

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
CONVENTION

California State Federation of Labor



HELD AT
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER SECOND TO SEVENTH
1922



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LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



California Oil Worker, Bakersfield.

Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield

Labor News, Eureka

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno

Labor News, 234 Third Street, Long Beach

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles

Union Labor Record, 286 Twelfth Street, Oakland

Contra Costa County Labor Journal, Richmond.

The Tribune, Sacramento.

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino

The Labor Leader, San Diego

The Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

The Musical and Theatrical News, 68 Haight Street, San Francisco

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco

The Seamen's Journal, 525 Market Street, San Francisco

The Union, 173 W Santa Clara Street, San Jose

The West Side Union, Taft

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| 1 | Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco | Officers' Reports | Adopted | 42 |
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| 3 | Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco | Legislation | Adopted | 36 |
| 4 | Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco | Labels and Boycotts | Adopted | 51 |
| 5 | Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco | Labels and Boycotts | Adopted | 51 |
| 6 | A. B. Hassel and George A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles | Resolutions | Adopted | 24 |
| 7 | A. B. Hassel and George A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles | Labels and Boycotts | Non-Concurred | 52 |
| 8 | Fred J. Miller, Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204, Los Angeles | Legislation | Adopted | 39 |
| 9 | Musicians' Delegation, San Francisco | Resolutions | Substitute Adopted | 24 |
| 10 | Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco | Resolutions | Substitute Adopted | 24 |
| 11 | Wm. Collom, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego | Resolutions | Non-Concurred | 30 |
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| 13 | Jas. King, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco | Officers' Reports | Non-Concurred | 43 |
| 14 | Timothy O'Leary, Bakers No. 85, and R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento | Labels and Boycotts | Adopted | 53 |
| 15 | Geo. T. Johnson, Labor Council, Fresno | Constitution | Non-Concurred | 54 |
| 16 | Dan Doggett and Geo. T. Johnson, Labor Council, Fresno | Constitution | Non-Concurred | 54 |
| 17 | Dan Doggett and Geo. T. Johnson, Labor Council, Fresno | Constitution | Non-Concurred | 54 |
| 18 | Dave Gorman, Electrical Workers No. 83, Los Angeles | Officers' Reports | Non-Concurred | 45 |
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| 29 | E. J. Dupuy, Teachers No. 61, San Francisco | Officers' Reports | Adopted | 47 |
| 30 | E. J. Dupuy, Teachers No. 61, San Francisco | Resolutions | Adopted | 26 |
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| 33 | Eugene Brown, Moving Picture Operators No. 150, Los Angeles | Legislation | Adopted as Amended | 35 |
| 34 | Mary Everson, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco | Legislation | Adopted | 39 |
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| 39 | J. Walker, Carpenters No. 158, Los Angeles | Officers' Reports | Non-Concurred | 48 |
| 40 | Lithographers No. 22, Los Angeles | Constitution | Adopted | 55 |
| 41 | J. Monaghan, Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22, San Francisco | Labels and Boycotts | Referred to Ex. Council | 53 |
| 42 | Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks Helpers No. 110, San Francisco | Legislation | Adopted | 37 |
| 43 | A. B. Hassel and Geo. A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles | Grievance | Adopted | 54 |
| 44 | R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council of Sacramento, and Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco | Officers' Reports | Adopted | 47 |
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| 64 | Wm. McCook, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino | Resolutions | Referred to Ex. Council | 50 |
| 65 | P. H. McCarthy, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco | Resolutions | Adopted | 49 |
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| 68 | Geo. D. Fitzsimmons, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 616, San Pedro | Legislation | Referred to Ex. Council | 40 |
| 69 | Sacramento and Stockton Delegation | Legislation | Adopted | 49 |

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 ten thousand members. The first convention lost no time in getting down to business and endorsing various measures presented by delegates. Arrangements were also made to have a Legislative Committee attend the session of the Legislature with a view of having certain very necessary labor bills enacted into law. The Executive Council was instructed to prepare a bill providing for Direct Legislation, through the Initiative and Referendum, and to have same submitted to the Legislature for enactment. Thus, it will be seen, that Organized Labor initiated and worked for Direct Legislation fully ten years before the people of California were given the opportunity to vote upon these measures. C. D. Rogers of Oakland was the first president, and Guy Lathrop of San Francisco the first secretary of the State Federation.

The second convention was held in Vallejo on January 6-7-8, 1902. During the year the convention had grown in membership and influence, the work assigned to the Executive Council by the previous convention had been accomplished, with much material benefit to Organized Labor throughout the State.

The third convention was held in Elks' Hall, Los Angeles, on January 5-9, 1903. John Davidson of Vallejo had been elected at the previous convention to succeed President Rogers. The work of organization had been prosecuted vigorously between conventions, and the State Federation of Labor was now a potent factor in obtaining legislation for the benefit of the wage-earner and in the adjustment of labor disputes. Numerous bills to be submitted to the next Legislature were introduced at the Los Angeles convention.

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.

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.

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, jurisdictional disputes adjusted, and legislative work carried on to a greater degree than ever before. Several propositions on politics enlivened the sessions of this convention.

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.

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' employes 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.

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.

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.

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 ten thousand to over forty-five thousand. 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.

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 thirty-five thousand trade unionists being represented by more than two hundred delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached sixty-two thousand, a gain of six thousand 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.

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.

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.

Santa Rosa was the convention city in 1915. During the year the iniquitous Poll Tax had been abolished through initiate 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 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 the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage. As a result, the time of this convention was well taken up with many weighty subjects.

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.

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.

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. In spite of the many strikes being waged throughout the State and the resultant drain upon the treasuries of the unions involved, more than two hundred delegates were in attendance at this 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 the convention city of 1920. This was the third time Fresno entertained the annual convention. During the year the Federation's membership had passed the one hundred thousand mark, a gain of thirty-five thousand since the previous Fresno convention. A comprehensive legislative program was adopted and steps were taken to meet the manipulations of the so-called "Better America" Federation, a new anti-labor organization with headquarters in Los Angeles. Secretary Scharrenberg, who had visited Europe during the year as a delegate to the annual conference of the International Seafarers' Federation, made a detailed report to the convention on the deplorable condition of the working people in Europe. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Ireland's and India's struggles for freedom. Entangling alliances with European nations were strenuously opposed.

The twenty-second annual convention met in the Labor Temple of San Jose. The reports of the officers showed that the Organized Labor movement of the State had been through many severe battles during the year. The building trades of the Bay cities and the oil workers were still in the midst of a defensive struggle. But notwithstanding all onslaughts, the membership of the Federation had actually increased in the southern part of the State, particularly in Los Angeles, where opposition to Organized Labor had always been pronounced. The convention considered fifty-four resolutions, covering a great variety of subjects. By unanimous vote the convention authorized the President to appoint a Committee on Education to serve throughout the year subsidiary to the Executive Council. The convention went on record in no uncertain language against any modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act or other immigration laws which would enable the Hawaiian sugar planters to hold imported labor in bondage. The non-partisan legislative policy of the Federation was reindorsed and California trade unionists were urged, more than ever, to look up the record of candidates for the next Legislature, and in selecting candidates from their respective districts to be guided by actual performances rather than by vague promises.

The twenty-third annual convention was held in the auditorium of the new Chamber of Commerce Building of Long Beach, the free use of said hall having been voluntarily tendered by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. A full review of all business transacted at this convention, as well as the reports and names of officers serving during the current term, will be found in this booklet.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence twenty-three years, and in that period has accomplished a great deal more than its founders had anticipated. But there is plenty of work ahead. Today approximately 80 per cent of all the unions eligible for affiliation are within the fold of the Federation. This makes team work easier—for, after all, there is no limit to the field of our usefulness and scope of action. Thoroughly federated and united, the organized toilers of California can accomplish anything within reason, but we must at all times counsel and act together in order to obtain permanent results.

Federation Urges Political Action

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

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT

- 1901 C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
- 1902-1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1904-1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1907-1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1908 A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1909-1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1912-1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
- 1916-1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1921 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

MEN WHO SERVED AS SECRETARY

- 1901-1902 Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1903 George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
- 1904 George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
- 1905 F. J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1906-1907 J. H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1908-1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
- 1909 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTIONS

- 1904 San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9.
- 1907 Norfolk—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11,345.
- 1910 St. Louis—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208.
- 1911 Atlanta—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1912 Rochester—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1913 Seattle—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific.
- 1914 Philadelphia—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1915 San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30.
- 1916 Baltimore—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168.
- 1917 Buffalo—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60.
- 1919 Atlantic City—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1920 Montreal—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293.
- 1921 Denver—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174.
- 1922 Cincinnati—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, October 2, 1922—Morning Session

The Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:25 a. m. by Chas. M. Hall, President Long Beach Central Labor Council, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Long Beach Central Labor Council.

Mr. Hall introduced Bro. R. W. Robinson, Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor, as Master of Ceremonies and Chairman of the local convention committee.

Brother Robinson said in part:

"When I think of whatever Long Beach may have attained, and of whatever Long Beach may have to offer you, both in civic courtesy and in the way of a large and intelligent and loyal welcome from the ranks of labor, I cannot think in any terms of personal relationship to this situation, but rather in terms of the sincere co-operation of a multitude of men from all the crafts and trades unions, who, by their solidarity, have made possible anything worth while, that be yours in the reception which you have received. Labor, organized labor, is nothing if it is not actually and continuously democratic. Abraham Lincoln said, 'God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them.' We are just folks down here, and proud and happy beyond measure to be honored by your coming, and by the enlightening influence which this great gathering is going to exert upon minds of the men and women, outside of organized labor, residing in Long Beach, and indeed in all of Southern California.

"We hope and believe that you will, all of you, be so large in your vision of humanity and the relation of its several parts, one to the other, that you will both note, and rejoice in the very unique relation which is sustained by the commercial, civic and social life of this city to organized labor, as has been testified to by the response of all classes of thought and life and activity in the preparations made for your coming, and in the free presentation of the use of this most beautiful building and auditorium by the local Chamber of Commerce. This will be further demonstrated this morning by men from every walk of life in Long Beach, as they express the welcome of their various organizations and constituencies."

Brother Robinson then introduced Rev. Dr. A. G. H. Bode, who delivered the invocation.

Mr. A. F. Musselman of the Long Beach Merchants' Association addressed the convention, welcoming the delegates and giving his views on co-operative efforts in industry.

Dr. Lewis Thurber Guild, fraternal delegate of the Ministerial Union to the Long Beach Labor Council and one-time member of the Typographical Union, addressed the convention on "The Relation of the Church to the Labor Movement," and urged a better understanding between these two institutions.

Mr. Verne D. Heddon, city building inspector, and Mr. R. W. Albright, city electrical inspector, both addressed the convention, welcoming the delegates to Long Beach.

Wm. I. Traeger, sheriff of Los Angeles county, was next introduced and addressing the delegates, delivered a splendid address, outlining some of the efforts of the Labor Movement with which he has been associated, notably the Japanese Exclusion League, of which he is a State vice-president.

L. N. Whealton, representing the County Bar Association, welcomed the delegates on behalf of his organization. Introduced as a friend of Labor, his address was enjoyed by all.

Carl V. Hawkins, City Police Judge, who was to have addressed the convention, was unable to do so on account of illness.

John S. Horn, secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council, welcomed the convention on behalf of the labor movement of Southern California.

George S. Wright, of the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council, welcomed the delegates and extended fraternal greetings from his organization.

Major Dobbins, Commander Arthur L. Peterson Post 27, The American Legion of Long Beach, addressed the convention, extending greetings from The American Legion. He told the convention of the friendly feeling of the Legion to the Labor Movement.

Mrs. Francis B. Noel called the attention of the delegates to the Women's Conference to be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday and urged the presence of all women attending the convention.

Acting Mayor Fillmore Condit welcomed the convention on behalf of the people of Long Beach, pledged the delegates and visitors the freedom of the city and presented the keys of the city to President Seth R. Brown.

President Seth R. Brown, of the California State Federation of Labor, accepted the keys of the city on behalf of the convention, and responded to the various addresses of welcome.

He then declared the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation duly opened.

President Brown announced the appointment of the Credentials Committee, as follows:

- C. E. Edmonds, Central Labor Council Long Beach;
- J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles.
- J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received and submit herewith names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the number of votes allotted to each, in accordance with Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution:

ANAHEIM—

- Carpenters No. 2203 (119):
E. M. Henshaw, 60.
C. E. McCulloch, 59.
- Central Labor Council (2):
Benjamin A. Cole, 1.
C. C. Kinsler, 1.

BAKERSFIELD—

- Barbers No. 317:
J. E. Leech, 30.
- Carpenters No. 743:
Thos. D. Toohig, 240.
- Musicians No. 263:
J. M. McIntosh, 65.
- Oil Workers No. 19 (147):
E. B. Daniel, 74.
R. H. Fraser, 73.
- Painters No. 314:
J. C. Harter, 98.

BREA—

- Oil Workers No. 27:
C. C. Kinsler, 199.

CALEXICO—

- Barbers No. 733:
C. W. Snyder, 37.

COALINGA—

- Oil Workers No. 2:
A. F. Medo, 575.

FRESNO—

- Bakers No. 43:
H. M. Leininger, 47.
- Barbers No. 333:
S. F. Baxter, 100.
- Carpenters No. 701:
W. E. Banker, 606.
- Culinary Workers No. 62 (488):
J. J. O'Brien, 244.
L. M. McDonald, 244.
- Labor Council (2):
Danton Doggett, 1.
George Johnson, 1.
- Laundry Workers No. 86:
George Johnson, 243.

HUNTINGTON BEACH—

- Carpenters No. 2056 (47):
Frank Swartz, 24.
E. R. Land, 23.
- Oil Workers No. 123 (217):
W. J. Cameron, 109.
Thos. H. Barnard, 108.

LONG BEACH—

- Barbers No. 622:
Fred M. Chandler, 51.
- Bricklayers No. 13:
Wm. Farris, 100.
- Carpenters No. 710 (608):
R. W. Robinson, 102.
C. W. Galloway, 102.
F. M. Glasgow, 101.
E. M. Lane, 101.
Vernon L. Mason, 101.
R. M. Hicks, 101.
- Central Labor Council (2):
C. E. Edmonds, 1.
Chas. M. Hall, 1.
- Culinary Workers No. 681 (92):
R. W. Watt, 46.
L. W. Kauffman, 46.
- Electrical Workers No. 711 (56):
W. H. Brown, 28.
H. H. Jackson, 28.
- Hod Carriers No. 507 (49):
E. F. Schoch, 25.
Robert Hasted, 24.
- Machinists No. 1306 (74):
Arthur R. Merklin, 37.
Frank P. Cronin, 37.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1235 (43):
Wm. Dingboon, 22.
Vern Beaver, 21.
- Musicians No. 353 (160):
W. W. Anderson, 54.
Thomas Astley, 53.
L. E. Conover, 53.
- Oil Workers No. 128 (111):
Harvey C. Fremming, 28.
Fred W. Jackson, 28.
J. C. Coulter, 28.
Walter J. Yarrow, 27.
- Painters No. 256 (20):
E. A. Waggoner, 10.
Carl Fletcher, 10.

Plasterers No. 343 (164):
 Fred J. Kirves, 82.
 Elmer Seibert, 82.
 Plumbers No. 494 (102):
 W. E. Wallace, 51.
 Mike Carey, 51.
 Printing Pressmen No. 285:
 H. L. Biggs, 22.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 503 (14):
 Wm. Faulds, 7.
 Bruce Jones, 7.
 Tailors No. 255:
 M. A. Trummer, 35.
 Typographical No. 650 (93):
 Harry Stuck, 47.
 A. W. McLaughlin, 46.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers No. 37 (250):
 Hugh Gove, 84.
 George Keller, 83.
 Chas. D. Shields, 83.
 Barbers No. 295 (381):
 G. E. Rainey, 96.
 J. H. Marble, 95.
 Tom V. Fleming, 95.
 C. A. Comstock, 95.
 Boiler-makers No. 92:
 Frank Walker, 100.
 Boiler-makers No. 723 (92):
 Earl R. Blackstock, 46.
 W. F. Reardon, 46.
 Bookbinders No. 63:
 W. E. Steineck, 57.
 Bricklayers No. 2:
 E. C. Gish, 218.
 Carpenters No. 158 (1571):
 A. R. Gifford, 524.
 F. Miller, 524.
 James Walker, 523.
 Carpenters No. 426 (1211):
 Thos. W. Blunn, 404.
 James Gray, 404.
 E. J. Newton, 403.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 George A. Wright, 1.
 A. B. Hassel, 1.
 Cooks No. 468 (688):
 Al C. Beck, 172.
 George F. Devereaux, 172.
 Oliver H. Baker, 172.
 Chris Huber, 172.
 Electrical Workers No. 18 (83):
 F. W. Bartholomew, 42.
 James H. Bunce, 41.
 Electrical Workers No. 83:
 Dave Gorman, 100.
 Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204:
 Fred J. Miller, 83.
 Garment Workers No. 125 (579):
 Mrs. Mabel Still, 193.
 Mrs. Rose Sartell, 193.
 Mrs. Annie Cesario, 193.
 Ladies' Garment Workers No. 52 (292):
 Max Gorenstein, 146.
 P. Stein, 146.
 United Hatters No. 41:
 John Scholes, 25.
 Hoisting Engineers No. 391 (52):
 L. A. Parker, 26.
 Vern Ostendorf, 26.
 Leather Workers No. 8 (59):
 J. W. Trapp, 80.
 Robert Records, 29.
 Lithographers No. 22 (38):
 Edwin Nahr, 19.
 Chris Vanderveen, 19.
 Machinists No. 311 (400):
 Ernest Powelson, 134.
 Geo. L. Heddon, 133.
 Arthur Walters, 133.
 Mailers No. 9:
 Carl Fischer, 73.
 Meat Cutters No. 265 (276):
 Chas. A. Colburn, 138.
 Chas. A. McMillin, 138.
 Millmen and Cabinet Makers No. 884:
 Harry V. Tibbet, 125.
 Molders No. 374:
 Dan Regan, 100.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 150 (153):
 J. B. Kenton, 77.
 Eugene Brown, 76.

Musicians No. 47 (900):
 C. L. Bagley, 150.
 John Campiglia, 150.
 F. Crothers, 150.
 R. V. Musso, 150.
 F. E. Judy, 150.
 J. W. Gillette, 150.
 Office Employees No. 15251 (40):
 P. D. Noel, 20.
 Frances Noel, 20.
 Pattern Makers Association (86):
 M. A. Koch, 43.
 J. W. Buzzell, 43.
 Post Office Clerks No. 64:
 W. F. Eckelberry, 444.
 Printing Pressmen No. 78:
 James L. Tracy, 200.
 Web Pressmen No. 18 (128):
 Fred L. Pfister, 64.
 James F. Maloney, 64.
 Railway Carmen No. 1431 (125):
 Henry Quandt, 63.
 Edward Suell, 62.
 Composition Roofers No. 36:
 E. C. Turner, 63:
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (160):
 H. G. Dillon, 80.
 John McCarthy, 80.
 Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters 831:
 Howard H. Hanners, 108.
 Stage Employees No. 83 (369):
 C. A. Hickman, 123.
 Jas. E. Mathews, 123.
 Nat Holmes, 123.
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 72
 (162):
 F. C. Marsh, 54.
 H. N. Welton, 54.
 Carl Holden, 54.
 Teamsters No. 208:
 George E. Bevan, 80.
 Typographical No. 174 (517):
 Seth R. Brown, 259.
 Ralph G. Criswell, 258.
 Waiters No. 17 (480):
 Robert Fennelly, 96.
 J. P. Hale, 96.
 Sheldon Harding, 96.
 Chas. C. Olesen, 96.
 Frank Johnston, 96.
 Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No.
 639 (188):
 Helen Harding, 63.
 Margaret Lane, 63.
 Josephine Perry, 62.

