalculable abundance of foodstuffs of every kind and description.

The large landowners seek to make the organization of these districts difficult; the homebuilder seeks to make it easy. The law as passed at the last session of the Legislature requires a majority vote to organize a district. The law theretofore required a two-thirds vote to organize a district.

All the expenses of the district and its improvement of every kind and nature are paid by the bonds of the district, and no taxes are required of any person outside the district.

This bill was bitterly opposed by Miller & Lux and by those interested in the sale of the eight to ten million dollars of bonds that this corporation is selling on the market. This opposition was also aided by the Kern Valley Land Company and other associated corporations.

The lands of the two corporations alone, if subdivided and water economically used, would provide homes for at least 100,000 people and would create taxable wealth aggregating \$100,000,000, and would make the food of the people of California cheap and abundant.

This bill received thorough hearings on three occasions before the legislative committees and the Governor, passed the Senate by unanimous vote and the Assembly by a vote of 47 to 14, and received executive approval.

LAWS AGAINST RADICALISM.

Assembly Bill No. 131 (Chapter 101), by Mr. Doran, prohibits the display of the red flag, etc.

Assembly Bill No. 435 (Chapter 125), by Mr. Argabrite, amends the law relating to criminal conspiracy, presumably to facilitate the prosecution of organized radicals.

Senate Bill No. 660 (Chapter 188), by Senator Kehoe, defines and prohibits so-called criminal syndicalism.

While these bills, properly interpreted, should not affect the ordinary and lawful activities of labor unions and trade unionists, they are filled with so much ambiguous and uncertain and unusual legal phrases that it is quite evident and probable that in most counties of the State in which the enemies of Organized Labor have great influence with courts and juries these laws will be used to harass and injure the legitimate trade-union movement. The penalties are unusually severe, wherefore there may result both injustice and undeserved and undue punishment in many cases where at most the law should have set the punishment as for slight misdemeanors. Many things hitherto considered lawful and done as matters of course may be deemed criminal under these statutes and lead to severe sentences. In such instances, we believe the punishment should be proportioned to fit the crime, and these statutes are therefore in every respect too drastic. As long, however, as radicals show little or no regard for our laws and institutions, such legislation will probably have to be endured as a passing evil.

RETIREMENT ON ANNUITIES FOR AGED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

Senate Joint Resolution 5 (Chapter 14), by Senator Scott, was introduced at the instance of the State Federation of Labor. It urges upon Congress the immediate enactment of the McKellar-Keating bill, which has for its object the retirement on annuities of superannuated and disabled civil service employees of the United States, at a cost to be borne equally by the Government and the employees.

ENDORSEMENT OF FEDERAL SEAMEN'S ACT OF 1915, AND OTHER NAUTICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Assembly Joint Resolution 7 (Chapter 33), by Mr. Brooks, declares that "the United States now has the opportunity to secure a greatly increased foreign trade through the development of our merchant marine."

The resolution then proceeds to memorialize Congress "for the extension and development of the merchant marine of the United States until it shall become the greatest of any nation in the world."

Congress is also unanimously memorialized "to the end that all working conditions of the employees of the merchant marine of the United States, including quarters, food, wages, safety provisions, training, etc., shall be maintained at a standard at least equal to and not lower than that established by 'An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States and to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provision in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea.'"

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (Chapter 47), by Senator Flaherty, declares "that no nation can ever hope to retain and successfully operate a great merchant marine without a virile national maritime spirit back of it, because a native seafaring population to man the ships has ever been as essential to national welfare as the ownership of vessels, for in the final analysis sea power is in the seamen."

It also calls upon the State Board of Education "to so arrange for special courses in history, geography and commercial studies generally so as to instill in the minds of our young men the conviction that the destiny of California and the United States is inseparable from the sea; also to create the basis for a thorough nautical education, to awaken an interest in foreign trade and inspire a genuine appreciation of our unlimited opportunities upon the seven seas."

Senate Joint Resolution 32 (Chapter 64), by Senator Scott, urges the proper Federal authorities to assign a suitable vessel to the port of San Francisco for the purpose of creating a nautical training school under State auspices. A similar request was made at the 1917 session, but action thereon was deferred owing to the urgent need of tonnage during the war. The sum of \$25,000 was again appropriated to provide in conjunction with the Federal Government for the conduct and maintenance of said scholarship.

B—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10. An enabling act providing for the manner of proposing a new State constitution and electing delegates to a convention to draft such proposal. There shall be elected 163 delegates to such convention, one of whom shall be elected from each Assembly district, one for each county, and twenty-five from the State at large. Alpine county, with 500 inhabitants, will thus have the same representation in the convention as San Francisco, with over 550,000 inhabitants. The scheme will perpetuate the control of the country districts of the politics and legislation of the State. It is as unfair as the apportionment of representatives in the Legislature. If California believes in equality of voters at the polls, it should overwhelmingly defeat this measure, and insist upon giving the people in the large cities the same representation as the people in the country.

STATE FUNDS FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 19. Extends the right of the State to appropriate money for humanitarian purposes. Thus, if this amendment passes, the State may care for abandoned children and children and dependents of disabled parents, or children of a father who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent physical disability or is suffering from tuberculosis; the State may likewise support institutions that care for such indigent and needy persons.