MARICOPA—

Oil Workers No. 18 (109):
 Wm. A. Denker, 55.
 R. G. Jeffrey, 54.

MARTINEZ—

Oil Workers No. 5:
 R. V. Lytton, 152.

NAPA—

Carpenters No. 2114:
 Delbert E. Haven, 87.
 Garment Workers No. 137:
 Elma F. Smith, 48.

OAKLAND—

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432:
 James Shea, 200.
 Barbers No. 134 (292):
 Frank B. Perry, 146.
 Chas. W. Swanson, 146.
 Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324:
 M. Nielsen, 53.
 Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31:
 Frank L. Gratteau, 500.
 Electrical Workers No. 895:
 Thomas C. Robbins, 108.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (250):
 James Ryan, 125.
 J. Cummings, 125.
 Plumbers No. 444:
 S. J. Donohue, 125.
 Stage Employees No. 107 (49):
 W. Sawyer, 25.
 F. C. Casey, 24.

- Teamsters No. 70 (400):
Donald Witt, 200.
F. Church, 200.
- Typographical No. 36 (258):
F. F. Bebergall, 129.
W. T. Drake, 129.
- PASADENA—**
- Carpenters No. 769 (234):
Frank Shuman, 78.
Chas. Rodgers, 78.
E. G. Morris, 78.
- Board of Labor (2):
Chas. E. Sutphen, 2.
- Electrical Workers No. 418:
John Winn, 44.
- Typographical No. 583:
Albert T. Prentzer, 60.
- RIVERSIDE—**
- Barbers No. 171:
Chas. O. Myers, 25.
- SACRAMENTO—**
- Bakers No. 85:
Timothy O'Leary, 75
- Barbers No. 112:
T. A. Gilmore, 115:
- Bookbinders No. 35:
Robert L. Ennis, 45.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 118:
Joseph Baccigalupi, 45.
- Electrical Workers No. 340:
A. H. Feeley, 44.
- Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):
Robert L. Ennis, 1.
A. H. Feeley, 1.
- Painters No. 487:
George S. Briggs, 165.
- Printing Pressmen No. 60 (52):
Daniel D. Sullivan, 26.
Wm. J. McQuillan, 26.
- Typographical No. 46:
Leo C. Williams, 206.
- SAN BERNARDINO—**
- Carpenters No. 944:
W. S. White, 144.
- Central Labor Council (2):
Wm. McClellan Cook, 1.
F. J. Glenn, 1.
- Painters No. 775:
Wm. McClellan Cook, 50.
- Printing Pressmen No. 138:
C. L. Dunning, 19.
- Railway Carmen No. 128 (354):
Wm. Smith, 177.
F. J. Glenn, 177.
- SAN DIEGO—**
- Barbers No. 256:
J. B. Chadwick, 87.
- Carpenters No. 1296 (316):
Frank Thomas, 106.
Wm. Cottrell, 105.
Wm. Collom, 105.
- Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):
Wm. Collom, 2.
- Electrical Workers No. 465:
Leon Shook, 66.
- Molders No. 387 (15):
George Kavalon, 8.
H. H. Hauff, 7.
- Stage Employees No. 122:
Earl F. Nelson, 20.
- SAN FRANCISCO—**
- Alaska Fishermen's Union:
Peter E. Olsen, 1500.
- Bakers No. 24:
S. K. Leman, 600.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (350):
Geo. G. Kidwell, 175.
C. J. Walsh, 175.
- Barbers No. 148 (700):
Roe H. Baker, 175.
Stanley Roman, 175.
J. E. Jewell, 175.
George G. Barrett, 175.
- Bartenders No. 41:
Dan P. Regan, 100.
- Beer Drivers No. 227:
John S. Horn, 150.
- Bottlers No. 293 (300):
A. J. Rogers, 150.
R. F. Westphal, 150.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7:
Emil Muri, 200.
- Butchers No. 115:
M. S. Maxwell, 475.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648 (200):
Tina Fosen, 100.
W. G. Desepte, 100.
- Cooks No. 44 (1140):
A. J. Van Beber, 380.
R. E. Croskey, 380.
Emil G. Buehrer, 380.
- Cooks Helpers No. 110:
Geo. P. M. Bowns, 861.
- Electrical Workers No. 6:
J. H. Clover, 419.
- Ferryboatmen's Union of California:
Frank Stein, 586.
- Garment Workers No. 131:
Margaret Stump, 600.
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22:
John Monaghan, 118:
- Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519:
Oscar Franson, 102.
- Labor Council (2):
Jas. W. Mullen, 1.
Wm. T. Bonsor, 1.
- Laundry Workers No. 26 (1500):
D. J. Gorman, 250.
Chas. Hawley, 250.
Edward Flatley, 250.
Anna J. Brown, 250.
Chas. Child, 250.
Jack O'Keefe, 250.
- Letter Carriers No. 214:
John C. Daly, 547:
- Machinists No. 63 (1000):
Daniel P. Haggery, 334:
Frank Lee, 333.
A. Brenner, 333.
- Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast:
Frank Wilks, 625.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Union of the Pacific:
Patrick Flynn, 2000.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40:
H. F. Strother, 457.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (475):
F. J. McGovern, 238.
J. J. Rusk, 237.
- Molders No. 164:
Frank Brown, 650.
- Moving Picture Operators No. 162:
Anthony L. Noreiga, 100.
- Musicians No. 6 (1500):
Eugene E. Schmitz, 375.
Harry Menke, 375.
Arthur S. Morey, 375.
J. J. Matheson, 375.
- Office Employees No. 13188 (313):
Wm. T. Bonsor, 105.
F. W. Ely, 104.
Helen Quinn, 104.
- Post Office Clerks No. 2:
George W. Flatley, 577.
- Web Pressmen No. 4:
Daniel C. Murphy, 120.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):
George Larsen, 667.
Harry Ohlsen, 666.
Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
- Stage Employees No. 16:
Steven B. Newman, 125.
- Street Carmen No. 518:
John B. Mooney, 658.
- Teachers No. 61:
E. J. Dupuy, 50.
- Teamsters No. 85 (2000):
Jas. E. Hopkins, 334.
Robert Keenan, 334.
Wm. McGreevy, 333.
Harry Hayes, 333.
James Jones, 333.
Milton Ambrose, 333.
- Typographical No. 21 (900):
Harry R. Calhan, 150.
William H. Ellis, 150.
Alice Hawkes-Bernett, 150.
Henry Heidelberg, 150.
Phillip Johnson, 150.
Chas. S. Van Sandt, 150.

Varnishers and Polishers No. 134:

Joe Tuite, 153.
 Waiters No. 30 (1732):
 Hugo Ernst, 578.
 Jas. King, 577.
 J. Weinberger, 577.
 Waitresses No. 48 (685):
 Kate McCarthy, 229.
 Mary Everson, 228.
 Laura Mollada, 228.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers No. 252:
 R. E. Winton, 100.
 Carpenters No. 316:
 Geo. W. Wilkinson, 303.
 Hod Carriers No. 234.
 Geo. J. W. Crever, 44.
 Millmen No. 262:
 J. F. Cambiano, 363.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
 Walter G. Mathewson, 46.
 Stage Employes No. 134:
 Jas. V. Noonan, 20.
 Teamsters No. 287:
 I. Inostroza, 100.

SAN PEDRO—

Barbers No. 881 (70):
 G. H. Miles, 35.
 E. F. Butler, 35.
 Boiler-makers No. 285:
 John E. Perry, 30.
 Carpenters No. 1140 (256):
 Robert Hewerton, 86.
 J. C. Blair, 85.
 A. G. Woodman, 85.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 Arthur M. Gruber, 1.
 William A. Middleton, 1.
 Cullinary Alliance No. 754 (171):
 John H. Jackson, 57.
 Thos. O. Stout, 57.
 Geo. W. Haldeman, 57.
 Painters No. 949 (57):
 H. Wadlinger, 29.
 M. C. Rebinaro, 28.
 Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 616 (24):
 Geo. D. Fitzsimmons, 12.
 H. W. Haenschke, 12.
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 235
 (78):
 John E. Spellman, 39.
 Chas S. Taylor, 39.

SANTA ANA—

Meat Cutters No. 217 (47):
 Clarence Richards, 24.
 Norman Baxter, 23.
 Typographical No. 579 (36):
 George F. Robinson, 18.
 William A. Lawrence, 18.

SANTA BARBARA—

Central Labor Council:
 Thomas James, 2.
 Hod Carriers No. 195:
 H. E. Whitford, 42.

SANTA MONICA—

Carpenters No. 1400:
 E. G. McDonald, 272.

SANTA ROSA—

Electrical Workers No. 594 (28):
 W. E. Cook, 14.
 T. C. Vickers, 14.
 Central Labor Council:
 John Felciano, 2.
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 147:
 Geo. D. Martz, 13.

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council:
 Geo. A. Dean, 2.
 Cooks and Waiters No. 572:
 E. G. Florrell, 186.
 Musicians No. 189:
 Clarence Leonard, 142.
 Street Carmen No. 276:
 Geo. A. Dean, 35.
 Teamsters No. 22:
 Thos. J. Vitaich, 37.

TAFT—

Carpenters No. 1774 (143):
 Fred S. Helmsforth, 72.
 Wm. E. Boyd, 71.
 Central Labor Council:
 Edgar L. Knight, 2.
 Typographical No. 811:
 Edgar L. Knight, 11.

TIBURON—

Federal Employes No. 219:
 B. Bramson, 45.

VALLEJO—

Teamsters No. 490:
 J. B. Dale, 112.

We also recommend the seating of the following fraternal delegates without vote:
 Roy Burt, representing the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor;

John A. O'Connell, representing the California Trades Union Liberty League;

James Lord, Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. E. EDMONDS,
 J. W. BUZZELL,
 J. C. COULTER.

Moved that report of committee be accepted.

Several corrections were made by the delegates, announcing that some delegates were not coming to the convention, the changes being made accordingly in the report of the Credentials Committee.

Moved as an amendment that the report of the committee be accepted and further changes be made by appearance before the Credentials Committee. Adopted.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Seth R. Brown announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; Danton Doggett, Labor Council, Fresno; W. T. Bonsor, Labor Council and Office Employes No. 13188, San Francisco; F. M. Glasgow, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; F. J. Glenn, Railway Carmen No. 128, San Bernardino; Chas. E. Sutphen, Board of Labor,

Pasadena; H. M. Leininger, Bakers No. 43, Fresno; Wm. J. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento;

Reports of Officers—J. W. Mullen, Labor Council, San Francisco; T. C. Vickers, Electrical Workers No. 594, Santa Rosa; Geo. A. Wright, Labor Council, Los Angeles; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; Jas. Ryan, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland.

Resolutions—D. P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Ralph G. Criswell, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; W. E. Banker, Carpenters No. 701, Fresno; J. C. Harter, Painters No. 314, Bakersfield; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.

Legislation—A. B. Hassel, Labor Council, Los Angeles; S. J. Donohue, Plumbers No. 444, Oakland; T. J. Vitaich, Teamsters No. 22, Stockton; J. H. Clover, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Al C. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles.

Grievances—Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Sacramento; Harry Menke, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; R. H. Fraser, Oil Workers No. 19, Bakersfield; Chas. A. Colburn, Meat Cutters No. 265, Los Angeles; Mike Carey, Plumbers No. 494, Long Beach.

Labels and Boycotts—Earl F. Nelson, Stage Employes No. 122, San Diego; Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks Helpers No. 110, San Francisco; Mabel Still, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Jas. V. Noonan, Stage Employes No. 134, San Jose.

Thanks—Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; F. C. Marsh, Steam and Operating Engineers No. 72, Los Angeles; Al Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; John B. Perry, Boilermakers No. 285, San Pedro; Tina Fosen, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco.

A motion was made and seconded that the appointment of committees be approved. Carried.

President Seth R. Brown then announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary—Fred F. Bebergall, of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George E. Bevan, of Teamsters Union 208, Los Angeles.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Astley, of Musicians Union 353, Long Beach.

The appointments were approved by the convention.

Official badges were then distributed to the delegates.

Adjournment was taken at 1 p. m. until 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, October 3, 1922—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:45 a. m. by President Seth R. Brown.

The following telegrams were read:

Hon. Tom Vitaich,

Stockton, Calif., Oct. 2, 1922.

Schuyler Hotel, Long Beach.

City of Stockton extends compliments to the State Federation of Labor and invites them to be our guests at the 1923 convention. Honorable Tom Vitaich appointed Mayor's representative to extend personal invitation.

D. P. EICKE,
Mayor of Stockton.

Thos. J. Vitaich,

Stockton, Calif., Oct. 2, 1922.

Schuyler Hotel, Long Beach.

Moose Lodge sends greetings to State Federation of Labor and extends cordial invitation to hold 1923 convention in Stockton.

AL. G. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

State Federation of Labor,
Long Beach, Cal.

Stockton, Calif., Oct. 2, 1922.

San Joaquin Building Trades Council wishes you success in your deliberations and invites the next convention to Stockton.

G. LAYLOR,
Secretary.

Paul Scharrenberg,

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 1, 1922.

Sec'y-Treas. State Federation of Labor,
Long Beach.

The California State Conference of Painters extends fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful and harmonious meeting. May your deliberations in this convention, as in the past, be for the interests of all who toil.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE.

Jas. Tuite, President.

J. C. Harter, Sec'y-Treas.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Chairman Hugo Ernst of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business read the following report:

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 session 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; not 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 motions 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 Roberts' Rules of Order.

Order of Business

1. Call of order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call (by card system.)
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Deciding the place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGO ERNST,
F. J. GLENN,
C. E. SUTPHEN.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Brother J. B. Dale, representative of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced by President Brown.

Brother Dale read the following telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1922.

J. B. Dale, Stilwell Hotel,
838 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

Letter received. As representative of American Federation of Labor you will attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor and convey not only fraternal greetings but also impress upon them the need of greater unity and solidarity in spirit and in fact and register the voice of labor in protest against usurpation of power by officers of our Government in protest against the attempt by injunction otherwise to deprive the citizenship of our country of the constitutional rights and guarantees of freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage and against the effort to introduce and enforce compulsory labor and to demand the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Brother Dale dwelt on the importance of this matter and asked all delegates when returning to their locals to have their organizations communicate with the California representatives in Congress urging them to work for the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Judge Wilkerson.

Moved by Delegate Weinberger that Mr. Upton Sinclair be invited to address the convention. After some discussion, the previous question was called for. The original motion was then put to a vote, the vote being 98 yes and 56 no.

President Brown ruled the motion lost, for a lack of two-thirds vote, which is required under the laws of the Federation.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Edmonds of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report on credentials received and recommended that the following delegates be seated:

LOS ANGELES—

Floor Workers No. 2094 (356):

Francis H. Wright, 178.

Edgar E. Lampton, 178.

Mattress Workers No. 61:

Edward L. Berry, 17.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Teachers No. 61:

J. L. Kerchen, 25.

(additional delegate).

On motion, the report was adopted.

President Seth R. Brown then introduced Mr. F. C. Renfrew, president of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, who addressed the delegates, calling attention to the beauties of Long Beach; on community spirit, and officially welcoming the convention on behalf of the Chamber.

President Brown thanked Mr. Renfrew on behalf of the convention.

E. P. Marsh (member of the Typographical Union) of the United States Department of Labor, was introduced and addressed the convention on the efforts of Labor; and on the work of the United States Department of Labor.

Delegate Calhan, of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, urged delegates to wear their badges on the lapel on their coats, so that all citizens may know that Labor is in session in Long Beach.

Communication From Farmers' Union

Mr. Fred Millard, fraternal delegate from the Farmers' Union of California, who was to have addressed the convention, was unable to be present and sent the following letter:

Los Gatos, Cal., Oct. 1, 1922.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg,
Secretary Calif. State Federation of Labor,
Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Mr. Scharrenberg:

I sincerely regret that I will be unable to visit your annual convention. It is impossible for me to get away from our market in San Francisco at present.

It is doubtful if there has ever been a time when the need of co-operation between the laborers of the cities and the farmers of this State was as great as at present. This is manifested by the fight being carried on by the power companies against the California Water and Power Act, which your organization has endorsed. This Act was also endorsed without a dissenting vote at the annual convention of our organization last December. Let us co-operate in carrying this measure in November.

The Farmers' Union of California sends greetings and best wishes for a successful and profitable convention.

Yours sincerely,

FRED MILLARD,
Secretary Calif. Division,
Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Moved that Brother A. Plotkin of the Railway Machinists be invited to address the convention. Motion carried unanimously.

Moved that Mrs. Grace Dorris, member-elect of the Assembly from Kern County, be invited to address the convention. Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Dorris was then introduced by President Brown, addressed the convention, and pledged her best efforts in behalf of Labor's program in the State Legislature. In a splendid address she outlined women's part in labor and industry. Her address was enjoyed by all, and Mrs. Dorris was given an enthusiastic reception by the delegates.

Dr. John R. Haynes, president of the League to Protect the Initiative, addressed the convention on No. 27 on the November ballot, the purpose of which is to increase the number of signatures necessary to place a matter on the ballot by initiative. Dr. Haynes strongly condemned the proposition, and urged the delegates to work against and vote against Proposition No. 27.

President Brown then introduced Mr. Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, president of the Campaign Committee for the Water and Power Act initiative. This measure was inaugurated by the California League of Municipalities and will be voted upon in November. Mr. Spreckels addressed the convention, explained the Act, advocated its passage, and urged all to work and vote for this measure.

Mr. Spreckels delivered a splendid address, which was enjoyed by all the delegates and visitors. His address was continually interrupted by applause. Mr. Spreckels called for questions from the floor in relation to the Water and Power Act.

After answering questions and at the conclusion of his speaking, he was given an enthusiastic reception, with a rousing three cheers.

The measure had previously been endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor at its San Jose convention.

The Water and Power Act is No. 19 on the ballot.

President Brown then expressed the appreciation of the convention to Dr. Haynes and Rudolph Spreckels for their splendid addresses.

Announcements of committee meetings were made by the chairmen of the various committees.

Adjournment was taken at 12:35 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. for the afternoon session.

Tuesday, October 3—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Brown.

The following telegram was read:

Stockton, Calif., Oct. 2, 1922.

California State Federation of Labor Headquarters, Long Beach.

National Exchange Club of Stockton at a meeting by unanimous vote extends to the California State Federation of Labor an invitation to hold its next annual convention at Stockton and we assure you a hearty reception.

GORDON A. STEWART,
President National Exchange Club of Stockton.

Communication From Professor Elwood Mead

Professor Elwood Mead, of the California State Land Settlement Board, who was to have addressed the convention, was unable to be present, account of illness, and sent the following letter:

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg,
Sec'y-Treas., California State Federation of Labor,
525 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.

Berkeley, Sept. 25, 1922.

Dear Mr. Scharrenberg:

I find that I will not be sufficiently recovered to attend the labor conference at Long Beach next week. This I regret, as I welcomed the opportunity you offered to present to the conference the conditions which confront people of small means who seek to acquire farms or rural homes in California and to show them how important it is that we maintain the State land settlement policy. Without it, the struggle to buy and pay for a home in the country is becoming so severe that it means inevitably a great increase in tenancy and the further exodus of people from the country to the cities.

I regard the provision of the State Land Settlement Act which creates farm laborers' allotments, and gives people of no capital at all an opportunity to acquire a home of their own in the country and so be able to live under the same conditions of comfort and independence as the land owning farmers, as one of the greatest social and economic advances made in the last half century. Its continuance depends on the approval of the three million dollar bond issue. I hope it may have the united support of labor.

Sincerely yours,

ELWOOD MEAD.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Edmonds of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report on credentials, recommending that P. H. McCarthy of Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco, be seated with 788 votes.

The report was adopted.

Congressman Walter F. Lineberger of the Ninth District, was introduced by President Brown, and read a paper outlining his policies in Congress and giving his views on matters of interest to Labor. Mr. Lineberger's labor record in Congress is given as 100 per cent by the Hon. John I. Nolan, Congressman from San Francisco, and the chairman of the House Committee on Labor.

Mr. Chas. H. Randall was introduced and addressed the delegates. Mr. Randall formerly was a member of Congress and is now a candidate against Mr. Lineberger. Mr. Randall gave his views on pending issues of the day.

Mrs. Minnie M. Armstrong, of Los Angeles, was next introduced by President Brown. Mrs. Armstrong read a comprehensive paper on "The Minimum Wage."

President Brown then introduced Bro. A. Plotkin, of the Railway Trainmen, who discussed railway legislation, especially the Esch-Cummings Act. He reviewed the actions of the Railroad Labor Board and denounced them for their unwarranted cut in wages of the railway workers.

He asked for moral and financial support for the men on strike.

The following communication was then read:

Communication from United Spanish War Veterans

Long Beach, Calif., October 2, 1922.

Twenty-third Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor, care Roscoe W. Robinson, 231 East Third street, Long Beach, Calif.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-third Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

We, the members of William McKinley Camp No. 23, United Spanish War Veterans, of Long Beach, desire to extend to the officers and delegates of the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, a fraternal greeting of welcome to this city.

We sincerely hope that your convention will be a success in every particular and that your deliberations will result in material benefits to the cause with which you are identified. We also hope that you will enjoy your stay in our city.

On behalf of William McKinley Camp No. 23, U. S. W. V.

By GEO. D. WATSON, Commander.

Official. (Seal.)

WM. H. KENT, Adjutant.

Adjournment was taken at 5 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, October 4, 1922—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Seth R. Brown.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Chairman Baker, on behalf of the Committee on Constitution, reported favorably on the recommendation of the Executive Council, upon the change of date of future conventions of the State Federation of Labor, due to the change of date in the meeting of the American Federation of Labor conventions.

As amended the section in question will read as follows:

"Article II, Section 1. This organization shall meet in annual convention on the Monday in September which is nearest to the 15th of the month, at such place as the preceding convention shall have selected by roll-call."

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

RECONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO INVITE UPTON SINCLAIR

Delegate Buzzell moved to reconsider the question of inviting Mr. Upton Sinclair to address the convention. Delegate Calhan urged the convention to hear Mr. Sinclair. Delegate Mary Everson urged the convention to get to the next order of business and hear no more speakers.

The previous question was called for and was carried.

The motion to reconsider being then in order, Secretary Scharrenberg asked for

a roll-call vote. The necessary number of seconds were secured and the vote was taken by roll-call. (See result on lower half of this page.)

Nomination of Officers

For President—Seth R. Brown, nominated by Delegate Haggerty of San Francisco.
For Vice-President, 1st District, one to be elected—Earl F. Nelson.
For Vice-President, 2nd District, two to be elected—George A. Wright, R. W. Robinson.
For Vice-President, 3rd District, one to be elected—W. E. Banker.
For Vice-President, 4th District, one to be elected—E. Florell.
For Vice-President, 5th District, one to be elected—Walter G. Mathewson.
For Vice-President, 6th District, one to be elected—James Ryan.
For Vice-President, 7th District, one to be elected—R. V. Lytton.
For Vice-President, 8th District, one to be elected—Elma F. Smith.
For Vice-President, 9th District, three to be elected—James Hopkins, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker.
For Vice-President, 10th District, one to be elected—Wm. J. McQuillan.
For Vice-President, 11th District, one to be elected—(Referred to incoming Executive Council to be filled by them).
For Delegate to A. F. of L., one to be elected—(Nomination left to next convention of State Federation).
For Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, nominated by Philip Johnson, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco.
 The chairwoman of the local committee on arrangements made an announcement regarding the barbecue to be held that afternoon in Orange County Park.
 Convention adjourned at 11:30 a. m. to 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, October 5, 1922—Morning Session

Convention called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Seth R. Brown.

Roll-Call Vote on Upton Sinclair

The roll-call vote on the question of reconsideration of the proposition of inviting Mr. Upton Sinclair to address the convention was as follows:

Aye—In favor of reconsideration—Anaheim: E. M. Henshaw, C. E. McCulloch; Bakersfield: E. B. Daniel, R. H. Fraser; Coalinga: A. F. Medo; Fresno: L. M. McDonald; Huntington Beach: Frank Swartz, E. R. Land, W. J. Cameron, Thos. H. Barnard; Long Beach: C. W. Galloway, Wm. Farris, E. M. Lane, Vernon L. Mason, R. M. Hicks, C. E. Edmonds, W. H. Brown, H. H. Jackson, E. F. Schoch, Harvey C. Fremming, Fred W. Jackson, J. C. Coulter, Walter J. Yarrow, E. A. Waggoner, Carl Fletcher, Fred J. Kirvas, Elmer Seibert, M. A. Trummer, Harry Stuck; Los Angeles: Hugh Gove, George Keller, Chas. D. Shields, F. Miller, James Walker, Francis H. Wright, Edgar E. Lampton, Fred J. Miller, Edwin Nahr, Geo. L. Heddon, Edw. L. Berry, J. W. Gillette, F. C. Marsh; Martinez: R. V. Lytton; Oakland: W. T. Drake; Pasadena: Frank Shuman, Chas. Rodgers, Chas. E. Sutphen, Albert T. Prentzer; San Bernardino: W. S. White, F. J. Glenn, Wm. Smith; San Diego: Frank Thomas, Wm. Cottrell, Wm. Collom; San Francisco: Frank Lee, Frank Wilks, Eugene E. Schmitz, Harry Menke, Arthur S. Morey, Harry R. Calhan, Alice Hawkes-Bernett, Chas. S. Van Sandt, Jas. King, Kate McCarthy; San Jose: Geo. W. Wilkinson; Santa Ana: J. C. Blair, Arthur M. Gruber, William A. Middleton, John H. Jackson, Thos. O. Stout, Geo. W. Haldeman, H. Wadlinger, M. C. Rebinaro, John E. Spellman, Chas. S. Taylor; Santa Barbara: H. E. Whitford; Santa Monica: E. G. McDonald; representing 10,077 votes.

Nay—Against Reconsideration—Bakersfield: J. E. Leech, J. M. McIntosh; Cal-exico: C. W. Snyder; Fresno: W. E. Banker, J. J. O'Brien, George Johnson; Long Beach: Fred M. Chandler, R. W. Robinson, F. M. Glasgow, Vern Beaver, Thomas Astley, L. E. Conover, W. E. Wallace, Bruce Jones, A. W. McLaughlin; Los Angeles: E. C. Gish, A. R. Gifford, James Gray, E. J. Newton, George A. Wright, A. B. Hassel, George F. Devereaux, Oliver H. Baker, Chris Huber, F. W. Bartholomew, Dave Gorman, Mrs. Mabel Still, Mrs. Rosa Sartell, Mrs. Annie Cesario, John Scholes, Vern Ostendorff, Harry V. Tibbet, F. E. Judy, M. A. Koch, J. W. Buzzell, James L. Tracy, Fred L. Pfister, James F. Maloney, Nat Holmes, George E. Bevan, Seth R. Brown, Ralph G. Criswell, Robert Fennelly, J. P. Hale, Sheldon Harding, Chas. C. Olesen, Frank Johnston, Helen Harding, Margaret Lane, Josephine Perry; Napa: Delbert E. Haven, Elma F. Smith; Oakland: James Shea, Chas. W. Swanson, M. Neilsen, James Ryan, J. Cummings, S. J. Donohue, W. Sawyer, Donald Witt, F. Church, F. F. Bebergall; Sacramento: Timothy O'Leary, T. A. Gilmore, Robert L.

Ennis, Joseph Baccigalupi, A. H. Feeley, George S. Briggs, Daniel D. Sullivan, Wm. J. McQuillan, Leo. C. Williams; San Bernardino: Wm. McClellan Cook; San Diego: J. B. Chadwick, Leon Shook, Earl F. Nelson; San Francisco: Peter E. Olsen, Geo. G. Kidwell, C. J. Walsh, Roe H. Baker, John S. Horn, A. J. Rogers, R. F. Westphal, Emil Muri, P. H. McCarthy, Tina Fosen, W. G. Desepte, A. J. Van Bebber, Geo. P. M. Bowns, Frank Stein, Margaret Stump, John Monaghan, Oscar Franson, Jas. W. Mullen, W. T. Bonsor, D. J. Gorman, C. Hawley, E. Flatley, Anna I. Brown, C. Child, J. O'Keefe, J. C. Daly, D. P. Haggerty, A. Brenner, P. Flynn, H. F. Strother, F. J. McGovern, J. J. Rusk, A. L. Noreiga, J. J. Matheson, F. W. Ely, Helen Quinn, Geo. W. Flatley, George Larsen, Harry Ohlsen, Paul Scharrenberg, Steven B. Newman, John B. Mooney, Jas. E. Hopkins, Robert Keenan, Wm. McGreevy, Harry Hayes, James Jones, Ambrose Milton, William H. Ellis, Henry Heidelberg, Philip Johnson, Hugo Ernst, J. Weinberger, Mary Everson, Laura Molleda; San Jose: R. E. Winton, J. F. Cambiano, Jas V. Noonan, I. Inostroza, G. H. Miles, E. P. Butler, John B. Perry, Robert Hewerton, A. G. Woodman; Santa Ana: Norman Baxter; Santa Barbara: Thomas James; Santa Rosa: Geo. D. Martz; Stockton: Geo. A. Dean, E. G. Florell, Thos. J. Vitaich; Taft: Edgar L. Knight; Vallejo: J. B. Dale, representing 31,214 votes.

The chairman declared the motion lost by a majority of 21,137 votes.

Moved by Delegate Weinberger that several resolutions in the hands of Delegate Jackson, and not introduced within the time limit, be considered by the convention.

Amendment by Delegate Kirves that the resolutions be read.

Matter laid over till arrival of Delegate Jackson, who was absent from convention at the time.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 6—Presented by A. B. Hassel and Geo. A. Wright of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Government of the United States has on its statutes an Income Tax Law which provides for payment of a tax for single men on earnings in excess of \$1000 and for married men on earnings exceeding \$2500 with certain exceptions for dependents, and

Whereas, The exemption set by law is entirely too low to be just and fair to both single and married men, in view of the cost of living, taking into consideration rents and table necessities only; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the 23rd Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, go on record as favoring the increase in amount of allowance as follows: Single men exemption of \$2000, married men exemption of \$3500; the allowance for children and other dependents to remain as in the present law, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Representative in Congress and to the two United States Senators from California with the urgent request of this Federation that they use their best endeavors to have the exemptions here stated embodied in the Income Tax Law.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 6. Concurred in.

The Committee reported jointly on Proposition No. 9 and 10:

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Delegation of Musicians No. 6 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is becoming daily more apparent that the Volstead Act is a failure as a matter of legislation, and has not stopped the use of intoxicating liquors, but on the contrary has resulted in the constantly growing use of the most villainous death-dealing concoctions that the devilish ingenuity of the bootlegger can devise; therefore be it

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which has gone on record as demanding the amendment of the Volstead Act to such an extent that the use of light wines and beers be permitted our people, be heartily concurred in by this body, and furthermore, in order that this action may not fail of attainment through apathy on our part, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor immediately have a proper amendment drawn up and presented to the Honorable Hiram W. Johnson to present to the Senate of the United States, and to the Honorable John I. Nolan to present to the House of Representatives of the United States for adoption at an early date, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this California State Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to communicate with each local of this body, and instruct them to communicate with the Congressmen and Senators of their respective districts, urging them to support such legislation, and to instruct their members to vote Yes for the amendment in favor of light wines and beers, to be placed on the ballot at the November election.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by R. F. Westphal and A. J. Rogers of Bottlers Union No. 293 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages without defining the term intoxicating, thereby leaving such definition to the discretion of the national government; and

Whereas, The Volstead Act to enforce prohibition defines intoxicating beverages to mean and include all beverages with an alcoholic content exceeding one-half of one per cent, and such definition is depriving the people of this country of the use of beers and light wines which from time immemorial have been deemed non-intoxicating and held always proper and necessary for the enjoyment of life, and never, except under the fanatical creed of prohibitionists, considered dangerous to health or social welfare; and

Whereas, Experience under prohibition in America according to the standards of the Volstead Act has led to the realization of greater evils than those prevailing in the pre-Volstead days, by reason of the practically total abolition of moderate drinks and the widespread propagation of an illicit traffic in poisonous alcoholic liquors and narcotics, ruinous to health, and subvertive of law and orderly government; and

Whereas, The majority of the American people realize the error of Volsteadian prohibition and desire a return to saner and more practical standards of temperance; therefore be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Long Beach, California, that we endorse the declaration of the American Federation of Labor, made at Denver, Colorado, last year, calling for a modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer; further

Resolved, That we amplify the aforesaid declaration by extending the said modification to permit also the manufacture and sale of light wines, under such regulations as may be deemed wise by Congress; and further

Resolved, That California's representatives in Congress be and are hereby earnestly requested to lend their aid and influence to the speedy realization of the said modifications to the Volstead law.

Committee Substitute—The committee recommended the following substitute for Propositions Nos. 9 and 10:

The American Federation of Labor, as the spokesman of the unorganized as well as the organized toilers, having in mind the interest and the welfare of our people, decided by unanimous vote in its convention held in Denver, in June, 1921, that the Volstead Enforcement Act must be modified so as to promote the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

Before this decision was reached the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had caused to be made an exhaustive investigation of the effects of the Volstead Act. It was shown by this investigation that there had been:

1. A general disregard of the law among all classes of people including those who made the law.
2. Creation of thousands of moonshiners among both country and city dwellers.
3. The creation of an army of bootleggers.
4. An amazing increase in the traffic in poisons and deadly concoctions and drugs.
5. An increased rate of insanity, blindness and crime among the users of these concoctions and drugs.
6. Increase in unemployment due to loss of employment by workers in forty-five industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of liquors.
7. Increase in taxes to city, state and national governments amounting to approximately one thousand million dollars per year.

Having in mind these results of the extreme interpretation of the prohibition amendment contained in the Volstead Act, as well as the enormous expense of the attempt to enforce that unenforceable legislation, it is our conclusion that the act is an improper interpretation of the prohibition amendment, that it is a social and a moral failure, and that it is a dangerous breeder of discontent and of contempt for all law.

Something of the economic effect of the Volstead Law may be seen by considering the fact that in 1918, according to government statistics, \$110,000,000 worth of farm products were consumed by breweries, and that the transportation of these products to the manufacturer and thence to the consumer necessitated the use of 133,666 railroad cars. In addition to this, breweries in operation in 1918 consumed 50,000 carloads of coal. It must be obvious that the total economic effect of the destruction of this industry is tremendous.

The American Federation of Labor always has been the advocate of law and order and always has endeavored to create conditions which would make possible the highest type of citizenship.

We do not protest against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution which

now is a part of the fundamental law of the land. We do not protest against the principle established by the Eighteenth Amendment. It is our contention that the Eighteenth Amendment under a reasonable and proper legislative interpretation would be beneficial to our country and would have the support of the great majority of our people.

The Eighteenth Amendment, however, under the present drastic and unreasonable legislative interpretation has a destructive and deteriorating effect and influence in every direction.

We seek no violation of the Eighteenth Amendment but on the contrary, we declare for a reasonable interpretation of that amendment in order that the law may be enforceable and enforced, and in order that the people of our country may not suffer from an unjust and fanatical interpretation of the Constitution.

We urge, therefore, that all citizens in every walk of life demand from their representatives and senators in Washington immediate relief from the unwarranted restriction contained in the Volstead Act; and we likewise suggest to the citizenship of our country the wisdom and advisability of bearing in mind the attitude toward this issue of office-holders and aspirants to office in coming elections in order that there may be restored to the people the lawful use of wholesome beer and light wines, which, under the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, can and should be rightfully declared as non-intoxicating beverages.

Delegate Menke of the Musicians, accepted the substitute of the committee, on behalf of his delegation, and urged that the action of the convention be transmitted to the membership of the Federation.

Delegate Miller of Los Angeles spoke in favor of the repeal of the Volstead Act.

Delegates Kirves and Galloway of Long Beach spoke against the proposition.

Delegate Muri of San Francisco spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Jackson, Oil Workers, Long Beach, spoke against the report of the committee and for the retention of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment. Delegate O'Connell, fraternal delegate from the California Trades Union Liberty League; Delegate Horn of the Beer Drivers No. 227; Delegate Schmitz of San Francisco; Delegate Dale of Vallejo; Delegate P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco; Delegate Bowns of San Francisco; Delegate Hassel of Los Angeles; all spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Weinberger moved the previous question. Motion carried.

Delegate Leman asked for a roll-call. The necessary number of seconds were secured and roll-call was taken. (See result on page 32.)

Adjournment was had at 12:15 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, October 5, 1922—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Seth R. Brown.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 22—Presented by Printing Trades Delegates.

Whereas, Since the first of May, 1921, the International Typographical Union has been engaged in a struggle with the employing printers of the commercial branch of the printing industry, in an effort to establish the forty-four hour week agreed upon by the representatives of the Closed Shop Division of the Employing Printers of America and the representatives of the International Typographical Union in 1919 to take effect May 1, 1921; and

Whereas, Previous to the inauguration of the shorter work week, the employers repudiated their agreement, solemnly entered into with representatives of the allied crafts and on May 1, 1921, locked out their employees, thereby bringing about a condition that compelled the International Typographical Union to insist that the agreement mutually agreed upon be lived up to; and

Whereas, as a result of the repudiation of the contract by the employers and in self-defense the International Typographical Union has expended up to the present time, the sum of \$11,000,000, which amount was raised entirely in its own ranks in benefits to its locked-out workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Long Beach, California, in its twenty-third annual session endorses the action of the International Typographical Union in endeavoring to maintain the sanctity of agreement between employer and employee, and pledges its undivided moral support to that organization in its efforts to obtain justice and a square deal from employers.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 22.