STATE HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 27 (Adopted by popular vote at the special election held on July 1), provides for a forty million dollar issue of State highway bonds and the construction of certain State highways and improvements with the proceeds of said bond issue.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE FOR ABSENT VOTERS.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10. To enable absent voters to vote and have their votes counted at State elections, though absent from their precincts on election day. Is better drawn than a similar amendment voted on at the last State election. Is a meritorious measure and endorsed by Labor.

POLL TAX ON ALIENS.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13 levies a poll tax of not less than \$4 a year on every alien male inhabitant of this State over 21 and under 61 years of age, excepting paupers, idiots and insane persons.

TAXATION EXEMPTION FOR ORPHANAGES.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 40 exempts from taxation so much real property as may be required for use by institutions sheltering more than twenty orphan or half-orphan children. The exemption from taxation is a principle which we generally do not favor, but in this instance we deem the purpose of this amendment good and worthy of support.

C—BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR, BUT NOT PASSED

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

S. B. 74, by Senator Flaherty. This was considered Labor's most important measure. It was introduced exactly as approved by the previous Legislature and subsequently vetoed by Governor Stephens. Although four different State Legislatures enacted such a law this year, five California Senators (Evans, Ingram, King, Rigdon and Rush) who voted for this bill two years ago turned against it this year, apparently for no other reason than to save the Governor the embarrassment of again having to veto Labor's Bill of Rights. Senator Flaherty made an exceptionally forceful and able argument for the bill. Most of California's labor papers have printed his address in full. The following excerpts, however, furnish a fitting answer to certain critics and very clearly portray the attitude of the Labor representatives at Sacramento:

"The anti-injunction bill, which I now ask you to support, is the identical measure which was approved by the last Legislature and vetoed by Governor Stephens.

"I shall not comment upon the Governor's veto, nor criticize his published reasons for vetoing Labor's most important bill. I do, however, want to say a word or two in reply to the talk around the lobbies to the effect that it is a mistake and a useless waste of energy to press this measure for passage, when it is known in advance that the Governor will veto the bill.

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the present Federal Immigration Act, containing the literacy test for immigrants, was vetoed by three Presidents, and was finally passed over the veto of President Wilson. And, today, as the result of the lessons taught by the war, the American people are fairly unanimous in demanding even more stringent immigration restrictions than were urged so persistently for all these years by the American Federation of Labor.

"Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. Unlike the I. W. W.'s, who sneer at all laws, and assert that the end justifies the means, the workers organized under the American Federation of Labor come here man-fashion, declaring that they suffer under government by Injunction Judges. They ask for a remedy at your hands because they see no other way to protect themselves.

"Our members are intimidated; the more courageous go to jail; but we have no solution of this judge-made law, and can have no solution until such time as, either the law or the power of public opinion or our own power of self-assertion, we can make it impossible for any judge to sit on the bench and take away, directly or indirectly, any constitutional right which we find necessary to exercise in our trade union activities.

"This in brief is our reply to the talk that we are wasting our efforts to push forward the Anti-Injunction bill.

"We ask for this law, and shall continue to do so, because we are convinced that it is just and right.

"We ask for this law because no weapon has been used with such disastrous effect against trade unions as the injunction in labor disputes. By means of it the workers have been prohibited under severe penalties from doing what they had a legal right to do. It is difficult to speak in measured tones and moderate language of the viciousness, with which unions and trade-unionists have been assailed by the injunction, and to the working people of California as to all fair-minded men, it seems little less than a crime to tolerate it longer."

REGULATING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Since the United States Supreme Court (by a vote of five against four) has held that Employment Agencies operated for profit cannot be legislated out of business other means had to be adopted to curb the rapacity of the private employment sharks.

A. B. 375, by Mr. Goetting, among other things, limited the fee charged by private employment agencies to 10 per cent. of one month's pay. This measure passed the Assembly, by a vote of 50 against 15, despite bitter opposition. An amendment to the bill aiming to place "teachers in the public schools in this state" in a separate class by permitting employment agencies to charge them 5 per cent. of the first year's salary was defeated, although Mrs. Saylor, one of the four Assemblywomen, supported this most vicious proposal to authorize special tax on these hard working and usually underpaid employees of the State of California. The bill finally failed of passage in the Senate. (See Labor Record of Senators.)

A. B. 1038, by Mrs. Dorris, increased the license now charged by the State for permits to operate private employment agencies. This bill passed both Assembly and Senate but received a pocket veto by the Governor, without any explanation.

In view of the fact that it seems to be almost impossible to secure redress at the hands of the Legislature against the extortion practiced by private employment agencies, the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor will shortly submit for general circulation an Initiative Petition providing for a limitation of the fees to be charged by private employment agencies and otherwise regulating their operation.

REHABILITATION AND RE-EDUCATION OF INJURED WORKERS

S. B. 661, by Senator Kehoe, provided for the rehabilitation and re-education of injured workers along similar lines to the work done under Federal auspices in behalf of injured soldiers' and sailors. The bill, as introduced, asked for \$100,000. This amount was subsequently reduced to \$50,000, but finally the bill died in the Finance Committee. The Smith-Bankhead Bill, now pending before Congress, and which will undoubtedly become law, would give dollar for dollar to each State providing for the rehabilitation of permanently hurt men. It was not proposed in the bill presented to the Legislature to confine the work of rehabilitation to the industrially injured, but to include all men and women who needed this help. The labor movement has always supported the extension of this form of legislation and it would have been good news to be able to report that California had taken a lead in caring for those permanently hurt in industry or otherwise. However, the claim of the Legislature was that there was not sufficient money available to meet such an appropriation.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANT TEN-HOUR BILL

S. B. 88, by Senator McDonald. This measure failed of passage during the previous session, only 21 Assemblymen voting for the bill. It was reintroduced at this session because it was felt that there is a crying need for some relief from the long working hours of female domestic servants. The present California law relating to domestic servants reads as follows:

"Sec. 2013. The entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master; and the time of other servants to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve, not exceeding in any case ten hours in the day. (Enacted March 21, 1872.)"