The report of the Committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of Teachers Federation No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The understanding of the true ideals of Labor is not thoroughly developed in educational circles, and that affiliation for teachers with the American

Federation of Labor is openly discouraged and even forbidden by School Trustees or Boards of Education; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Teachers is endeavoring through its various agencies to bring about a more complete knowledge of what Labor strives to do for education and also secure a larger number of organized groups of educators throughout the United States; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., has very recently cancelled all subsidy to said American Federation of Teachers for the purpose of maintaining an organizer in the field; and

Whereas, At the present time more than ever there is a need of financial support for this American Federation of Teachers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled, recommend that a subsidy be granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for propaganda or organization purposes to the American Federation of Teachers, either in a lump sum or on monthly installments to assist the work now being done throughout the United States by either locals or State Federations of Teachers.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 30. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by C. A. Hickman of Stage Employes Union No. 33 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Influence has been brought to bear by various organizations as to censorship of theatres, being created by the State or Government, and

Whereas, The people of the State or the Government have up to the present time, capably handled this proposition themselves; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in this Twenty-third Annual Convention go on record as opposing State or Government censorship of theatres; be it further

Resolved, That the California State Labor Federation instruct the various organizations to use every effort possible to oppose State and Government censorship.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 46. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Appeal for Postal Employes

Whereas, No provision is made by law for the postal employes, whereby they can appeal from the judgment of the officials of the Post Office Department in disciplinary cases, dismissal from the service or reduction in salary on account of alleged misconduct; and

Whereas, In the absence of a Court of Appeals, or some tribunal to which employes can have access, and before which they may introduce evidence and witnesses and be permitted to defend themselves, much arbitrary power is vested in the hands of the officials making the charges, resulting in much injustice being done to the employes in many cases; and

Whereas, The placing of arbitrary power in the hands of one individual is repugnant to the very ideals of this great country and tends toward the upbuilding of a bureaucracy in our Government institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled at Long Beach, California, do instruct our officers to do all within their power to bring about the establishment by law of a Court of Appeals or tribunal composed of fair and impartial members, to which all post office employes can appeal from the judgment of officials in cases of dismissal or demotion.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 51.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Government Hospitals

Whereas, The United States Government maintains Public Health Service Hospitals in all sections of the country for the treatment and care of soldiers, sailors, ex-service men and also for sailors of the Merchant Marine, who are not employed by the Government of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, go on record as favoring such action, on the part of the Government, as will grant to all employes of the Federal Government the privilege of treatment in these hospitals, whether or not the employes are injured on duty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 52.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Postal Employes' Affiliation

Whereas, The only means whereby the postal employes can promote social and economic advancement and improve the postal service is through effective organization and affiliation with the organized workers in other industries; and

Whereas, It has been found by past experiences that the trade union movement as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations is the best and most practical method of advancing the interests of the wage earner; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled in Long Beach, California, this 2nd day of October, 1922, go on record, and urge all affiliated locals to join their local Labor Councils, and to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 53.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Overtime Pay for Postal Employes

Whereas, The Eight Hour Law, regulating the hours of work for postal employes provides that only in emergencies shall overtime be imposed, and for such overtime the regular rate of pay shall be paid; and

Whereas, In most industries overtime is compensated for at a rate of time and one-half or double time; 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 employes, thereby breaking down the health and morale of the workers and impairing the efficiency of the postal service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, pledge our support to the postal workers in their efforts to secure 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; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 54.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Time Differential for Postal Employes

Whereas, It is a generally admitted fact that night work is a hardship, and in many industries where it is considered necessary, it is recognized by either a time or a wage differential,

Whereas, A law providing that forty-five minutes worked after 6:00 p. m. and prior to 6:00 a. m., shall be considered the equivalent of one hour would be only fair and equitable to the thousands of post office employes compelled to work nights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring a time differential for night work in the postal service and instruct our officers to do all within their power to secure the enactment of such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 55.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Retirement for Postal Employes

Whereas, There is now before Congress a Bill known as H. R. No. 10246 which is a measure seeking to amend the present Federal Civil Service Retirement Law by increasing the annuities and also allowing employes to retire at the age of 60; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, hereby endorse this Bill as an emergency measure; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record as being in favor of legislation that will allow employes of the United States to retire after thirty years of actual service regardless of age; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Senators and Congressmen.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 56.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 57—Presented by Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Overtime Pay for Post Office Clerks

Whereas, The Act of June 5, 1920, established 306 days of eight hours as the basis for computing time per annum for sub-clerks and carriers, and time for Sundays and holidays being rebated by law clearly establishes a week of six working days or forty-eight hours; and

Whereas, The policy of the Department in computing the overtime on a seven-day week or 365 days yearly basis has the effect of paying a regular employe one-seventh less for overtime than his regular rate of pay, thereby making the average clerk's rate of pay for overtime less than paid a substitute and is an inducement to work regular clerks overtime instead of employing a sufficient force of substitutes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Long Beach, California, October 2, 1922, go on record as favoring the computing of overtime on a 306-day per annum basis, and that our National officers be instructed to confer about this reform.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 57.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 59—Presented by E. G. Florell of Cooks and Waiters Union No. 572 of Stockton.

Whereas, There is great need of assistance in organizing work in Stockton; and

Whereas, Appeals have been made to different international unions and to the A. F. of L. to send a representative to Stockton for that purpose without results; and

Whereas, We believe this to be an opportune time to inaugurate a campaign of organization among all crafts; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, now assembled in convention, that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to make provisions if possible to send an organizer to Stockton at the earliest possible date.

The committee recommended that Proposition No. 59 be referred to incoming Executive Council.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by S. K. Leman of Bakers Union No. 24 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Billions of dollars consisting of treasuries of National and International Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Councils, Local Unions and individual members thereof lie deposited in privately owned banking institutions; and

Whereas, Privately owned banking institutions have on numerous occasions freely contributed to union-busting campaigns of chambers of commerce and kindred organizations; and

Whereas, There is now pending before the Executive Council of A. F. of L. a measure aiming to establish a Union Labor Bank, in which its funds may be deposited and used only for legitimate union labor purposes; and

Whereas, There is but one legal and practical way by which union labor could become its own banker is by becoming and urging to become a shareholder in same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the California State Federation of Labor at the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. be hereby instructed to advocate and seek the adoption of the plan proposed in this resolution.

The committee recommended that Proposition No. 49 be referred to incoming Executive Council, with instructions to gather data pertaining to same, and report to next convention.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by J. Weinberger of Waiters Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is the traditional policy of the people of the United States of America, to sympathize, encourage and help struggling peoples everywhere, who are attempting to establish governments more responsive to the popular will; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled, urge upon the proper authorities of the Government of the United States of America, that they accord full "De Jure" recognition to the present Government of the Russian Federated Soviet Republic; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the President of the United States of America, to the Department of State, and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

The committee reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 20.

Delegate Weinberger spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

Delegate Dale spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Noel and Delegate Collom spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

Delegate Criswell spoke in favor of the report of the committee and called attention to the action of the American Federation of Labor at its last convention in rejecting a similar resolution.

Delegate Kirves spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Trummer spoke in favor of the resolution and against the committee report.

Delegate Heddon of Los Angeles, and Delegate Drake of Oakland, spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

Delegate Mullen of San Francisco briefly sketched the Soviet Government's creation; spoke against the resolution and in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Gillette of Los Angeles spoke on the proposition.

Delegate Kidwell of San Francisco spoke in favor of the resolution and against the committee report.

Delegate Blunn spoke on the proposition.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke against the resolution and in favor of the report of the committee.

Previous question was called for and carried.

The motion to concur in the unfavorable report of the committee was adopted by the following vote: Yes 149; no. 81.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by Wm. Collom of Carpenters Union No. 1296 of San Diego.

Whereas, The labor movement is and has been, from its inception, hampered and harassed by the press of the country; and

Whereas, It has been and is impossible to get labor's side of any question before the public; and

Whereas, Through the lack of a proper medium it has been and is impossible to present matters of importance to the labor movement to the general public or to our own membership, without having the same mutilated by the editors of the capitalistic press, and utterly impossible to mold public opinion to the policies and aims of this Federation; be it

Resolved, That the Federation issue a call for a conference to be held in Fresno, or some other central point, not later than December 11, 1922, to which representatives of all organizations interested, shall assemble to consider ways and means for establishing two daily papers to be issued, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles.

On Proposition No. 11 the committee submitted the following report:

"The committee non-concurs in the resolution because after careful consideration of the subject it is certain that an attempt at this time to engage in such an undertaking would be impossible, due to the immensity of the sum of money required to engage in such an enterprise.

"At the lowest possible estimate, such an undertaking would require in excess of a half million dollars—and these figures are obtained by applying the minimum prices to the various commodities needed to establish a newspaper.

"It is the opinion of the committee, and recommended by them, that before engaging in such a gigantic task, organized labor should first support the various labor weeklies, to an extent of an increase of 100 per cent over the support now tendered."

Delegates Collom, Maloney, Burt, Trummer and Van Bebbler spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

Delegates Criswell, Dale, O'Connell and Mullen spoke against the resolution and in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate P. H. McCarthy moved the previous question which, on being put to a vote, was carried unanimously.

The chair stated the question before the house: "Concurrence in the unfavorable report of the committee."

The convention by a vote of 141 ayes and 79 noes concurred in the report of the committee.

Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council of California, was introduced by President Brown.

Brother MacDonald delivered a splendid address, reviewing briefly the building trades movement in California, and extended fraternal greetings.

Delegate P. H. McCarthy asked permission to introduce a resolution.

Unanimous vote was had and a resolution (known as Proposition No. 65) introduced and referred to proper committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

On motion of Delegate Philip Johnson, the officers nominated on Wednesday were declared elected, there being no opposition, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot.

Motion carried unanimously.

Roll-Call Vote on Committee's Substitute for Propositions Nos. 9 and 10

Announcement was made of the roll-call vote taken in the morning on the adoption of the committee's substitute for Propositions Nos. 9 and 10:

Aye (for the committee's report)—Anaheim: C. E. McCulloch; Bakersfield: J. E. Leech, Thos. D. Toohig, J. M. McIntosh, E. B. Daniel, R. H. Fraser; Brea: Benjamin A. Cole, C. C. Kinsler; Fresno: H. M. Leininger, W. E. Banker, J. J. O'Brien, L. M. McDonald, Danton Doggett, George Johnson; Long Beach; William Farris, R. W. Watt, W. H. Brown, E. F. Schoch, Thomas Astley, Harvey C. Fremming, Walter J. Yarrow, Carl Fletcher, Fred J. Kirves, Elmer Seibert, Mike Carey, H. L. Biggs, Bruce Jones, Harry Stuck; Los Angeles: George Keller, W. F. Reardon, E. C. Gish, James Gray, E. J. Newton, George A. Wright, A. B. Hassel, Al C. Beck, George F. Devereaux, Oliver H. Baker, Chris Huber, Fred J. Miller, Max Gorenstein, P. Stein, Edwin Nahr, Charles A. Colburn, Charles L. McMillan, John Campiglia, F. Crothers, R. V. Musso, F. E. Judy, M. A. Koch, J. W. Buzzell, James L. Tracey, F. L. Pfister, J. F. Maloney, E. C. Turner, C. A. Hickman, Nat. Holmes, F. C. Marsh, H. N. Welton, Carl Holden, G. E. Bevan, S. R. Brown, R. G. Criswell, R. Fennelly, J. P. Hale, Sheldon Harding, C. C. Olesen, Frank Johnston, H. Harding, Margaret Lane, Josephine Perry; Napa: Delbert E. Haven, Elma F. Smith; Oakland: James Shea, Charles W. Swanson, M. Nielsen, F. L. Gratteau, T. C. Robbins, James Ryan, J. Cummings, F. C. Casey, Donald Witt, F. Church, F. F. Bebergall; Pasadena: F. Shuman, C. Rodgers, C. E. Sutphen, A. T. Prentzer; Sacramento: T. O'Leary, R. L. Ennis, J. Baccigalupi, A. H. Feeley, D. D. Sullivan, W. J. McQuillan, L. C. Williams; San Diego: J. B. Chadwick, W. Cottrell, E. F. Nelson; San Francisco: P. E. Olson, S. K. Leman, G. G. Kidwell, C. J. Walsh, Roe H. Baker, Stanley Roman, J. E. Jewell, George G. Barrett, J. S. Horn, A. J. Rogers, R. F. Westphal, E. Muri, P. H. McCarthy, Tina Fosen, W. G. Desepte, A. J. Van Bebber, R. E. Croskey, E. G. Buehrer, G. P. M. Bowns, F. Stein, John Monaghan, Oscar Franson, James W. Mullen, W. T. Bonsor, D. J. Gorman, C. Hawley, E. Flatley, Anna J. Brown, C. Child, J. O'Keefe, J. C. Daly, D. P. Haggerty, A. Brenner, F. Wilks, P. Flynn, H. F. Strother, F. J. McGovern, J. J. Rusk, A. L. Noreiga, E. E. Schmitz, H. Menke, A. S. Morey, J. J. Matheson, F. W. Ely, Helen Quinn, G. W. Flatley, G. Larsen, H. Ohlsen, P. Scharrenberg, S. B. Newman, J. B. Mooney, E. J. Dupuy, J. E. Hopkins, R. Keenan, W. McGreevy, H. Hayes, J. Jones, A. Milton, W. H. Ellis, Alice Bernett, H. Heidelberg, Philip Johnson, C. S. Van Sandt, Joe Tuite, H. Ernst, James King, J. Weinberger, Mary Everson, Laura Molleda; San Jose: R. E. Winton, J. F. Cambiano, J. V. Noonan, I. Inostroza; San Pedro: G. H. Miles, Robert Hewerton, A. M. Gruber, W. A. Middleton, J. H. Jackson, T. O. Stout, Geo. W. Haldeman, H. Wadlinger, M. C. Reginaro, G. D. Fitzsimmons, H. W. Haenschke, J. E. Spellman, C. S. Taylor; Santa Ana: Norman Baxter; Santa Barbara: T. James; Santa Rosa: W. E. Cook, T. C. Vickers, G. D. Martz; Stockton: E. G. Florell, T. J. Vitaich; Taft: F. S. Heimsforth, W. E. Boyd; Vallejo: J. B. Dale, representing 36,780 votes.

Nay (against the committee's report)—Anaheim: E. M. Henshaw; Huntington Beach: F. Swartz, E. R. Land, W. J. Cameron, T. H. Barnard; Long Beach: C. W. Galloway, F. M. Glasgow, E. M. Lane, Vernon L. Mason, R. M. Hicks, C. E. Edmonds, A. R. Merklin, W. W. Anderson, F. W. Jackson, J. C. Coulter, E. A. Waggoner, W. E. Wallace, A. W. McLaughlin; Los Angeles: H. Gove, F. Walker, E. R. Blackstock, A. R. Gifford, F. Miller, J. Walker, T. W. Blunn, F. W. Bartholomew, F. H. Wright, E. E. Campton, Mrs. Mabel Still, Mrs. Rose Sartell, Mrs. Annie

Cesario, C. Vanderveen, G. L. Heddon, A. Walters, Edward L. Berry, J. W. Gillette, P. D. Noel, F. Noel, W. F. Eckelberry, H. Quandt, E. Suell; Martinez: R. V. Lytton; Oakland: W. Sawyer, W. T. Drake; Riverside: C. O. Myers; San Bernardino: W. S. White, F. J. Glenn, W. Smith; San Diego: W. Collom; San Francisco: Margaret Stump, F. Lee, H. R. Calhan, Kate McCarthy; San Jose: G. W. Wilkinson; San Pedro: E. P. Butler, J. B. Perry, A. G. Woodman; Santa Barbara: H. E. Whitford; Santa Monica: E. G. McDonald; Stockton: G. A. Dean, representing 8,371 votes.

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| In favor of the report of the committee..... | 36,780 |
| Against the report of the committee..... | 8,371 |

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Majority in favor..... | 28,409 |
|------------------------|--------|

Will J. French, who was to have addressed the convention, was unable to attend, and the secretary was instructed to insert in the final proceedings a paper prepared by Mr. French.

Summary of Paper Prepared by Will J. French, Chairman Industrial Accident Commission of California

"There were reported to California's Industrial Accident Commission 550 industrial deaths in 1921, 1643 permanent injuries and 123,336 temporary injuries. Staggering as these figures are, there is some consolation in being able to report a reduction over the casualty lists of 1920, and the reduction in the California industrial death rate, per 100,000 of population, is 38.39 per cent for the years 1914 to 1921, inclusive. This shows what can be done with limited facilities, and points out the possibilities of adequate efforts and supervision of industrial operations. The guarding of machinery, formation of shop committees, various educational processes, introduction of safety standards, and other methods are responsible for the substantial reduction in the death toll of industry.

"You are particularly interested in the Argonaut mine catastrophe. Until the fateful midnight of August 27, 1922, the safety movement in the mining industry had shown excellent results. The official accidental death rate of California miners is as follows: 1915, 46; 1916, 50; 1917, 47; 1918, 51; 1919, 20; 1920, 31; 1921, 16. Mine Safety Orders were prepared in 1915 by a committee of seven, three mine operators and three mine employes, with the Commission's mining engineer. After public hearings, the orders were made permanent by the Commission. They were revised in 1920 and reaffirmed as of January 1, 1921.

"Bulletin 75 issued by the United States Bureau of Mines contains a full report and the draft of a proposed law submitted by a committee of the American Mining Congress, composed of W. R. Ingalls, James Douglas, J. R. Finley, J. Parke Channing and John Hays Hammond. The California set of seventy-seven Mine Safety Orders was based upon the outcome of the deliberations of the committee named, and after consultation with United States Bureau of Mines officials.

"A co-operative agreement with the Government at the time the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act became effective resulted in the assignment to California of a skilled mining engineer named by the Bureau of Mines, and whose salary and expenses were equally divided between the Federal and State Governments. Safe practices were introduced into the mines. The law passed by the California Legislature of 1872 requiring a second mode of egress from each mine was a dead letter until the Industrial Accident Commission incorporated it among the Mine Safety Orders. The Argonaut mine had the two exits required by law, but the fire that started above where the miners were working quickly liberated the noxious gases and fumes always prevalent in a mine, and it was impossible for the imprisoned men to use a second exit of ladders to the surface. A Miners' Safety Bear Club was started among the miners of California a few years ago, and it was not long until it had several thousand members. Special bulletins have been issued by the Commission at intervals relating to safeguards against injuries in mines.

"The Industrial Accident Commission assisted in securing the United States Mine Rescue Station at Berkeley, where two trucks are equipped with oxygen breathing apparatus, as well as equipment for fire fighting and reviving men overcome by gas.

"The metal mines of California are the deepest in the world, and the best methods of combating the dreaded fire risks will call for expert advice. The official investigation will determine responsibility, if any, and will undoubtedly recommend legislative changes to remove known hazards.

"The Industrial Accident Commission's Safety Department lacks the financial resources to attend to the important calls that come to it daily. The 6000 industrial dead in this State during the last decade are mute evidence of a need that should awaken an instant response from thoughtful citizens. The sum of approximately \$150,000 for safety work was at the disposal of the Industrial Accident Commission in 1921, a totally inadequate amount to supervise the industries of a State the size of California.

There should be available sufficient money to inspect mines, factories and all other places of employment. There was used by the Commission a little over \$18,000 for the mining division last year, and the two men in the field were supposed to inspect mines, quarries, tunnels, gold and suction dredges, oil operations, cement and brick plants, gravel pits and rock crushers. The United States Bureau of Mines approvingly quotes the recommendation of the committee of the American Mining Congress that estimated a State like California ought to have between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year for mine safety work.

"The importance of safety training for school children is recognized by the Commission. A page in California Safety News is devoted to this work. Superintendent of Schools Alfred Roncovieri of San Francisco has secured the co-operation of teachers, and safety lessons are taught the young without adding a new subject to the curriculum. During 1921 in Los Angeles there were forty children accidentally killed between the ages of 5 and 15. Organized safety work among the school children of St. Louis resulted in a reduction of accidental fatalities from fifty in 1917 to sixteen in 1921.

"Public and traffic accidents are also part of the safety problem. San Francisco averages between six and ten auto deaths monthly. In July, 1922, there were twenty-two deaths from this cause, in August nine deaths (also one death from street car operations), and eight deaths in September. There were 214 non-fatal public accidents in San Francisco last August, 174 chargeable to automobiles and forty to street cars.

"The Automobile Club of Southern California reports 2538 motor vehicle accidents in Los Angeles during the first six months of 1922, and eighty-eight of them proved fatal. There were 167 accidental fatalities from various causes reported to Los Angeles officials from January to June, inclusive, of the present year.

"There is no one remedy for this condition of affairs. It is a community-wide job. Laws and ordinances governing the operations of automobiles and other vehicles must be both obeyed and enforced. Careless practices should be abolished. A rigid examination should precede the issuance of each license to drive an automobile, and the least evidence of incompetency should be sufficient ground for withholding the license. Courtesy, in and out of automobiles, is a contributing factor to the prevention of accidents."

Delegate F. Carothers of Musicians No. 47, of Los Angeles, received unanimous consent to introduce a resolution (Proposition No. 66).

Delegate George D. Fitzsimmons of Plumbers No. 616, of San Pedro, received unanimous consent to introduce two resolutions (Propositions Nos. 67 and 68).

Convention adjourned at 5:00 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Friday.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, October 6, 1922—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Seth R. Brown.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman Edmonds of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report, recommending that J. W. Walker, of Oil Workers No. 12 of Orcutt, be seated with 339 votes.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Secretary Clover of the Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting: We, your committee on legislation, after a careful analysis of recommendations and resolutions presented to the convention for consideration, herewith tender our report thereon.

We have examined the Reports of Officers and find on pages 16 and 17 therein "Proposed changes in labor laws" and "Measures to appear on the November Ballot" together with recommendations as noted. Your committee recommends concurrence.

Your committee, in considering all propositions submitted, have sought the views and counsel of proponents and those opposed where available and have endeavored to exercise our best judgment in all cases, keeping in mind that we are not assembled for the promotion of individual welfare, but for the best interests of the entire movement.

Many important pieces of legislation for the benefit of the worker are incorporated in this report, which will deserve the keen attention of the Executive Officers after the adjournment of this convention.

In our opinion the issue that overshadows all others in respect to its magnitude and potential possibilities is the Water and Power Act. This is a measure purely for the benefit of the common people, and as to be expected, the great public service

corporations of the State are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to accomplish its defeat.

The challenge of the corporate interests of our right to develop our own natural resources, not for the benefit of a few, but for all, is now placed squarely before you. Upon your return to your respective places of abode we urge that you take this matter to your local union and see to it that a vigorous campaign is launched for the Water and Power Act. Carry the message direct to every one of your community irrespective of their affiliation. Organized Labor has ever been the champion of the common people's interest, and by its wonderful organization can put over the Water and Power Act, thereby leaving a priceless heritage for the present and future generations to enjoy. Again demonstrating that the Organized Labor Movement is an inseparable factor in the life of all well regulated communities.

Moved by Delegate Heidelberg that the report of the committee be taken up *seriatim*. Carried.

The legislative section of the Secretary-Treasurer's report was taken up.

The proposed changes in Labor Laws as suggested in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer were concurred in.

The measures to appear on the November Ballot, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 18, 19, and 22 were considered and recommendations made thereon by the Executive Council were concurred in. (See recommendations on pages 69 and 70.)

No. 24—"Regulating Practice of Law."

Delegate Heidelberg, of San Francisco No. 21, discussed the proposition in opposition to report of committee.

Delegates Hopkins, Clover, O'Connell, Vitaich, Maloney, Buehrer, Buzzel, and Secretary Scharrenberg discussed the measure.

The previous question was called for and the recommendation of the Committee as regards measure No. 24 on the Ballot was concurred in.

The recommendations of the Committee as regards measures Nos. 27 and 30 on the Ballot were unanimously concurred in.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Geo. D. Martz, Santa Rosa Engineers No. 147; John E. Spellman and Chas. S. Taylor, San Pedro Engineers No. 235.

Whereas, There is in the State of California a steady increase in the number and sizes of power plants, refrigerating plants, and manufacturing plants, which for their purpose operate steam boilers and engines, gas engines and electrical engines, and many other apparatus for the generation, transmission and consumption of power, and

Whereas, There is a continual increase in the use of so-called automatic controlling devices, which are for the most part automatic in name only and at the best require the attention of a competent engineer, and

Whereas, It is daily becoming more apparent that there must be laws passed to protect the lives of those who operate such machinery, and the life and property of the public, on numerous occasions, scores of people have been either killed or crippled for life in most cases due to neglect or incompetency on the part of some self-appointed engineer who never heard of a boiler code, or safety order, and wouldn't know what to do with them if he had, or some employer who thinks the Safety Laws are all foolishness, mostly because such laws object to him jeopardizing the lives of others for the sake of a few dollars; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Locals No. 147 and No. 235 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers shall hereby go on record as being in favor of a State Law Licensing Engineers. And do hereby urge that the State Federation of Labor, at their Annual Convention at Long Beach, Cal., frame and endorse a workable License Law and present same to their Legislative Committee at Sacramento with instructions to work for its passage.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 36 be referred to the Executive Council.

Concurred in.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Plumbers Delegation.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor favors the passage of a State Plumbing Law that will require the examination and licensing of all Master and Journeyman Plumbers; and be it further

Resolved, That California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, does hereby instruct its officers to render any support that is necessary to place such a bill on the Statute Book of this State.

The Committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 37.

Concurred in.

Proposition No. 61—Presented by Plumbers' Delegation.

Resolution calling on the Building Trades in the State of California to select one representative of each craft in the building industries of all local unions represented in the State Federation, for the purpose of drawing up a State code of building laws pertaining to each department branch of building represented by them, so as to constitute a safe, sane, practical, State ordinance that will be durable, sanitary, and life-protecting, to the general public's health, and welfare, and that as soon as the various building crafts have drawn up and drafted a suitable code which shall bear the written endorsement of the majority of local unions in its respective craft throughout the State, stating that it is a suitable code for that particular department of building construction, and then presented to the President of the California State Federation of Labor, that he shall immediately endorse this departmental code as recommended to him, as being the code that this California State Federation of Labor endorses, and request the State Legislature to adopt for the best interests of the residents and visitors of the State of California, and further requests that the Legislature provide for the establishment of a suitable State department or departments to be known as the California State Building Department, for the purpose of functioning in all localities where no established municipal regulation is now established, or where same does not conform to a standard which insures public health and safety.

That no manager, supervisor or head of any department, inspector, overseer, shall be permitted to function on any board or in any department of this State California Building Commission or department, who has not been at least fifteen years in the practical prosecution of the craft that he is to be engaged in, except in a clerical capacity, and that the craft presenting the aforesaid code of rules governing said construction, shall also present a workable suggestion to cover the details of establishment of said office to successfully insure its proper functioning, and said detail and practical suggestion shall be furnished with said draft of code to the legislative assembly of this State for its guidance and adoption, as being the wish and suggestion of the California State Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended concurrence in the principle of Proposition No. 61, and that it be referred to the State Building Trades Council.

Concurred in.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by Eugene Brown of I. A. T. S. E. and M. P. M. O. Union No. 150 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There will come before the voters of this State, in the coming November election, an initiative measure known as the Chiropractor's Bill No. 16, the purpose of which is to create a State Board of Chiropractic Examiners who shall examine, and pass upon all applicants for license to practice chiropractic, in the State of California; and that shall have the power to revoke such license for cause; thereby giving State regulation over the chiropractic profession, thus protecting the public and the chiropractors from the abuses resulting from the present law, and its interpretation by the Medical Board which appears to be an organized monopoly, in the handling of matters pertaining to public health, and the control of which seems to be in the hands of the Medical Association, composed of competitors of the chiropractors, and

Whereas, The creation of such a board is of direct interest to the working people, inasmuch as it involves a principle dear to us, that of the right of the people to medical as well as political and religious freedom, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Delegates to the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in regular session this third day of October, 1922, at Long Beach, California, do hereby give our unqualified endorsement of the Chiropractic Initiative Measure No. 16, and offer our undivided support as a matter of principle; and we urge upon all affiliated unions to take similar action, and appeal to our loyal union men and women of the State of California to assist in placing California alongside of the twenty-two other States which have chiropractic boards by voting Yes on Number 16 on November 7th.

The Committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 33.

Amendment by Delegate Brown: "And be it further Resolved, That for the reasons above enumerated, we also favor the Osteopathic Initiative Measure No. 20, and give them our hearty endorsement."

Delegate O'Connell, of San Francisco, opposed amendment, claiming there are too many State boards in existence at present.

Previous question called for on amendment. Carried.

Amendment carried.

The report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by Jas. E. Hopkins of Teamsters Union No. 85 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Federation of Labor believes that for the protection and

advancement of public health a broad education and high standards should be maintained and fostered for those who are licensed to diagnose disease and to treat deformities, accidental injuries, contagious diseases, and mental and physical afflictions of human beings, and

Whereas, The Federation is opposed to the idea of special privileges for those of limited education who desire to care for unlimited disease by limited methods, and believes that such special privileges constitute a menace to the State and an invasion of the rights of its citizens, and

Whereas, The Federation recognizes and acknowledges the value of the experimental method of study, and particularly the incalculable value to humanity, to animals, and to industry of animal experimentation in solving the problems of the cause, prevention and cure of diseases, and

Whereas, The Federation finds that the initiative measures, Numbers 16, 20 and 28, known as the chiropractic, osteopathic and anti-vivisection acts, on the ballot for the general election, November 7, 1922, violate the above principles and individually and collectively menace the safety of the State, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor condemns initiative Numbers 16, 20 and 28 and urges every person interested in the public welfare to vote "NO" against them.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 50.

The Report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of San Francisco Teachers Federation No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Nothing in the law prevents the School Board of Trustees or Boards of Education from evading the purposes set forth in the State Law, for a living wage, that is, to secure efficient and experienced teachers, and

Whereas, There has been announced in several quarters, especially in larger centers of this State, that during next year salaries and wages for educational purposes should be reduced because of an alleged reduction in the cost of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled, recommend the formulation of the proper legislation to secure a minimum salary for Public School Teachers in California, of at least Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 27.

Concurred in.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of San Francisco Teachers Federation No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, A pension bill for educators in the public school system of the State of California was vetoed in 1921 by the Governor of the State, and

Whereas, The present pension allowed after faithful service for thirty years or more, is completely adequate, and

Whereas, A new bill will be introduced at the coming Legislature in which the contribution of the State is intended to equal the contribution of the teachers, and allow a pension of not less than \$720 a year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled, recommend the passage of a satisfactory retirement bill and support all educational associations in this effort.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 28.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by John B. Berry of Boilermakers Union No. 285 of San Pedro.

Whereas, In the march of progress in closing of the saloons it has become necessary for accommodation of our growing population that rest stations be established in cities of ten thousand or over, and

Whereas, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled in Long Beach, California, go on record for these necessities, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to frame a bill, and urge the passage of the same.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 31.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by George P. M. Bowns of Cooks Helpers Union No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is a common practice in the kitchens and sculleries of many restaurants, hotels and other public eating houses, to permit, and often even to

require, the employees, when cleaning, drying and wiping dishes, glasses and silverware, to use for such purposes the soiled table linen and napkins returned from the dining room after first being used by the guests; and

Whereas, Such practice, aside from being a flagrant disregard of the proprieties demanded according to modern standards of cleanliness, constitutes a real and serious menace to public health, by reason of the inevitable opportunity it affords for the inoculation of healthy persons with disease-breeding germs and for the communication of infectious diseases, against which proper safeguards and protection may easily be provided by law; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that the Officers and the Legislative Committee of the Federation be and are hereby instructed to prepare suitable legislation on the subject and secure its adoption by the Legislature.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 3.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of San Francisco Teachers Federation No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, At the last session of Legislature, a bill was passed declaring it mandatory for schools to remain in session on certain holidays, namely, on George Washington's Birthday and Labor Day; and

Whereas, There is a marked tendency to do away with the observance of these holidays as civic or patriotic celebrations, and thereby preventing families from joining with their children of school age in such observances as well as tending to decrease the interest of the school population in the meaning of such observances, and as well as to cause School Boards to violate the laws; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled recommend that the proper steps be taken at Legislature to have all Public Schools closed on the holidays known as George Washington's Birthday and Labor Day.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 26.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by Fred F. Bebergall of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 of Oakland.

Whereas, For some years the people of California have, at their State and general elections, had many questions submitted to them which required serious study for a right decision; and

Whereas, Copies of these measures do not reach the voters until they receive their general sample ballots, usually a few days before the election in November; and

Whereas, The time remaining is not enough for the average voter to inform himself on the merits of the questions, thus discouraging many from going to the polls, and others from participating in the points submitted; and

Whereas, The opponents of popular government use this condition in favor of repealing the referendum clauses of the State Constitution as a costly farce; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we favor an early change in the date for receiving measures to be submitted the following November, in order to give the Secretary of State abundant time to prepare and print the documents, and supply the county clerks of this State early enough for them to be sent to the voters in the envelope containing the sample ballot for the August primary of that year.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 58.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by P. M. Bowns of Cooks Helpers Union No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, There are at the present time thousands of employees, among whom are many members of Organized Labor, working for the State of California; and

Whereas, There is no pension system at present that will provide for these workers after giving the best years of their life in the State's service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to draw up a suitable bill to be presented to the next session of the Legislature covering a pension for employees in the State's service.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 42.

Secretary Scharrenberg discussed the proposition stating that up to the present time it had been impossible to prepare a bill that is satisfactory to State employees.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell, of Bakery Wagon Drivers Union No. 484 of San Francisco.

Whereas, there are now being conducted a number of business establishments throughout the State of California on a so-called "co-operative" principle, to which a large number of employees, and non-employees, have been induced to loan various sums of money to the "principal" thereof, without security and, under a contract designed to protect the borrower from any legal liability for repaying—or refunding, such money, under certain circumstances, and

Whereas, a number of members of the organized labor movements have been induced to make such loans under false representation as to the character of such business establishments, and

Whereas, This constitutes an abuse of the well-known, and more or less popular principles of the co-operative movement of producers and consumers, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled, that our Legislative representative be instructed to have introduced and, to work for the enactment into law, by the next session of the State Legislature, a law forbidding the use of the word "Co-operative" in connection with the conduct of any business enterprise not operated strictly in accord with the true meaning of such designation as is understood as "Co-operative Producers' Marketing and Consumers", with equal rights and privileges to all interested, or participating members of such societies, organizations or business enterprises.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 12.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, At the 1921 Session of the State Legislature held in the city of Sacramento, a law was enacted which was then known as Senate Bill No. 130, which had for its purpose the installation of sanitary facilities and running water for drinking purposes in the operating rooms of all theaters erected after the passage of said bill, and,

Whereas, At a compromise agreement reached between the committee representing the theater managers, and the motion picture operators of the State of California, it was mutually agreed that in return for the withdrawal of the operators committees' attempt to have the bill apply to old theaters as well as new theaters, both committees entered into a gentlemen's agreement whereby the cost of installation did not exceed \$250, the necessary sanitary arrangements would be made in the old theaters. Where the cost did exceed the amount, it was further agreed that emergency appliances would be immediately installed. With this understanding it was mutually agreed that Senate Bill No. 130 would apply only to theaters erected after the passage of said bill, and

Whereas, Over two years have passed since this gentlemen's agreement was entered into, and no attempt has been forthcoming from the theater managers to comply with same; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled in the City of Long Beach, do hereby protest against the breaking of the above mentioned gentlemen's agreement, and, be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be and is hereby empowered to again present Senate Bill No. 130 before the next State Legislature and endeavor to use every effort towards the successful passage of same.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 24.

The introducer of the resolution offered an amendment to the last "Resolve" adding the words "the original provisions of" after the word "present" and before the words "Senate Bill No. 130." Adopted.

The report of the Committee as amended was concurred in.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Public instructors in our schools throughout the State are on record as favoring visual instruction in our public schools, and

Whereas, This advanced method of public instruction has gained considerable progress throughout the entire country, especially in the Eastern States, and

Whereas, It has been the custom in the public schools of the various municipalities throughout the State to permit small boys to operate moving picture machines in the class rooms and auditoriums of our public schools, and

Whereas, In many cases this practice has proven dangerous to life and property of the municipalities through the incompetency both in the working knowledge of the machines in question, and the inability of the small boys to act quickly in an emergency; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled in the city of Long Beach do herewith protest against this dangerous practice as stated above, and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be empowered to have the necessary bill drafted to be presented at the next State Legislature, having for its purpose the installation of visual instruction in our public schools, the motion picture machines to be operated by competent operators, they to be selected from a Civil Service list provided for that purpose.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 25.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by Teamsters Delegation of San Francisco Union No. 85 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Section 7 of the California Motor Vehicle Act as amended 1919 and 1921 provides for the payment of a license fee of two dollars (\$2.00) by all Chauffeurs, many of whom are members of the I. B. of T. S. C. & H. of America, and

Whereas, Such a license fee is unjust and discriminatory against a group of wage earners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention endorse our protest against such license fee and instruct the Legislative Agent to endeavor to have act above referred to so amended as to relieve chauffeurs of this unjust tax.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 32.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by A. B. Hassel and George A. Wright of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The proposed Old Age Pension Law being fostered by the Fraternal Order of Eagles is a humanitarian measure, and

Whereas, Under this law men and women reaching the age of sixty-five and whose income is less than three hundred dollars per year, and who are worth less than five thousand dollars, would receive a pension from the State of not less than twenty-five dollars per month, and

Whereas, The Old Age Pension would give veterans of industry a justly deserved pension instead of placing upon them the stigma of charity, and

Whereas, Organized Labor has been a consistent supporter of humanitarian legislation, and

Whereas, At a meeting of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles on Friday evening, September 15th, the proposed Old Age Pension Law was unanimously endorsed and its delegates to this State Federation instructed to ask for the support of this measure, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in session assembled at Long Beach, California, October 3, 1922, does hereby endorse the Old Age Pension Law and pledge its support to this worthy measure to the end that it shall become a law of our State.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 23.