The bill passed both Senate and Assembly (see roll call vote in "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen"), but received a pocket veto by Governor Stephens. Thus, the "entire time" of domestic servants in California still belongs "to the master."

PAYMENT FOR SECURING OR RETAINING EMPLOYMENT

S. B. 109, by Senator Lyon. This bill prohibited agents or representatives of employers from demanding or receiving any money, or other consideration, from an employee as a condition of securing employment or of continuing in employment. It also provided for the posting of notices in places of employment setting forth the provisions of this act. Licensed Employment Agencies were specifically exempted from the operation of this measure. Enforcement was to be in the Labor Commissioner's hands. The bill passed both Senate and Assembly but received the Pocket Veto of Governor Stephens.

THE MOONEY CASE IN THE LEGISLATURE

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4, by Mr. Hurley, sought to institute a legislative investigation of the San Francisco District Attorney's office, on the following specific points: "(1) The failure of the district attorney of San Francisco County to properly enforce the red light abatement law; (2) To investigate the charges that persons charged with criminal acts are permitted to escape prosecution where sufficient evidence is at hand to warrant prosecution; (3) That they investigate the charges made in the so-called Densmore report; (4) That they receive any and all testimony that is offered or which they can secure, which tends to show malfeasance or misconduct in the office of the district attorney of San Francisco County, State of California."

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and was kept there until the day of adjournment when it was voted out "without recommendation."

A. B. 89, by Mr. Hurley, sought to amend Section 1182 of the Penal Code of California relating to motions for a new trial in criminal cases. This measure met exactly the same fate as the foregoing resolution.

Thus Labor's efforts to secure justice for Mooney, came to naught in the Forty-third Session of the California Legislature.

MINERS' EIGHT-HOUR "COLLAR TO COLLAR" BILL

A. B. 136, by Mr. McColgan. This bill has been before several sessions of the California Legislature and was again introduced at the specific request of the miners, but never came out of Committee. As previously stated, practically the only reason for the defeat of this bill is to be found in the fact that the miners of

the State are very poorly organized, and until such time as they become aware of the necessity of coming into the trade-union movement, they can expect to work an unlimited number of hours.

Other mining states have "collar to collar" laws and California will doubtless swing in line when the men who toil in the mines begin to realize that organization is the only hope for industrial and economic betterment.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION

A. B. 1099, by Miss Broughton. The purpose of this measure is explained by the title, which reads as follows:

"An act to provide for the extension of the public works of the State of California during periods of extraordinary unemployment caused by temporary industrial depression, and regulating employment therein, and constituting an emergency public works commission and defining the power and duties of said commission; and repealing all acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof."

This was an earnest attempt to deal sanely with California's ever recurring unemployment problem.

The bill passed both Assembly and Senate but received the Pocket Veto of Governor Stephens.

MINIMUM WAGE ON PUBLIC WORK

A. B. 709, by Mr. Brooks. This bill was introduced as a feeble attempt to keep pace with the ever rising cost of living. It sought to increase the minimum compensation for public work from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, which is surely a very modest and just raise considering living conditions in California. The bill passed both Assembly and Senate but received the Pocket Veto of Governor Stephens.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY FOR CERTAIN STATE EMPLOYEES

S. B. 110, by Mr. Kenney. This bill sought to give a Saturday half-holiday with pay to state employees, except those employed in state hospitals, asylums, penitentiaries and reformatories.

It passed both Assembly and Senate but received the Governor's Pocket Veto.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL

S. B. 77, by Senator Dennett; and A. B. 142, by Mr. Brooks, were introduced at the request of the State Federation of Labor, as per action of the San Diego convention.

An earnest effort was made to get some action on the Assembly bill, but Labor's persistence in this respect only resulted in making a football out of the measure, it being referred to three different committees: 1st, to the Committee on Public Morals; 2nd, to the Committee on Labor and Capital; and 3rd, to the common grave yard, the Judiciary Committee, where it was kept until the closing day.

THE BARBERS' SANITATION BILL

S. B. 343, by Senator Crowley; and A. B. 606 by Mr. Bennett, provided for the creation of a Board of Barber Examiners, and otherwise regulating the occupation of barbering. Neither of these bills left the committees to which they were referred.

POWER OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS TO OPERATE PUBLIC UTILITIES.

S. C. A. 23, by Senator King, proposed, subject to ratification by the people, to authorize municipal corporations to establish, maintain and operate colleges, hospitals, hotels, theaters, etc. This proposed amendment received the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate (See Labor Record of Senators) but failed in the Assembly.

POOR PERSONS' ACTIONS IN COURTS.