Secretary Scharrenberg discussed the proposition.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by Mary Everson of Waitresses Union No. 48 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Many violations of the eight-hour law for women occur by reason of the connivance of women employees with their employers, and

Whereas, Employees are not amenable to the penalties provided in said law, and

Whereas, It is consistent with the true spirit and intent of the Eight-Hour Law that women employees while working more than eight hours in any employment be subjected to the penalties of said law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endeavor to have the Eight-Hour Law amended so that the penalties thereof shall apply to all cases where women employees wilfully work in excess of the working hours now contained in the Eight-Hour Law for women, and be it further

Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to endeavor to amend the present Eight-Hour Law, so that the present penalty shall apply to both the employee and the employer.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 34.

Vice-President Florell discussed the proposition and spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Fred J. Miller of Flour & Cereal Workers Union No. 204 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employees in the Flour, Grain, Grist Mills, etc., are compelled to

work in conditions very unsanitary owing to the excessive dust which at times is very injurious and often develops very serious complaints of the pulmonary organs, therefore, be it

Resolved, In this Convention assembled, that we instruct the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor to draft a suitable measure that will tend to relieve this unsanitary condition and present the same to the next session of the California State Legislature, through the properly accredited committee, representing the California State Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 8.

Report of Committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 68—Presented by Geo. D. Fitzsimmons of Plumbers Steam Fitters Union No. 616 of San Pedro.

Whereas, It sometimes happens that an accused offender may have exhausted his rights at law, and he is consequently duly convicted, sentenced, and made to serve a prison term, afterwards can prove to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court of the land that any or all of the prosecuting witnesses who testified at his trial, had done so falsely and therefore his conviction was secured unjustly, and

Whereas, In such cases it is often proven that the witnesses upon whose testimony the conviction was secured had been coached, coerced or intimidated, by the prosecution or by prison officials or others, into whose custody the accused had been placed, pending his or her trial, or trials, and that therefore the accused was caused undue notoriety, pain and imprisonment, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention petition Congress that the Supreme Court shall be required upon receiving a bona fide citation of such fraud or perjury or conspiracy to immediately proceed against those who have participated directly or indirectly by submitting false statements concerning the accused; and that furthermore it will order a preliminary hearing for such offenders, and shall cause their arrest and after such preliminary hearing if sufficient evidence be produced as would constitute, in their opinion, a genuine case of a violation of such a law, and that their trial would be set within thirty days, following this preliminary hearing, and, upon conviction for any of the above violations, the guilty parties shall be liable to a term of not less than fifteen nor more than ninety-nine years, and that the former accused and convicted defendant shall be exonerated and restored to all his natural and legal rights, and shall be entitled to full damages resulting from such unjust accusations and imprisonment. And be it further

Resolved, That a policeman, detective, or any other officer, judge or magistrate whom it may be proven knew at the time that the defendant was not guilty, and who deliberately aided in such a false conviction shall be subject to the Supreme Court of the United States as hereinbefore provided for by proper penalties.

The Committee commended the principle of Proposition No. 68 and recommended that same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

In conclusion, your committee desires to commend the Executive Officers of the California State Federation of Labor, on their splendid record in checking pernicious legislation aimed at the destruction of the movement in the State, and the efforts of corporate interests in their attempt to remove from the statute books, measures for the protection of the worker.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HASSEL, Chairman.
T. J. VITAICH.
S. J. DONOHUE.
AL. C. BECK.
J. H. CLOVER, Secretary.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 12:15 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, October 6, 1922—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Brown.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Mullen of the Committee on Officers' Reports read the following report:

"We, your Committee on Officers' Reports, have given careful consideration to the various matters that have been referred to us, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to say that in no report of an officer of the Federation is there a note of pessimism or cause for anything but elation on the part of the labor movement of the State of California. We have scrutinized with rather critical eyes the reports of all the vice-presidents and nowhere do we find anything set forth

except a record of steady and consistent progress in every district. In all of them are related instances in detail indicating the particular activities that have engaged the attention of the labor movement, all of which offer encouragement in the battle of labor against its enemies.

"President Brown's report details the history of the past year and in dealing with the Committee on Education provided for by the last convention recommends that it be continued and authorized to proceed with its work, and your committee heartily concurs in that recommendation.

"In this connection it should be noted that the Executive Council has endeavored to induce the Governor to appoint a representative of labor on the Board of Regents of the State University, where there are at this time two vacancies. These requests up to the present have been unavailing and it is recommended that these efforts be continued until success has been assured.

"The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows the Federation to be in a very healthy and satisfactory condition and sets forth in detail some of the more important activities of the organization during the past year, among them being this significant report relating to the minimum wage for women:

Minimum Wage for Women

"During the year the organized labor movement of the State came to the rescue of the unorganized working women, whose standard of living was attacked by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, reducing the minimum wage \$1 a week, i. e., from \$16 to \$15.

"The Executive Council spared no effort to defeat this unjust and unwarranted wage slashing by order of a "Commission" ostensibly created to protect the defenseless working girls. Three specific methods were adopted to protest the wage cut.

"1. Before publication of the ruling calling for the wage reduction of \$1 a week, a comprehensive brief for the maintenance of the existing minimum wage, prepared jointly by the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, was filed with the Commission and with the Governor of California.

"2. When the Commission proceeded, in the face of all the conclusive evidence submitted, to issue an order cutting the minimum wage, the Executive Council called upon every Labor Council in the State to hold a protest mass meeting. The response to this request was most gratifying. There can be no doubt that these well attended mass meetings held throughout the State had a splendid effect in arousing public indignation against the unfair wage reducing policy of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

"3. The Executive Council retained Attorney Henry Heidelberg of San Francisco to stay the order of the Commission by legal process. The petition for a rehearing filed with the Industrial Welfare Commission by the Federation's attorney was promptly denied. A petition for a writ of review was then filed with the Superior Court of San Francisco. On July 10 Walter Perry Johnson, acting presiding judge of the Superior Court, issued such a writ and ordered that pending the determination of this proceeding the enforcement of the Commission's award of April 11 be suspended. Hearings on the matter were postponed until, finally, on August 30 the Commission acknowledged an error and officially receded on its previous wage cutting order.

"New "hearings" have been ordered by the Commission. In the meantime the \$16 minimum wage prevails.

"This action of the Federation officials is to be commended and your committee recommends that they be requested to continue their interest in the matter to the end that the women and minors of our State be not victimized by greedy employers.

Fee-Charging Employment Agencies

"Dealing with the subject of fee-charging employment agencies, the report says:

"For eight years past the Federation has endeavored, without success, to limit the fees which may be charged by employment agencies operated for profit.

"But though the Federation has not succeeded in passing the necessary remedial legislation, the work done by the Federation calling attention to the rapacious methods of employment agency sharks has certainly not been in vain.

"During the year an Employment Agency Conference was organized in San Francisco. The conference was attended by delegates from civic, industrial, professional, women's, religious, labor and fraternal organizations. Its sole purpose was to secure unity of action in demanding remedial legislation.

"After many meetings three separate bills (drafted by committees appointed by the conference), restricting and limiting the fee-charging employment agencies in California, were unanimously endorsed.

"The first bill amends Sections 11 and 19 of the Act regulating private employment agencies, by providing for standard contracts for employment and authorizing the labor commissioner to prescribe rules and regulations for the enforcement of the various provisions of the Act, also conferring upon the labor commissioner power to adjust disputes arising under the Act, subject to appeal to the Superior Court, which matters, no doubt, were intended to be set out in the present Act, but which were inadequately provided for. The bill also legalizes rulings heretofore made by the labor commissioner, interpreting the terms "actual expenses" and "permanent" employment.

"The second bill provides for the establishment of regular schedules of fees, each agency being at liberty to fix its own schedule, but required to adhere to same and keep it posted in the rooms of the agency.

"The third bill aims to establish the legal limitation of fees, and to that end divides all employments into two classes, the first class to include domestic and manual employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at 7 per centum of the first month's wages, and the second class to include all other employments, including clerical and professional employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at 10 per centum of the first month's wages. These percentages are only tentative and subject to change by the Legislature.

"In approving these provisions of the proposed legislation, conclusive evidence was produced at the conference to show that at present there is no limit to the employment fee that may be charged and that employment agencies are charging all they can collect, which in many cases is from 35 to 50 per cent of the first month's wages or salary.

"The Executive Council recommends endorsement of the three proposed laws."

"This is a matter which has for years been deserving of the greatest consideration because of the many abuses that have grown up in the employment agency field, and now that a start has been made which gives promise of resulting in something substantial being done, your committee concurs in the recommendation that the bills be endorsed as drafted by the special committee of the Conference on Employment Agencies.

"Your committee also desires to concur in the action and recommendations with relation to the question of immigration and the Johnson bill dealing with the Japanese question.

"With regard to the suggestion of the Vice-President in District No. 1 relating to an organizer for the Imperial Valley, we recommend that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration.

"We also recommend that the officers of the Federation continue their efforts to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the Hetch-Hetchy difficulty."

On motion, all the recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

The committee then continued to report, as follows:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Hugo Ernst of Waiters Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Attorney General Daugherty is guilty of violating the Constitution of the United States in calling upon the Judiciary to co-operate with him in abridging the freedom of speech; in abridging the right of the people to peacefully assemble; and

Whereas, Harry M. Daugherty has in his capacity as Attorney General conducted himself in a manner arbitrary, oppressive, unjust and illegal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record as favoring the impeachment by Congress of Attorney General Daugherty; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the press, and to our representatives in Congress.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 1

Concurred in unanimously.

The committee reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 35 and 63:

Proposition No. 35—Presented by Geo. L. Hedden and Arthur R. Walters of Machinists Union No. 321 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is generally recognized by every member of organized labor that the strike of the railroad shopcrafts men is only the outcome of the attack upon the part of the solidly organized employing class against the organized labor movement of the United States and also the outcome of the attempt upon the part of this same employing class to inaugurate the open shop; and

Whereas, This strike is now in its fourteenth week and the problem of finance is becoming every day more difficult of solution and the sacrifice of these men and their families are gigantic in proportion to any sacrifice upon our part in this common

fight against premeditated and vicious attack upon the hard won battles and achievements in the past history of the organized labor movement; be it, therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that they urge upon every local in the State that they give all possible financial aid and moral support to these men and their families and that this support be continued until such support is no longer necessary.

Proposition No. 63—Presented by Delegation Electrical Workers No. 18 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The financial interests of the country have been waging a fight against the trade unionists for the past two years in the endeavor to exterminate our organizations, and take from us all that we have gained by years of struggle and sacrifice; and

Whereas, These same financial interests are in control of all public utilities, large manufacturies, and money which to a large extent control all building activities, and control the destiny of men employed in these industries; and

Whereas, The members of the shop crafts under the jurisdiction of the Railway Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor have been forced to strike in the effort to maintain just living conditions for themselves and their families; and

Whereas, It is essential to the interests of all members of organized labor that the men now on strike on the railroads be successful in their efforts to maintain an American standard of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Twenty-third Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby condemn in the strongest terms the attitude assumed by these financial interests and particularly that of the railway executives; and be it further

Resolved, that this convention direct the officers of the California State Federation of Labor to see to it that all the moral and financial support possible be given to the railroad men now on strike.

The committee recommended adoption of the following substitute for Propositions Nos. 35 and 63:

Whereas, The convention assembled is cognizant that a crisis has been reached in the industrial, economic and political life of the United States through the attempt of Wall Street interests to introduce the open shop; and

Whereas, In carrying out of this policy the Railway Shop Crafts have been forced into a strike to head off this oppression; and

Whereas, The grievances of the striking crafts are substantial and right, and they are fighting against an unfair and unwarranted reduction in wages, as well as against the elimination of working rules which have been in existence for forty years, the promulgation of new and obnoxious rules and the attempt to destroy the organizations of these workers by the institution of the contract and piecework systems; and

Whereas, The Attorney General of the United States has caused to be issued an unconstitutional injunction which, if allowed to go unchallenged, would be a menace to the millions of workers in our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the striking workers on the courageous fight they are making against the influence and power of Wall Street and the allied railway executives; and

Whereas, The strike is now in its fifteenth week and the problem of financing it is daily becoming more difficult, and the sacrifices of the fifteen thousand shopmen in the State of California and their families are gigantic in proportion to any sacrifice on our part in the battle against premeditated and vicious attacks upon the labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Federation recommend to all unions in the State that assessments be levied or contributions made equivalent to 25 cents per week per member, and that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to at once send out an appeal to this effect to all such unions with the request that prompt action be taken and the funds forwarded immediately to the offices of the California State Federation of Labor for this purpose.

Delegate Hedden moved that International Vice-President Jack Thorpe of the Machinists be given five minutes to discuss the question, which was granted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by James King of Waiters Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Wm. Z. Foster, former Secretary of the National Committee for the organizing of the steelworkers of the United States, and until recently Secretary of the Chicago local of the Railway Carmen of America, affiliated with the Federated Railway Shop Crafts, now on strike; also a delegate to the Chicago Federation of

Labor and a member in good standing of his local union, has been arrested in Chicago at the instigation of the authorities of the State of Michigan, and extradited at their request; and

Whereas, He is charged with having participated in an illegal meeting in Michigan at the time when he was at the Cook County Courthouse in Chicago demanding the return of documents illegally seized in an arbitrary raid upon his office instigated by the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the capitalistic press of the country and other labor-hating groups, whom Foster has antagonized by his efforts to secure a united front of the workers against big business; and

Whereas, The Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, under whose directions the arrest was made, has admitted that a search of Foster's office and files revealed nothing on which he could be held, and agents of the Federal Department of Justice have publicly stated that Foster has neither used nor advocated the use of force and violence against the Government; and

Whereas, His arrest is very plainly a part of the program of the combined anti-union labor forces of this country to crush organized labor and its leaders, especially those who would meet capital's attack by a solid labor front; be it, therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-third Annual Convention held at Long Beach, California, October 2, 1922, that we emphatically add our protest to those of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly and many other labor bodies, against this high-handed arrest; that we denounce it as an effort by big business open shop interests of the Nation to crush labor unions and to intimidate the members of organized labor by jailing its leaders. We furthermore pledge ourselves to resist to the utmost this attack upon our liberties and urge upon American labor the necessity of standing behind those whom the open shoppers have singled out for persecution because of their activities in the labor movement.

The committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 13.

Delegate King discussed the proposition.

Delegates Lee, Daley, Ernst, Wright and Mullen spoke on the question.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 185 ayes to 51 noes.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by John B. Mooney of A. A. of S. E. R. E. of A. No. 518 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been proven by affidavits and confessions of nearly all witnesses that testified against Billings and Mooney, that they perjured themselves, and a police officer of San Francisco corroborated their testimony by telling the Mayor of same city that he was delegated to school the witnesses in their testimony that they were to use and did use against the two innocent men who have been held in the California bastiles for nearly six and one-half years; and

Whereas, The Trial Judge, Griffin, that sentenced Tom Mooney to death, upon learning of the perjury of Oxman, the star witness against Mooney, requested Governor Stephens to send Mooney back to his Court for retrial, and stated to the Governor that he never would have sentenced Mooney had he known of the perjury Oxman letters at the time he passed sentence. President Wilson and the American Federation of Labor have repeatedly requested Governor Stephens to grant the men new trials so as to prove their innocence, but the Governor was dumb to all requests; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council have recently sent out a letter to all the affiliated locals of the city and instructed them to urge the Governor to grant the two innocent men justice or they would register their protest at the election booth, and the California State Federation of Labor did likewise to every affiliated union in the State and how well they responded is shown by the crushing defeat of Governor Stephens; and

Whereas, James Brennan, Assistant Prosecutor to Fickert, in addressing Billings jury, asked them to give the young man life so that he will see the error of his ways and thereby confess on his co-defendant Mooney. Billings had nothing to confess, so the "frame-up ring" have kept him in prison for six and a half years with Tom Mooney. James Brennan ran for State Senator in the last election with Governor Stephens, and he likewise was sent scurrying to the scrap heap. The workers of California have adopted the slogan of the American Federation of Labor of, "Reward your friends and punish your enemies"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mr. Richardson has always employed nothing but union labor and stated that he never intends hiring anyone who is not in organized labor, and so far as the man is personally concerned he has nothing against his record, but on the other hand, the prosecutor Woolwine, is conducting his office in a very un-American manner and is filling San Quentin Prison with innocent men along with Tom Mooney and Billings. To date Mr. Woolwine has sent nearly as many

people to the prisons as all the other fifty-seven counties in this State on the so-called Criminal Syndicalist Act; and, be it further

Resolved, That Mr. Woolwine is violating the fundamental principle of the American Constitution, in making felons of inoffending men for their supposed right of free speech; and be it still further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor adopt the slogan of the American Federation of Labor and "reward your friends and punish the enemy" of civil liberties.

The committee recommended the filing of Proposition No. 60.

Delegate John B. Mooney spoke in favor of the resolution and against the committee report.

Delegate Calhan spoke against the resolution and in favor of the report of the committee.

Previous question was called for and carried.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by Dave Gorman of Electrical Workers Union No. 83 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employers throughout the Nation have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided action or desertions, and moreover, they are supported by the Government, the Courts and the press in any union-smashing undertaking they engage in; and

Whereas, They are carrying on a vicious attack upon the labor movement, singling out various unions and forcing them to engage in a bitter struggle for self-preservation; and

Whereas, These unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions; and

Whereas, The only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers through the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, call upon the American Federation of Labor to take the necessary action toward bringing about the required solidarity within the ranks of organized labor, and that as a first step in this direction, that the various international unions be called into conference for the purpose of arranging to amalgamate all the unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to every local union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

The committee reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 18.

Delegate Calhan spoke on the question.

Delegate Leman spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Van Bebber spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

Delegates Mary Everson and John Daly spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Gorman spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

The unfavorable report of the committee was concurred in by a vote of 133 ayes; 78 noes.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Geo. L. Heddon and Arthur R. Walters of Machinists Union No. 311 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is now generally recognized by every member of the trade union movement, that the recent strike of the coal miners and textile workers, and the present strike of the railroad shop crafts is only the culmination of the avowed intentions of the employers of the United States to put into effect the open shop plan, and thereby reduce the wages, increase the hours of labor, abolish overtime pay, and reduce the standard of living of the American workers generally, and

Whereas, The strike of the railroad shopmen has proven to every thinking trade unionist, that this strike would not have been the long drawn out affair it has turned out to be, if all the railroad employes had been amalgamated into one cohesive union embracing all the various crafts—trainmen, telegraphers, trackmen, etc.—so that every railroad worker from trackman to conductor could have been called out at the same time against the infamous decision of the Railway Labor Board, and as this is only an illustration of the condition existing in all other industries; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled,

that it recommend that steps be immediately taken by every local union in the State of California (working through their various internationals) for the immediate amalgamation of all the unions in each given industry into one powerful, gigantic industrial union; and be it further

Resolved, That the plan put forward by the Minnesota Shop Crafts Legislative Committee as a plan for the amalgamation of the railway unions, and known as the "Minnesota Plan," be studied as an example of the general plan of amalgamation.

The committee reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 19.

Delegate Heddon and Delegate Lee spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee.

Secretary Scharrenberg, and Delegate O'Connell spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 21 and 62, as follows:

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Max Gorenstein of Ladies Garment Workers Union No. 52 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The experience of recent years in three outstanding instances has conclusively demonstrated that the powers of government are used against labor in its struggle for decent wages and conditions of work and life. First, under the Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson, in 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer broke the miners' strike by suing out a writ of injunction ordering the men back to work and denying to them the right to use their own money in their union treasuries to keep themselves alive.

Second, Attorney General Daugherty, with the approval of President Harding and his whole cabinet, secured an injunction prohibiting the striking shopmen from exercising the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and boasted that the whole power of the government would be used to establish the open shop.

Third, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Colorado Coal Co. against the United Mine Workers of America has established a precedent for raids on union funds which will lead to complete bankruptcy and eventual disruption, and

Whereas, In numerous other instances the old political parties, controlled by big business, have shown their hostility or indifference to the welfare of labor and have brought the farming population of the United States to the verge of bankruptcy through deflation at the hands of their Federal Reserve Bank, and its Wall Street directors, and

Whereas, Such conditions demand the united political effort of the producing masses to rectify them, now therefore be it

Resolved, That for the more effective protection of labor against the continued invasion of its rights by the governmental agencies, this convention go on record favoring the formation of a Labor Party along the lines of the Labor Parties recently organized in the States of New York, Washington, Connecticut, Wisconsin and other States, composed of Labor Organizations, the Farmer Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Non-Partisan League and other similar organizations that favor constructive political action, and be it further

Resolved, that this convention elect one delegate to attend the conference for political action to be held in Chicago in December, which is called at the instance of several labor organizations such as the International Association of Machinists, the United Mine Workers of America, various railroad organizations, the Farmers' National Council, the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, etc., to gather all possible information concerning the movement, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this State Federation of Labor be instructed to join in a call for a State conference composed of the organizations above mentioned for the purpose of receiving the reports of our and other accredited delegates to the said Chicago Conference and act thereon.

Proposition No. 62—Presented by J. W. Gillette of Musicians Union No. 47 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized Labor has withstood the nationwide attempt to establish the so-called American Plan or Open Shop, and

Whereas, Upon almost every occasion that Labor has been forced to defend its rights, in the past four years, the government has been found allied with the predatory and corporate interests, and

Whereas, The Industrial Court of Kansas, the Anti-Picketing Law of California, the rustling card system of Montana, the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania, the recent and most infamous action of the Attorney General, rule and ruin by injunction, has forced the workers to the realization that any relief from these injustices, through Governmental channels, cannot be attained through either of the ruling political parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled, do urge upon the American Federation of Labor the necessity of promoting a political party within the ranks of organized labor, to be known as the Labor Party, and to provide ways and means for the promotion of the same, with the ultimate aim of having a complete nationwide ticket in the field for the next National Campaign in 1924.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Propositions Nos. 21 and 62.

Delegate Weinberger spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the Committee.

Delegate Perry spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Glenn spoke against the report of the Committee.

Delegate Daly spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Ernst spoke against the report of the Committee.

Delegate Gillette spoke in favor of the resolutions and against the report of the Committee.

Delegate Leman and Delegate Vickers spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Bunce spoke on the proposition.

The unfavorable report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of Teachers Federation No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Labor has already taken a deep interest in educational matters and has endeavored to assist through proper legislation in the diffusion of instruction throughout the State; and

Whereas, There is a growing tendency to recognize at the present time the efforts of Labor in co-operating with educational authorities and associations; and

Whereas, Labor is interested not only in the public school system of the State, but also in the growth, improvement and welfare of our State University, to which the children of the workingmen are welcome as well as those of more favored positions in life, and as this institution should be thoroughly representative of the various groups which form our commonwealth, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take the necessary steps at once through its Executive Council for the purpose of urging the Governor of the State to appoint at the present time a representative of Labor on the Board of Regents of the University of California.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 29.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Robert L. Ennis and Geo. P. M. Bowns of Sacramento Federated Trades of Sacramento and Cooks Helpers No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists an organization known as the Trades Union Educational League, disseminating propoganda among the toilers of America with the intent and purpose of creating dissension and discord among the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The function of education belongs to the individual unions and not to any outside body, and the tendency and aim is charged to be an avenue for the extension of Communist Party propoganda, and

Whereas, Not only the founder, Wm. Z. Foster, but many of the promoters of the organization, though now asserting their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, it needs no prophet to see that the ultimate end of this League must lead to dual organizations, and

Whereas, Not only the founder but the organization as such has in no uncertain words, received the disapproval of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers, as inimical to the best interests of Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled affirm the position taken by the American Federation of Labor, its President and Executive Council, in disapproval of this organization as inimical to the interests of Organized Labor.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 44.

Delegates Weinberger, Gorman and Heddon spoke against the report of the Committee.

Delegate Bowns spoke in favor of the resolution and in favor of the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was concurred in by a vote of 161 ayes; 25 noes.

Adjourned at 5:00 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Saturday.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Saturday, October 7, 1922—Morning Session

Convention called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Seth R. Brown.
 Delegate Vitaich asked consent to present a resolution.

Resolution read and received by unanimous consent. (Known as Proposition No. 69).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS—(Continued)

Proposition No. 47—Presented by Chas. A. Colburn of Butchers Union No. 265 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Certain uninformed and bigoted teachers in Los Angeles high schools have been teaching our children that union men are a lot of foreigners, I. W. W.'s and Anarchists, and are therefore the cause of all our labor troubles; therefore, be it Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that this matter be taken before our board of education for investigation; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our children to let us know when any teachers try to discredit organized labor in our Public Schools.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 47 be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 67—Presented by Geo. D. Fitzsimmons of Plumbers, Steam Fitters Union No. 616 of San Pedro.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Whereas, It has been well established by the admissions and confessions of witnesses, attorneys, police officers and others whose testimony resulted in the imprisonment of Thomas Mooney and Mr. Billings, that their testimony was biased or wholly untrue, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention send all such information now in its possession to the Federated Church Societies of this State, requesting that they join our State Federation in an appeal to the Governor of California to at once release these two martyrs in the cause of Labor.

The Committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 67.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Jim Walker of U. C. of B. and J. of A. No. 158 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted of murder in the first degree by a biased jury under the instructions of a prejudiced judge in the State of Massachusetts, and

Whereas, It is the opinion of millions of workers throughout the United States and the world over, emphatically expressed in thousands of mass meetings, demonstrations and resolutions that these two men are innocent of the heinous crime ascribed to them; and

Whereas, They are in immediate danger of their lives and unless the prompt intervention of an enlightened public opinion prevents this ghastly miscarriage of justice; therefore be it

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled hereby demands a new trial for these defenseless victims of race and national prejudice and class hatred to the end that the honor and fairness of the American people may be preserved untarnished before the eyes of the civilized world; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the United States and the press.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 39.

Delegates Walker and Mooney spoke against the report of the Committee.

Delegate J. C. Daly spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Gorman spoke against the report of the Committee.

Delegate Mullen spoke against the resolution and in favor of the report of the Committee.

The unfavorable report of the Committee was concurred in.

This completes the report of the Committee.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. MULLEN, Chairman,
 JOHN C. DALY,
 T. C. VICKERS,
 GEO. A. WRIGHT,
 JAMES RYAN, Secretary.

The report of the Committee as a whole was then concurred in.

Delegate Dale asked for the privilege of the floor for Brother J. L. Lord, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to speak on the Argonaut mine situation.

Moved to give Brother Lord ten minutes.

Motion carried, 95 to 46.

Brother J. L. Lord was introduced by President Seth R. Brown, addressed the Convention on the organization of miners, and urged the Federation to see that the facts are brought out in the Argonaut disaster.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Proposition No. 69—Presented by Stockton and Sacramento Delegation.

Whereas, at the Argonaut mine on the 27th day of August in the County of Amador in the State of California, a calamity happened costing the lives of forty-seven men, through the lack of adequate facilities for the protection of said men.

Whereas, This terrible toll of life could have been averted had there been another escapement provided. This omission was unquestionably due to the lack of organization among the miners and again to the greed of the operators who valued a few dimes of more importance than the hundreds of lives entrusted to their protection, and

Whereas, We believe that there should be more frequent inspection of mines; we are also convinced that some safer method of bracing than the use of wood timbers in the mines should be used; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Long Beach, California, does hereby insist upon the enforcement of the mining laws of the State of California and urges sufficient appropriation for proper inspection of mines; and further instructs its legislative committee to prepare suitable legislation covering this resolution to the end that the lives of the miners may be safeguarded in the future.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 69.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 65—Presented by P. H. McCarthy of Carpenters Union No. 22, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Honorable Mathew Brady, District Attorney of San Francisco, is prosecuting a charge of conspiracy of violation of the Cartwright Anti-Trust Law of the State of California against members of the material dealers combine, the Builder's Exchange and the Industrial Association of San Francisco in Honorable Daniel S. O'Brien's court, and

Whereas, Similar conspirators have been prosecuted and adjudged guilty in the courts of other States, the most recent of which was the conviction of the Cement Trust in the State of Kansas, and

Whereas, The evidence submitted in the conspiracy case in the Honorable Daniel S. O'Brien's court shows that not only was the anti-trust law of the State of California flagrantly violated but also that the interstate commerce laws of the United States of America have been and are now being violated by these conspirators; therefore be it

Resolved, By this the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we hereby denounce these wanton and vicious violations of law and we hereby call upon the Attorney General of the United States of America to institute proceedings and prosecutions against those persons who have been and are now violating the interstate commerce laws of the United States of America.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 65.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 66—Presented by F. Carothers of American Federation of Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are thousands of men and women employed in the theatrical enterprises in the State of California, and

Whereas, The nature and hours of their employment in the theatres of the State of California are such as to create a condition of a seven-day week, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention assembled do endorse a six-day week for the men and women employed in the theatres of this State and will lend all moral support to bring about such a condition of employment for the men and women concerned.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 66.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 64—Presented by Wm. McClellan Cook of Central Labor Council, San Bernardino.

Whereas, The moving picture is recognized as one of the most potent agencies for education and influence being utilized today, and

Whereas, The capitalist has used and is using the moving picture to discredit Organized Labor, and

Whereas, Organized Labor has established and is operating a moving picture service known as the Federation Service with principal offices in 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and

Whereas, The said Federation Service is releasing for showing pictures that are fair to Labor in the releases issued and especially do these releases portray Labor's side of the story, therefore be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-third Convention assembled, that the California State Federation of Labor endorses the object and activities of the Labor owned and operated Federation Service of Moving Pictures so long as they continue the present policy of producing and releasing pictures portraying Organized Labor's side of the conflict and, be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the great Labor picture "The New Disciple," and recommend it to the members of Union Labor throughout the State.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 64 be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Fraternal Delegate Burt discussed the proposition.

Delegate Leman spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Chairman of the Committee Haggerty discussed the proposition and spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Newman spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

This completes the report of the Committee.

D. P. HAGGERTY, Chairman,
RALPH G. CRISWELL,
W. E. BANKER,
J. B. DALE.

The report of the Committee as a whole was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Your Committee wish at the outset to express their appreciation of the evident increased interest in the Union Label. This most potent of all forces for the advancement of Organized Labor seems to be coming into its own, slowly to be sure but with certain strides.

Secretary Bowns of the Committee then submitted a joint report on Propositions Nos. 2 and 48, as follows:

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Geo. P. M. Bowns of Cooks Helpers Union No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, All civic organizations throughout the country are crying out against organized labor and exalting the open shop; and

Whereas, the union label of the trades unions is and has been of the greatest benefit to the cause of organized labor, repaying a hundredfold in added strength to the cause of labor, every effort to increase the sale of labeled goods; and

Whereas, At a moderate estimate seventy-five per cent of the money earned by organized labor is spent by the wives and mothers of our membership, and should be spent for goods made under union conditions; and

Whereas, The instinct of woman and interests of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, and the sanctity of the home; both stand against strifes and force; therefore be it

Resolved, That all affiliated unions give their support and co-operation to the Woman's Label League, the Woman's Auxiliary Label League and the trades Unions Auxiliary when established, and to exert the full power of their respective organizations to organize such in communities where they do not now exist, and be it further

Resolved, That this California State Federation of Labor place this work of organizing and educating the women and children of this State on the true value of the union label to the workers in mine, mill or store under the supervision of one of its Vice Presidents.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by F. J. Glenn of Central Labor Council of San Bernardino.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in convention went on record as

requesting all affiliated unions to affiliate with the department of the A. F. of L. wherein they are eligible, to the end that they may work in closer co-operation for the benefit and progress of its craft; and

Whereas, The Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. is one of the most important departments in that national body; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, in twenty-third convention assembled, that the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Central Labor Councils in California to organize and establish Union Card and Label Leagues under their jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That the League so formed and established shall be chartered by and affiliated with the Trades Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That the Local Unions that are eligible to affiliation be requested to elect delegates to said Union Card and Label Leagues and join in the activities of such Leagues.

The Committee recommended the following substitute for Propositions Nos. 2 and 48:

Whereas, All civic organizations throughout the country are crying out against organized labor, exalting the open shop; and

Whereas, The union label of the trades unions is and has been of the greatest benefit to the cause of organized labor, repaying a hundred-fold in added strength to the cause of labor, every effort to increase the sale of labeled goods; and

Whereas, At a moderate estimate 75 per cent of the money earned by organized labor is spent by the wives and mothers of our membership, and should be spent for goods made under union conditions; and

Whereas, The instinct of woman and the interests of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, and the sanctity of the home; both stand against strife and force; therefore be it

Resolved, That all affiliated unions give their support and co-operation to the Woman's Label League, the Woman's Auxiliary Label League and the Trades Unions Auxiliary when established, and to exert the full power of their respective organizations to organize such in communities where they do not now exist; and be it further

Resolved, That this California State Federation of Labor place this work of organizing and educating the women and children of this State on the true value of the union label to the workers in mine, mill or store under the supervision of one of its Vice-Presidents; and be it further

Resolved, That these organizations so formed, shall become affiliated with the Trades Union Label Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and that all local unions elect delegates to said League.

Fraternal Delegate Burt discussed the matter.

Delegate Frances Noel spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Mary Everson discussed the matter and spoke in favor of the Report of the Committee.

The substitute recommended by the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Geo. P. M. Bowns of Cooks Helpers Union No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, In the so-called "American Plan," its proponents openly avowed their intention to prohibit the use of labeled tools and all articles or material bearing the union label; and

Whereas, One of the means used by these men in their attacks on Union factories and shops is to leave the Union Label off their products except in those instances where jobbers and dealers insistently demanded the label; and

Whereas, Many of the articles that formerly bore the Label are placed on the market without this insignia of fair conditions and a living wage, although the firms are entitled to its use, thereby making a test of the possibility of selling their goods without the union label; therefore be it

Resolved, That all members of affiliated unions be, and are hereby requested to insist upon the union label shop card and button when buying and to advocate and urge their families and friends to follow their example.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 4.

The Report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Geo. P. M. Bowns of Cooks Helpers Union No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is manifest apathy among manufacturers, merchants and employers generally, although employing union labor, to stock up on goods bearing the union label or to display the union insignia in services employing such labor, and such apathetic condition is due in a large measure to slackening in demand or complete failure to demand the union label, card or button, on the part of the consuming trade union public; and

Whereas, An intelligent concentration of the purchasing power of the members of organized labor is necessary to counteract the increasing concentration of banking and commercial interests in opposition to union labor; and

Whereas, No organization can live and grow, if constantly incorporating within itself dead elements, but must educate and build up within its organism elements permeated with its generating and living principles, ceaselessly working to perfect its structure and to advance its aims, and the organized labor movement is in similar need of discarding its dead lumber and securing a membership anxious and willing to promote the ideals and principles upon which it was founded, the idea of co-operation and mutual assistance; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled at Long Beach, California, that we hereby recommend to all affiliated unions that they each in their respective local by-laws prescribe as a condition of membership in good standing that the member shall wear not less than five union labels or produce satisfactory evidence that he or she at all times is patronizing not less than five union trades or occupations.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 5.

Delegate Ernst spoke against the report of the Committee.

Delegates Bonsor, Baker, Desepte and Bowns spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by A. B. Hassel and Geo. A. Wright of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is universally known by all intelligent Trades Unionists that the Union Label is the most potent and powerful weapon at the command of the Organized Worker, and

Whereas, It is also the most powerful and inexpensive weapon, and that by its universal use the Organized Workers would secure industrial justice through their purchasing power, and

Whereas, The use of so many labels of various colors and designs by the various National and International Unions creates confusion and many are misled by bogus labels and labels of dual organizations, and frequently by trade marks of manufacturers and other designs, thereby minimizing the patronage of legitimate union made products, instead of increasing the patronage to the maximum, thereby securing the maximum benefits to the Organized Workers, which should and would be derived by the universal use and patronage of the Union Label, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled Friday, September 8, 1922, that we go on record in favor of the adoption of a Universal Union Label, by the American Federation of Labor for the use of all National and International unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who wish to adopt same, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge and recommend to the California State Federation of Labor that they go on record in favor of a Universal Label for all National and International Unions which have a Label, Shop Card or Button, or other design, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council be instructed to present this resolution to the California State Federation of Labor Convention and have the State Federation of Labor instruct their delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, to present similar resolutions to that body.

On Proposition No. 7, the Committee reported as follows:

"This proposition is not a new one nor has it been presented in new form. The California State Federation of Labor in convention at San Jose assumed that the time was not opportune for this move and went on record against the adoption of a similar resolution. There is no question in the minds of your Committee that it is an idealistic conception and possibly would clarify the situation, but your Committee are fully cognizant of the general apathy of the members of organized labor and their immediate families with regard to any and all of the labels. Your Committee believes that we are on trial and the result of our interests in obtaining the label whatever its shape or color is of more importance than this suggested upheaval of existing conditions. Your Committee believe that before such a radical move be taken the propaganda of education begun anew in this State should be carried to a more perfected degree. So that instead of changing the emblem, Labor, and still better, the whole people should be informed as to all this wonderful insignia stands for. Again these labels have been brought into existence through the bloody travail of suffering and your Committee are convinced that these organizations would not surrender the flag that represents so much to them and the proposition only suggests that all who may wish may use it. It cannot be denied that such action would involve the exercise of a tremendous one-man power, not only within the movement but extending to the commercial world and at the last convention of the A. F. of L.

when the question was propounded by President Gompers as to whom or what person they were ready to delegate such a tremendous power the body was silent, therefore, your Committee recommends non-concurrence."

Delegate Ernst spoke in favor of the Committee's report.
The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Timothy J. O'Leary of Bakers No. 85 and Robert Ennis of Federated Trades Council of Sacramento.