A. B. 144, by Mr. Brooks, prescribed conditions under which poor persons may commence, maintain or defend actions and provided for the payment of court costs and fees in actions commenced, maintained or defended by poor persons. This bill passed the Assembly but was defeated in the Senate. See "Labor Record of Senators."

D—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

ATTACK ON WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Assembly Bill No. 63, by Mr. White. This measure was introduced at the behest of laundry owners of the South who are well known opponents of the eight-hour law for women, and sought in this bill to secure the privilege to work women in laundries nine hours a day in any week containing an extra holiday. Although the bill limited the total number of hours to be worked by women in each week to forty-eight, it was plain that it was, if passed, to serve as a precedent for extending the same privilege to other occupations, thus eventually breaking down the entire principle of the eight-hour law for women. The San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union materially assisted the Labor lobby in defeating this measure through convincing evidence from laundry owners in San Francisco showing no necessity for such reactionary legislation.

ATTACK ON INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

There were a number of attacks upon the Initiative and Referendum. A. C. A. 5, by Mr. Baker and S. C. A. 5, by Senator Gates sought to increase the required number of signatures on Initiative petitions relating to the assessment or collection of taxes, from 8 to 25 per cent.

S. C. A. 6, by Senator Crowley, required the appearance of petition signers before a public official.

A. C. A. 16, by Mr. Wickham, sought to practically deprive the people of the power of the initiative.

S. B. 12, by Senator Crowley, sought to make it unlawful "to pay or to receive money or anything of value for procuring signatures to any petition."

Only one of the measures enumerated herein came to a vote, namely, S. C. A. 5, receiving 14 ayes, 22 noes, 4 absent. (See Labor Record of Senators.)

It would require several chapters to tell the full story of the silent but persistent battle waged by California reactionary forces to weaken or destroy our State's present instrumentalities for direct self-government. This summary, however, will not be complete without at least mentioning the fact that invaluable aid in defeating the enemies of popular government was rendered by Dr. John R. Haynes, President of the Direct Legislation League of California. It is only fair to state, also, that Senator Crowley made no attempt to press either of the measures introduced by himself when their full purport had been explained to him.

ATTACK ON STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

A. B. 791, by Mr. Prendergast. This bill was an attempt by the insurance interests to take away the management of the State Compensation Insurance Fund from the Industrial Accident Commission. The bill did not get past the Assembly, where it was buried by a heavy majority of the votes cast. (See Labor Record of Assemblymen.) Labor contributed largely to the defeat of this iniquitous measure. Nearly all the central labor bodies of the State passed resolutions condemning the activities of the insurance fraternity. As further attempts will undoubtedly be made at the next session of the Legislature to injure or discredit State Insurance, it is worth bringing to the attention of trade-unionists the fact that the American Federation of Labor is committed to the State monopoly of insurance in the field of workmen's compensation. The latter is a function of government, designed to relieve want and misery, and private profit should not be made out of the deaths and injuries sustained by the workers.

MAKING DEBT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

A. B. 473, by Mr. Wickham, was introduced in an effort to "compel" farm laborers to go to work, under penalty of imprisonment, at the particular job to which they had journeyed at the employer's expense. It was a middle age remedy of most vicious character which would have had the very opposite effect from that intended. This bill passed the Assembly but failed in the Senate. See "Labor Record of Senators."

REACTIONARY HOUSING BILLS

S. B. 393, by Senator Rominger; Senate Bills 546 and 617 by Senator Burnett, were all three aimed at California's model housing laws. These were sinister efforts to reduce the standards of sanitation as well as the light and air now required in tenements, hotels, etc. By particularly clever manipulation all three of these bills passed both Senate and Assembly, but were fortunately vetoed by Governor Stephens.

Labor Records of Senators and Assemblymen

EXPLANATORY

Each Senator's and Assemblymen'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 10 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. 74. Anti-Injunction bill. (March 28.)
- B. A. B. 375. Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged by Private Employment Bureaus to ten per cent. of one month's wages. (April 19.)
- C. A. C. A. 5. Attack on the Initiative. (April 15.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. S. B. 88. Female Domestic Servants' Ten Hour bill. (April 9.)
- E. S. B. 582. Improved Workmen's Compensation bill. (April 11.)
- F. A. B. 1038. Increasing the license of Private Employment Bureaus. (April 22.)
- G. A. B. 473. Relating to advances for transportation and making debt a criminal offense. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "notes" are good votes.
- H. A. B. 144. Enabling poor persons to prosecute actions without payment of court fees. (April 22.)
- I. S. C. A. 23. Authorizing municipalities to establish and operate as public utilities the following: Colleges, Hospitals, Hotels, Universities, Theaters. (April 14.)
- J. A. B. 114. Establishing a Bureau of Child Hygiene. (April 22.)

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.)

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

7 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, G, H, J.

2 Bad Votes: B, F.

Absent 1 roll call: I.

BENSON, FRANK H. (Rep.), Santa Clara.

8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J.

2 Bad Votes: H, I.

Voted on every roll call.

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

4 Good Votes: C, E, G, J.

5 Bad Votes: A, B, F, H, I.

Absent 1 roll call: D.

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

4 Good Votes: G, H, I, J.

4 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F.

Absent 2 roll calls: D, E.

BROWN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

6 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, I.

4 Bad Votes: A, F, G, J.

Voted on every roll call.

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

4 Good Votes: D, E, H, J.

5 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, I.

Absent 1 roll call: G.

CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.

7 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, H, I.

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 3 roll calls: B, G, J.

- CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Alameda.
2 Bad Votes: B, C.
Absent 3 roll calls: F, G, J.
5 Good Votes: A, D, E, H, I.
- CARR, WM. J. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
4 Good Votes: C, D, E, F.
4 Bad Votes: A, B, H, I.
Absent 2 roll calls: G, J.
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
4 Good Votes: E, H, I, J.
6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G.
Voted on every roll call.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Rep.), San Francisco.
10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
Bad Votes: None.
Voted on every roll call.
- DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Modesto.
3 Good Votes: A, D, F.
5 Bad Votes: C, G, H, I, J.
Absent 2 roll calls: B, E.
- DUNCAN, W. E., JR. (Dem.), Oroville.
5 Good Votes: A, C, F, I, J.
4 Bad Votes: B, D, G, H.
Absent 1 roll call: E.
- EVANS, S. C. (Rep.), Riverside.
7 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G, I, J.
3 Bad Votes: A, B, H.
Voted on every roll call.
- FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
Bad Votes: None.
Voted on every roll call.
- GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
2 Good Votes: I, J.
6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, H.
Absent 2 roll calls: D, E.
- HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.
6 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G.
4 Bad Votes: F, H, I, J.
Voted on every roll call.
- HART, DWIGHT H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
1 Good Vote: I.
8 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.
Absent 1 roll call: J.
- INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley.
8 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
2 Bad Votes: A, B.
Voted on every roll call.
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.
6 Good Votes: A, B, C, F, G, J.
2 Bad Votes: H, I.
Absent 2 roll calls: D, E.
- IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Hanford.
4 Good Votes: D, E, G, I.
5 Bad Votes: A, C, F, H, J.
Absent 1 roll call: B.
- JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara.
5 Good Votes: C, D, G, H, J.
4 Bad Votes: A, B, F, I.
Absent 1 roll call: E.
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
7 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, J.
3 Bad Votes: A, H, I.
Voted on every roll call.

- KEHOE, WILLIAM (Rep.), Eureka.
 6 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, J.
 2 Bad Votes: H, I.
 Absent 2 roll calls: B, G.
- KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.), Redlands.
 5 Good Votes: D, E, F, G, I.
 3 Bad Votes: A, C, H.
 Absent 2 roll calls: B, J.
- LYON, CHAS. W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: D, F, I.
 6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, G, H.
 Absent 1 roll call: J.
- MCDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 2 roll calls: E, J.
- NEALON, JAMES C. (Dem.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: H.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- OTIS, EDWIN M. (Rep.), Alameda.
 7 Good Votes: D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 2 Bad Votes: A, C.
 Absent 1 roll call: B.
- PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.), Willows.
 2 Good Votes: G, I.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, F, H, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- RIGDON, E. S. (Dem.), Cambria.
 6 Good Votes: D, E, F, G, H, J.
 2 Bad Votes: A, I.
 Absent 2 roll calls: B, C.
- ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 2 Good Votes: I, J.
 5 Bad Votes: A, C, E, F, H.
 Absent 3 roll calls: B, D, G.
- RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Suisun.
 3 Good Votes: D, F, J.
 1 Bad Vote: A.
 Absent 6 roll calls: B, C, E, G, H, I.
- SAMPLE, ED. P. (Rep.), San Diego.
 7 Good Votes: B, D, E, F, G, I, J.
 3 Bad Votes: A, C, H.
 Voted on every roll call.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM S. (Prog.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: A, C, D, F, G, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: B.
 Absent 1 roll call: E.
- SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, I.
 1 Bad Vote: H.
 Absent 2 roll calls: E, J.
- SHEARER, WM. B. (Dem.), Yreka.
 3 Good Votes: B, G, I.
 4 Bad Votes: A, F, H, J.
 Absent 3 roll calls: C, D, E.
- SLATER, HERBERT W. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: H.
 Voted on every roll call.
- THOMPSON, J. R. (Dem.), Santa Barbara.
 4 Good Votes: C, D, I, J.
 3 Bad Votes: A, B, H.
 Absent 3 roll calls: E, F, G.
- YONKIN, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: D, I.
 5 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, H.
 Absent 3 roll calls: C, E, 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. CROWLEY, JOHN JOS.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	2. FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J....	Rep.	10	0	0
Group II.	3. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Rep.	9	1	0
Group III.	4. McDONALD, WALTER A....	Rep.	8	0	2
	5. NEALON, JAMES C.....	Dem.	8	1	1
	6. SCOTT, WM. S.....	Prog.	8	1	1
	7. BENSON, FRANK H.....	Rep.	8	2	0
Group IV.	8. INGRAM, THOMAS.....	Rep.	8	2	0
	9. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	7	0	3
	10. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	7	1	2
	11. ANDERSON, A. P.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	12. OTIS, EDWIN M.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	13. EVANS, S. C.....	Rep.	7	3	0
	14. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	7	3	0
	15. SAMPLE, ED. P.....	Rep.	7	3	0
Group V.	16. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	6	2	2
	17. KEHOE, WILLIAM.....	Rep.	6	2	2
	18. RIGDON, E. S.....	Dem.	6	2	2
	19. BROWN, WILLIAM E.....	Rep.	6	4	0
Group VI.	20. HARRIS, M. B.....	Rep.	6	4	0
	21. CARR, FRANK M.....	Rep.	5	2	3
	22. KING, LYMAN M.....	Rep.	5	3	2
	23. DUNCAN, W. E. Jr.....	Dem.	5	4	1
Group VII.	24. JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	5	4	1
	25. THOMPSON, J. R.....	Dem.	4	3	3
	26. BREED, A. H.....	Rep.	4	4	2
	27. CARR, WM. J.....	Rep.	4	4	2
	28. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	4	5	1
	29. BURNETT, LESTER G.....	Rep.	4	5	1
	30. IRWIN, J. L. C.....	Dem.	4	5	1
Group VIII.	31. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A....	Rep.	4	6	0
	32. RUSH, BENJ. F.....	Rep.	3	1	6
	33. SHEARER, WM. B.....	Dem.	3	4	3
	34. DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	Rep.	3	5	2
Group IX.	35. LYON, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	36. ROMINGER, JOSEPH, A.....	Rep.	2	5	3
	37. YONKIN, HENRY H.....	Rep.	2	5	3
	38. GATES, EGBERT J.....	Rep.	2	6	2
Group X.	39. PURKITT, CLAUDE F.....	Dem.	2	7	1
	40. HART, DWIGHT H.....	Rep.	1	8	1

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 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. 63. Attack on Women's Eight Hour Law, permitting employees of laundries to work eight and one-half hours per day in weeks having holidays. First vote. (March 18.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- B. A. B. 63. Women's Eight Hour Laundry bill. Reconsideration. (March 19.)
- C. A. B. 63. Attack on Women's Eight Hour Law. Second vote. (March 25.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. A. B. 375. Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged by private employment bureaus to ten per cent. of one month's wages. (April 1.)
- E. A. B. 791. Attack on State Insurance Fund. (April 7.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. A. B. 25. Domestic Servants' Ten Hour bill. First vote. (March 21.)
- G. A. B. 25. Domestic Servants' Ten Hour bill. Second vote. (March 26.)
- H. S. B. 581. Re-education and Rehabilitation of Injured Workmen. (April 22.)
- I. S. B. 660. Amendment to Syndicalism bill to safeguard lawful purposes and acts of labor organizations. (April 22.)
- J. S. B. 660. Syndicalism bill, without amendment offered by Labor. Final vote. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.

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.)

- ALLEN, CROMBIE (Rep.), Ontario.
3 Good Votes: D, G, H.
6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, I, J.
Absent 1 roll call: F.
- AMBROSE, THOMAS L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.
2 Bad Votes: I, J.
Voted on every roll call.
- ANDERSON, FRANK W. (Rep.), Oakland.
7 Good Votes: B, C, D, F, G, H, I.
3 Bad Votes: A, E, J.
Voted on every roll call.
- ARGABRITE, JOSEPH M. (Rep.), Ventura.
7 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H.
2 Bad Votes: I, J.
Absent 1 roll call: D.
- BADARACCO, JOHN B. (Dem.) San Francisco.
10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
Bad Votes: None.
Voted on every roll call.
- PAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.
2 Good Votes: F, G.
7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, I, J.
Absent 1 roll call: H.
- BENNETT, GRANT R. (Rep.), San Jose.
8 Good Votes: B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
2 Bad Votes: A, C.
Voted on every roll call.
- BROMLEY, ELMER P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
3 Good Votes: D, F, G.
7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, H, I, J.
Voted on every roll call.

- BROOKS, CLIFTON E.** (Rep.), Oakland.
 4 Good Votes: B, D, E, G.
 4 Bad Votes: A, C, H, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: F, I.
- BROUGHTON, MISS ESTO B.** (Rep.), Modesto.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- BROWN, J. STANLEY** (Rep.), El Centro.
 3 Good Votes: B, D, E.
 5 Bad Votes: C, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: A, H.
- BROWNE, MAURICE B.** (Dem.), Sonora.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J.
 2 Bad Votes: H, I.
 Voted on every roll call.
- BRUCK, BISMARCK** (Rep.), St. Helena.
 1 Good Vote: D.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: E, H.
- CALAHAN, WILLIAM E.** (Rep.), Antioch.
 5 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, H.
 2 Bad Votes: F, G.
 Absent 3 roll calls: E, I, J.
- CARTER, HENRY E.** (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: F, H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, G, I, F.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- CLEARY, CHARLES W.** (Rep.), Lindsay.
 3 Good Votes: D, E, H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM M.** (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, I.
 1 Bad Vote: E.
 Absent 2 roll calls: H, J.
- CUMMINGS, FRANK J.** (Rep.), Ferndale.
 5 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, H.
 4 Bad Votes: D, F, G, I.
 Absent 1 roll call: J.
- DORAN, W. A.** (Rep.), San Marcos.
 2 Good Votes: A, E.
 7 Bad Votes: B, C, D, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- DORRIS, MRS. GRACE S.** (Rep.), Bakersfield.
 10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Voted on every roll call.
- EASTON, GEO. M.** (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: A, C, G.
 5 Bad Votes: B, E, F, H, I.
 Absent 2 roll calls: D, J.
- EDEN, WALTER** (Rep.), Santa Ana.
 3 Good Votes: F, G, H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- EKSWARD, FRANK L.** (Rep.), San Mateo.
 1 Good Vote: D.
 9 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- FLEMING, ALEXANDER P.** (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: D, F.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, H, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: G.
- GEBHART, LEE** (Rep.), Sacramento.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, C, F, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Absent 3 roll calls: D, E, G.

- GODSIL, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 3 roll calls: H, I, J.
- GOETTING, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G.
 3 Bad Votes: F, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: None.
 10 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- GRAY, LEON E. (Rep.), Oakland.
 5 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G.
 3 Bad Votes: A, B, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: H, I.
- GREENE, CARLTON W. (Rep.), El Paso de Robles.
 1 Good Vote: D.
 4 Bad Votes: B, C, E, F.
 Absent 5 roll calls: A, G, H, I, J.
- HAWES, FREDERICK C. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 1 roll call: J.
- HILTON, OSCAR W. (Rep.), Vallejo.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 2 roll calls: G, H.
- HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH (Rep.), Oroville.
 5 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, H.
 4 Bad Votes: A, B, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: E.
- HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland.
 10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Voted on every roll call.
- JOHNSTON, J. W. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- KASCH, CHARLES (Rep.), Ukiah.
 2 Good Votes: B, H.
 8 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- KENNEY, W. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto.
 2 Good Votes: D, H.
 8 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- KNIGHT, SAMUEL (Rep.), Redlands.
 5 Good Votes: B, D, E, G, H.
 4 Bad Votes: A, C, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- LAMB, CHARLES (Rep.), Stockton.
 Good Votes: None.
 5 Bad Votes: A, D, E, F, G.
 Absent 5 roll calls: B, C, H, I, J.
- LEWIS, ED. (Rep.), Marysville.
 3 Good Votes: F, G, H.
 6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- LINDLEY, FRED E. (Rep.), San Diego.
 5 Good Votes: C, E, F, G, H.
 2 Bad Votes: A, B.
 Absent 3 roll calls: D, I, J.

- LOCKE, WILLIAM J. (Rep.), Alameda.
 4 Good Votes: C, E, F, H.
 3 Bad Votes: G, I, J.
 Absent 3 roll calls: A, B, D.
- LYNCH, GEORGE A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: D.
 5 Bad Votes: A, E, H, I, J.
 Absent 4 roll calls: B, C, F, G.
- MADISON, ROBERT (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 6 Good Votes: B, C, E, G, H, J.
 3 Bad Votes: A, F, I.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), San Anselmo.
 3 Good Votes: B, C, H.
 6 Bad Votes: A, E, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- MARTIN, WILLIAM J. (Rep.), Salinas.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, C, H.
 5 Bad Votes: E, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- MATHER, FRANKLIN D. (Rep.), Pasadena.
 3 Good Votes: D, E, H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- MATHEWS, A. J. (Rep.), Susanville.
 1 Good Vote: D.
 3 Bad Votes: E, I, J.
 Absent 6 roll calls: A, B, C, F, G, H.
- MCCOLGAN, CHARLES J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Voted on every roll call.
- MCCRAY, C. C. (Rep.), Redding.
 Good Votes: None.
 8 Bad Votes: A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: B, D.
- McKEEN, B. W. (Rep.), Kingsburg.
 2 Good Votes: E, H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 3 Good Votes: D, F, G.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, H, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- MILLER, DAVID W. (Dem.), Linden.
 2 Good Votes: E, H.
 8 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- MILLER, HENRY A. (Rep.), Covina.
 2 Good Votes: D, H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: E.
- MITCHELL, THOS. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 3 roll calls: B, I, J.
- MORRIS, CLARENCE W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Voted on every roll call.
- MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 2 roll calls: I, J.
- OAKLEY, W. C. (Dem.), Santa Maria.
 2 Good Votes: B, H.
 8 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.

- ODALE, OSCAR L. (Dem.), Lemoore.
 3 Good Votes: D, E, H.
 6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- PARKER, IVAN H. (Rep.), Auburn.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: F, H.
- PETTIT, MELVIN (Dem.), Parlier.
 1 Good Vote: H.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: E, I.
- POLSLEY, HARRY (Dem.), Red Bluff.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.
 2 Bad Votes: I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- PRENDERGAST, N. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G.
 2 Bad Votes: E, I.
 Absent 2 roll calls: H, J.
- PRICE, CHAMP S. (Rep.), Santa Cruz.
 3 Good Votes: E, F, G.
 6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- REAM, H. B. (Rep.), Sisson.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, C, D.
 6 Bad Votes: E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- ROBERTS, FREDERICK M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: E, F, G.
 4 Bad Votes: A, C, D, J.
 Absent 3 roll calls: B, H, I.
- ROSE, J. LEONARD (Rep.), Newark.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, C, D.
 5 Bad Votes: E, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- ROSENSHINE, ALBERT A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, H.
 4 Bad Votes: F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 5 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, H.
 5 Bad Votes: B, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- STEVENS, A. F. (Rep.), Healdsburg.
 2 Good Votes: B, C.
 7 Bad Votes: A, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- STROTHER, S. L. (Dem.), Fresno.
 5 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, H.
 5 Bad Votes: B, F, G, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- VICINI, C. P. (Dem.), Jackson.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, C, E.
 5 Bad Votes: D, F, G, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- WARREN, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, H.
 2 Bad Votes: I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: E.
- WENDERING, ARTHUR A. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G.
 2 Bad Votes: I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- WHITE, JOHN ROBERT Jr. (Rep.), Glendale.
 Good Votes: None.
 10 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.

WICKHAM, GEORGE R. (Rep.), Hermosa Beach.

Good Votes: None.

10 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.

Voted on every roll call.

WINDREM, GUY (Dem.), Madera.

3 Good Votes: E, H, I.

6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, J.

Absent 1 roll call: D.

WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose.

7 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

3 Bad Votes: A, I, J.

Voted on every roll call.

WRIGHT, H. W. (Rep.), Pasadena.

3 Good Votes: D, E, H.

7 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J.

Voted on every roll call.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

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

		Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
Group I.	1. BADARRACCO, JOHN B.....	Dem.	10	0	0
	2. DORRIS, MRS. GRACE S.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	3. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	4. McCOLGAN, CHAS. J.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	5. MORRIS, CLARENCE W.....	Rep.	10	0	0
Group II.	6. HAWES, FREDERICK C.....	Rep.	9	0	1
	7. BROUGHTON, MISS ESTO B....	Rep.	9	1	0
	8. KENNEY, W. J.....	Rep.	9	1	0
Group III.	9. HILTON, OSCAR W.....	Rep.	8	0	2
	10. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	Rep.	8	0	2
	11. JOHNSTON, J. W.....	Rep.	8	1	1
	12. AMBROSE, THOS. L.....	Rep.	8	2	0
	13. BENNETT, GRANT R.....	Rep.	8	2	0
	14. BROWNE, MAURICE B.....	Dem.	8	2	0
	15. POLSLEY, HARRY.....	Dem.	8	2	0
Group IV.	16. GODSILL, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	7	0	3
	17. MITCHELL, THOS. A.....	Rep.	7	0	3
	18. COLLINS, WILLIAM M.....	Rep.	7	1	2
	19. PARKER, IVAN H.....	Rep.	7	1	2
	20. ARGABRITE, J. M.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	21. WARREN, GEO. W.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	22. WENDERING, ARTHUR A.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	23. ANDERSON, FRANK W.....	Rep.	7	3	0
	24. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	7	3	0
Group V.	25. GEBHART, LEE.....	Rep.	6	1	3
	26. PRENDERGAST, N. J.....	Rep.	6	2	2
	27. GOETTING, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	6	3	1
	28. MADISON, ROBERT.....	Rep.	6	3	1
	29. ROSENSHINE.....	Rep.	6	4	0
Group VI.	30. CALAHAN, WILLIAM E.....	Rep.	5	2	3
	31. LINDLEY, FRED E.....	Rep.	5	2	3
	32. GRAY, LEON E.....	Rep.	5	3	2
	33. CUMMINGS, FRANK J.....	Rep.	5	4	1
	34. HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH....	Rep.	5	4	1
	35. KNIGHT, SAMUEL.....	Rep.	5	4	1
	36. SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	5	5	0
	37. STROTHER, S. L.....	Dem.	5	5	0
Group VII.	38. LOCKE, WILLIAM J.....	Rep.	4	3	3
	39. BROOKS, CLIFTON E.....	Rep.	4	4	2
	40. MARTIN, WILLIAM J.....	Rep.	4	5	1
	41. ROSE, J. LEONARD.....	Rep.	4	5	1
	42. VICINI, C. P.....	Dem.	4	5	1
	43. REAM, H. B.....	Rep.	4	6	0
Group VIII.	44. ROBERTS, FREDERICK M.....	Rep.	3	4	3
	45. BROWN, J. STANLEY.....	Rep.	3	5	2
	46. EASTON, GEO. M.....	Rep.	3	5	2
	47. ALLEN, CROMBIE.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	48. LEWIS, ED.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	49. MANNING, J. E.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	50. ODALE, OSCAR L.....	Dem.	3	6	1
	51. PRICE, CHAMP S.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	52. WINDREM, GUY.....	Dem.	3	6	1
	53. BROMLEY, ELMER P.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	54. CLEARY, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	55. EDEN, WALTER.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	56. MATHER, FRANKLIN D.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	57. MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	58. WRIGHT, H. W.....	Rep.	3	7	0

Group IX.	59.	BAKER, EDWIN	Rep.	2	7	1
	60.	CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	61.	DORAN, W. A.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	62.	FLEMING, ALEXANDER P.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	63.	McKEEN, B. W.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	64.	MILLER, HENRY A.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	65.	STEVENS, A. F.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	66.	KASCH, CHARLES	Rep.	2	8	0
	67.	KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	2	8	0
Group X.	68.	OAKLEY, W. C.....	Dem.	2	8	0
	69.	MILLER, DAVID W.....	Dem.	2	8	0
	70.	MATHEWS, A. J.....	Rep.	1	3	6
	71.	GREENE, CARLTON W.....	Rep.	1	4	5
	72.	LYNCH, GEORGE A.....	Rep.	1	5	4
	73.	BRUCK, BISMARCK	Rep.	1	7	2
	74.	PETTIT, MELVIN	Dem.	1	7	2
	75.	EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	1	9	0
Group XI.	76.	LAMB, CHARLES	Rep.	0	5	5
	77.	McCRAE, C. C.....	Rep.	0	8	2
	78.	GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	0	10	0
	79.	WHITE, JOHN ROBERT, JR....	Rep.	0	10	0
	80.	WICKHAM, GEORGE R.....	Rep.	0	10	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.