Whereas, The Bakers Union Local No. 85, B. & C. W. I. U., of Sacramento, in conjunction with the Federated Trades Council of that city, have for the past fourteen months prosecuted an active fight against the Kaeser Bakery of Sacramento, and

Whereas, The Kaeser Bakery has now resorted to methods for distribution of its products in territories outside of the jurisdiction of the said Council and Bakers Local 85, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, take such action that will help stop the successful conduct of the business of the Kaeser Bakery by making known to members of organized labor and their sympathizers, of the unfair character of the said Kaeser Bakery's products, and to this end that the said Kaeser Bakery be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by J. Monaghan of Glass Bottle Blowers Union No. 22 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Illinois Pacific Glass Company of San Francisco, California, on date of August 24, 1922, broke faith with the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada by violating a conference agreement with said association: to-wit, refusing members of said association the prescribed vacation; and

Whereas, When officers of said association insisted on terms of said agreement being fulfilled, said agreement which plainly specifies all members of this association in Blow Ware Department shall take four consecutive weeks' vacation each year between the dates of June 15 and September 15, said firm immediately locked out our entire membership; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at this Twenty-third Annual Convention, declare this firm and its products unfair.

The committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

Delegate Monaghan spoke in favor of the recommendation.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by Clarence Leonard of Musicians Union No. 189 of Stockton.

Whereas, It has been the custom of those in authority to donate bands and orchestras to perform at functions other than those for which they were organized, thereby competing with civilian musicians who are taxpayers, thus depriving them from earning a livelihood at their profession; and

Whereas, Said bands and orchestras fostered by the State should confine their musical activities to such functions as those with which they are directly connected; be it

Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor frame such laws and use their best endeavors to have laws passed at the next State Legislature that will prevent all such bands from competing with civilian musicians, and those in authority granting permission for them so to do.

The principal offenders along this line are high school bands and orchestras, State Hospital bands and orchestras and the Preston Reform School band of Ione.

The committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

"We Don't Patronize" List

Your committee have carefully checked the "We Don't Patronize" list and are convinced that when this body declares that any institution, firm, or individual is unfair to any one and therefore to all of us, that an active propaganda should be carried on in support of such action. Your committee finds that such activity does not exist with regard to the Standard Oil Company, and its products and recommends that until such time as the organizations interested are ready to carry on such activity, that this corporation be removed from the list. (See revised "We Don't Patronize List" on page 85.)

Fraternally submitted,

EARL F. NELSON, Chairman;
JAMES V. NOONAN,
ANNA J. BROWN,
MABEL STILL.
GEO. P. M. BOWNS, Secretary;

The report of the committee, as a whole, was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Chairman Ennis of the committee submitted the following report:

Proposition No. 43—Presented by A. B. Hassel and Geo. A. Wright of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It has become a well established fact that various employers' organizations that are opposed to the trade union movement are employing spies and stool pigeons and planting them in the various unions for the purpose of learning the plans of the organization, and

Whereas, They are also instructing spies to create discord and to report the names of all applicants that apply for admission to the organizations so that their employers can discharge them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation recommends to the various Central Labor Councils that they devise ways and means of establishing a fund that can be used for the purpose of ferreting out these spies and enemies of the workers and expelling them from the labor movement and send them back to their masters disgraced and dishonored.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 43.

Concurred in.

This completes the report of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. ENNIS, Chairman;
HARRY MENKE,
R. H. FRASER,
CHAS. A. COLBURN,
MIKE CAREY.

The report of the Committee as a whole, was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Geo. T. Johnson of Laundry Workers Local Union No. 86 of Fresno.

Whereas, There are in some sections of the State organizations who are affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor who believe that the present system of electing the officers of the said Federation are not consistent with the claim that we make for the said Federation, that it is a democratic organization, and, that another means should be found for the election of the officers from that now in effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in assembly at the Twenty-third Annual Convention, amend the Constitution, namely, Article 1, Section 6, Classification C, to read:

"Each accredited delegate shall have one vote on any proposition submitted to the convention and also upon the election of officers."

The committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 15.

The committee's report was adopted.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by D. Doggett and Geo. T. Johnson of Fresno Labor Council of Fresno.

Whereas, Some of the organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor are dissatisfied with the manner in which the officers of the said organization are elected and have instructed their delegates to work for a change in the Constitution, calling for a referendum vote on the election of officers of the said Federation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular assembly of the annual convention, amend Article 1, Section 6, Classification C, to read:

"That the election of officers of the California State Federation of Labor be by referendum vote of all organizations affiliated with the said California State Federation of Labor."

The committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 16.

Committee's report adopted.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by D. Doggett and Geo. T. Johnson of Fresno Labor Council of Fresno.

Whereas, Owing to the fact that the California State Federation of Labor is called upon to furnish large sums of money, to procure favorable legislation, for the benefit of all affiliated organizations, and to furnish organizers to aid the affiliated unions; and

Whereas, At the present time it has and will have more calls than ever before to combat adverse legislation; and

Whereas, To accomplish the above purposes it should have additional revenue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular assembly amend the Constitution, Article 10, Section 1, to read:

"From each application for affiliation the sum of \$2.00."

"From each affiliated organization a per capita tax of 2 cents each month per member."

"From each Central Body the sum of \$2.00 per month."

The committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 17.

Committee's report adopted.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Elma F. Smith of N. G. W. A. Union No. 137 of Napa.

Whereas, There is now on foot throughout the State a movement among the women folk of labor to do their full share in promoting the interests of organized labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that each Central Labor Council be urged to appoint a woman's committee to assist in and encourage the organization of woman's auxiliaries to labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the State Federation appoint a committee to be made up of one woman from each district, whose duty it shall be to keep in touch with the various local committees, and report progress at the next convention of the State Federation.

The committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 38.

Delegate Mrs. Noel spoke in favor of committee's report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Chris Vanderveen and Ed Nahr of Lithographers Union No. 22 of Los Angeles.

For the purpose of making effective at all future conventions of the California State Federation of Labor the democratic principle of majority rule, we hereby submit for the consideration of the convention the altering of Section 1, Article 3, to read as follows:

"None other than accredited delegates shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers unless accorded the privilege by a majority vote."

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Proposition No. 40.

Delegate King opposed the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 108 ayes and 39 noes.

Respectfully submitted,

ROE H. BAKER, Chairman;
DANTON DOGGETT,
W. T. BONSOR,
F. M. GLASGOW,
H. F. STROTHER,
Committee on Constitution.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Long Beach, California, October 6, 1922.

To the Officers and Delegates,
Twenty-third Annual Convention,
California State Federation of Labor.
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Thanks at this time desires to express the appreciation of the delegates to this convention to the citizens of the city of Long Beach for the cordial and courteous reception tendered to them;

To the Convention Committee for the generous and hospitable entertainments afforded visitors and delegates;

To the Mayor, the Chief of Police and other city officials, we extend our thanks for the many privileges granted to the delegates and visitors to our convention;

To the Long Beach Press, Long Beach Telegram, Long Beach Labor News and the Los Angeles Citizen, we are extremely grateful for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings of this convention and regard it as a further evidence of the free and untrammled expression of American journalism;

To the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, we extend greetings and congratulate it upon being a pioneer in the movement we hope will extend for bringing about a better understanding between commercial bodies and labor organizations,

and extend our deep appreciation for their magnanimous action in giving the State Federation of Labor the free use of their splendid auditorium;

To the Orange County Board of Supervisors, we are indebted for one of the most delightful and entertaining outings ever participated in by a convention of the State Federation of Labor, and one enjoyed to the full by all who attended;

To the members of labor organizations who supplied means of transportation by volunteering their services and private cars in which to carry our people to Orange County Park, we extend sincere thanks;

To the Hotel Schuyler management we extend our thanks for the free use of the rooms used for headquarters.

To the various speakers who addressed the convention and furnished those attending with illuminating and instructive information we are indebted and are duly thankful.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH, Chairman;
A. J. ROGERS,
JOHN B. PERRY,
F. C. MARSH.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Chairman Smith then called upon the following members of the local Entertainment Committee and, on behalf of the delegates at the convention, presented them with tokens of esteem: R. W. Robinson, L. W. Kauffman, C. M. Hall, F. W. Jackson, C. E. Edmonds, Thomas Astley and C. W. Erickson.

ELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

Delegate Ennis placed the name of Stockton in nomination for the next convention city, which was seconded by Delegates Buzzell, Bowns and Dean, after which nominations were declared closed. Stockton was then declared the choice of the convention for its session in 1923.

Delegate Philip Johnson of San Francisco moved that the delegates at the convention go on record as expressing their appreciation of the fair and impartial manner in which President Brown presided.

Delegates Kirves of Long Beach and Ernst of San Francisco supported the motion.

Motion carried unanimously.

Secretary Scharrenberg stated that the last day's proceedings would be printed and mailed to the delegates. The Secretary also thanked the delegates for their splendid co-operation and uniform courtesy.

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor then adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock noon.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary,
FRED F. BEBERGALL, Assistant Secretary.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, Calif., September 12, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greeting:

The fast-waning influence of the so-called Better America Federation of California is largely due to the merciless publicity directed toward it by Organized Labor. The Better America Federation was organized shortly after the termination of the world war, for the ostensible purpose of curbing ultra-radicalism and anarchy. It soon became apparent, however, its resources and activities were to be directed solely to the disruption of labor organizations and the repeal of humanitarian laws for the protection of the working men and women of this State. Denied the privilege of circulating its un-American propaganda throughout the schools of the State by the prompt action of Superintendent of Schools Will C. Wood, the leaders of this labor-baiting organization cunningly attempted to control the politics of the state through various auxiliary units, all subsidiary to the parent organization.

The efforts to control the legislation of the state met with the same fate which overtook the Better America Federation in its eager desire to destroy labor organizations. A folder, prepared and published by the State Federation of Labor, entitled "Points of Difference Between Organized Labor and the Better American Federation," was given wide circulation among the various elements in California, and was received with universal commendation and approval. On the other hand, the literature circulated by the Better America Federation is mainly responsible for the present widespread criticism directed at its unfair and unpatriotic activities. It is recommended the various Central Labor Councils and affiliated unions throughout the state carefully scrutinize the activities of all bodies of employers operating under the guise of civic betterment organizations.

On the whole, substantial progress has been made, particularly along organization lines, during the past year. The condition of the building trades in San Francisco and other parts of Northern California has materially improved during the last few months. In Southern California, the scene of great building activity, a successful organization campaign has resulted in the formation of numerous new building trades locals in every county. Several new Central Labor Councils are the direct result of this persistent campaign to organize the workers. Industrial peace in the building trades of the South has materially aided organization work. In fact, very few strikes have occurred during the past year in Southern California, with the exception of the Federated Shop Crafts.

The Musicians' Union won a notable victory in its strike against the action of the Theater Owners' Association, which organization of employers endeavored to enforce a substantial wage-cut in all the theaters in Los Angeles. After a comparatively short struggle the Musicians' Union succeeded in maintaining its position against a lowering of the wage for union musicians.

The strike of the printing trades to inaugurate the 44-hour week, which started on May 1, 1921, after the employing printers had refused to carry out an agreement made to grant the shorter workday on May 1, 1921, is still in effect throughout the United States and Canada. That substantial progress has been made cannot be denied, but the industrial depression prevailing in the large Eastern and Canadian cities has retarded complete victory for the printing crafts. However, with the return of normal conditions complete peace in the printing trade is assured. In this connection it is gratifying to note the victory achieved by the printing crafts in California, where the 44-hour week has been established. When it is recalled the so-called American Plan had its inception in the city of Los Angeles, financed and chaperoned by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the victory in the struggle over the inauguration of the shorter workday is extremely significant.

Activities of Committee on Education

The San Jose convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopted a recommendation creating a committee on education. The following were appointed members of this important educational body: Seth R. Brown, Daniel C. Murphy, Susie A. Corpstein, P. D. Noel, E. J. Dupuy, Caroline Schleef, James W. Mullen, Robert L. Ennis and Paul Scharrenberg. A persistent effort has been made by the committee to secure representation on the board of regents of the State University. It is believed the existing vacancy will be filled by Governor Stephens before the expiration of his term of office, on January 1, 1923, and it is recommended Central

Labor Councils and affiliated unions throughout the state communicate with the Governor and urge that Labor be given representation on the board of regents. The committee prepared and sent out to the various unions a questionnaire, in order to ascertain what educational facilities are desired by the members of Organized Labor with regard to the Extension Department of the State University. After a careful survey of the questionnaires returned the committee contemplates submitting its recommendations to the Federation. The committee submitted to the Economics Department of the State University the following suggestions for research work by that department: To compile a complete record of injunctions issued in California labor disputes, and to investigate the causes for the general strike at Seattle, and the O. B. U. strike at Winnipeg, Canada, and describe the results of said injunctions and strikes. The committee has also called the University's attention to the fact that a representative labor man has for the past two years delivered lectures at Harvard University. The committee hopes that a similar arrangement can be made at the University of California.

The Railroad Shopmen's Strike

The strike of the Railroad Shopmen is still in effect at this writing. The vacillating attitude of the President and his close advisers is largely responsible for the present deplorable condition of the railroads. A vigorous and sane industrial policy on the part of the government undoubtedly would have restored peace between the railroad shopmen and the railroad executives. As a direct result of the ineffective handling of the situation, thousands of workers have been deprived of employment, and California industrial and agricultural interests have suffered tremendous financial losses. A critical crisis confronted the government when Attorney General Daugherty, totally ignoring the Constitution of the United States, applied to Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago and secured a temporary injunction directed against the railroad shop crafts. The temporary injunction is the most sweeping and amazing document ever directed against Organized Labor by the courts of the land. Amazement was succeeded by indignation as the full meaning of the writ of injunction became known. Tremendous opposition developed among all classes of citizens over the deliberate attempt of the attorney general to deny to American citizens the right of free assemblage and free speech granted by the Constitution. The action of the attorney-general of the United States has aroused public opinion to the menace created by unlawful use of injunctions in industrial strikes. The strikers are more determined than ever to prosecute the struggle to a successful conclusion, and public opinion, always a dominating factor in industrial war, is strongly on the side of the railroad shop crafts. Another encouraging sign is the changing attitude of the clergy toward Organized Labor and its problems: The Church Brotherhood of Los Angeles, after a thorough investigation of the railroad strike, issued a public statement placing responsibility for the present chaotic condition of the railroads squarely on the railroad executives. The Church Brotherhood also contributed financially to the strikers. Thus has public opinion unqualifiedly placed the stamp of disapproval on the owners of American railroads. The action of Editor William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., in refusing to remove a placard expressing sympathy for the striking railroad shop crafts from his office window when requested to do so by the Governor of Kansas, stands out in bold relief when compared with the flagrant violation of the constitution by Attorney General Daugherty.

Labor's Non-Partisan Political Campaign

It is recommended the members of Organized Labor scrutinize carefully the records of candidates for the state legislature to be voted on at the November election. The primary election resulted in the elimination of several "100 per cent" enemies of Labor in the last legislature. Among these are Assemblyman R. P. Benton and Senator Henry Yonkin, of Los Angeles. Similar results have been secured in other parts of the state. Once again it has been demonstrated Labor never forgets its enemies.

A survey of Labor's Non-Partisan Political Campaign shows positive as well as negative results. My predecessor in office, our former President Daniel C. Murphy, will be in the next State Senate. Brother Edgar S. Hurley, a delegate to many of our conventions, has excellent prospects of becoming a second labor Senator. One of our former Vice-Presidents and a delegate to this convention, Brother Geo. A. Dean of Stockton, will be a member of the next Assembly.

Not a single member of the last Legislature, who had a good labor record and desired re-election, has been defeated at the Primary election. This is certainly an indication that labor's non-partisan political policy is meeting with success.

The Hetch-Hetchy Controversy

Notwithstanding the vehement protest of the executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor, City Engineer O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco continues his discriminatory tactics against the representatives of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. After an ineffectual attempt to remedy conditions through Mayor James Rolph, the San Francisco board of supervisors was importuned to investigate the discriminatory tactics of the city engineer; also the objectionable employment agency methods pursued in connection with the Hetch-Hetchy project.

The public utilities committee of the board of supervisors has this matter under consideration at present. In the meantime, deaths due to accidents on the Hetch-Hetchy project are becoming quite numerous. It is true the city of San Francisco and the chief contractors were absolved of all blame because of the latest disaster at the project, which resulted in the death of five workers. The city authorities were "not supposed to know the conditions" and the sub-contractors have been made the goats. Meanwhile, many workers are quitting because safety regulations are still disregarded, and another disaster may occur at any time. The records show that 2085 new men were "recruited" for the Hetch-Hetchy project from January to July of this year. The total number of men employed is slightly in excess of 2100. The gentlemen in charge of the works call this a "normal labor turnover," and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in a newspaper interview, declares that "a splendid spirit prevails among the workers on the Hetch-Hetchy project." So splendid is the spirit described by Mr. O'Shaughnessy that over two thousand men quit their jobs in six months.

It is recommended that the Federation continue its efforts to remedy the deplorable working conditions on the Hetch-Hetchy project.

Conclusion

As president of the California State Federation of Labor I have been impressed with the responsibilities which of necessity are attached to the position. It has been my constant aim to increase the prestige and conserve the rights of affiliated unions. The steady growth of the Federation, both in influence and numerical strength, is a source of gratification. It is my earnest hope that the forthcoming Long Beach convention of the California State Federation of Labor will adopt measures which meet the needs of the hour.

I desire to express my deep appreciation to the affiliated unions for their uniform courtesy and co-operation during the past year.

Fraternally,

SETH R. BROWN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 1

San Diego, September 14, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings:

As vice-president of District No. 1, I take pleasure in submitting my annual report. Since the last convention the Labor movement in this district has made splendid progress. Not so many new organizations have been organized, but all the older ones have made great strides in membership, and many of them have bettered their working conditions.

In the building trades lines the locals have gained in membership very rapidly, especially the carpenters.

A new local of carpenters has been organized in East San Diego, and is growing very fast. They are affiliated with the Central Labor Council of San Diego.

There has not been any serious labor trouble or strikes in this district during the year, with the exception of a lockout of the Moving Picture Operators, which started on Sunday, September 3.

The Management of all picture-houses in San Diego and vicinity notified their operators that unless they were willing to accept a cut in salary and work under open shop conditions their places would be filled with men from other places. This the men refused to do, and they were locked out.

On investigation it was found that this action on the part of the managers was an open shop movement fostered by the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants and employers. At the present writing, the boys are all standing firm, with no break

in their ranks, even though some of the bosses offered as much as \$35 to \$50 above the wage scale if they would break with the union.

The central body, realizing that this is the opening gun of the "Bitter Americans" in San Diego, have placed all its resources back of the movies, with the result that a very active fight is now going on in the amusement field.

Most of the miscellaneous crafts have been able to have new agreements signed with their employers, whereby they have received increases in wages and gained better working conditions.

The Labor Hall Association, which was formed about a year ago, has been very active, and if present plans materialize, Organized Labor in San Diego will soon be in a home of its own.

Our Woman's Union Label League is one of the most important branches we have affiliated with the Central Trades Council. They are wide awake and untiring in their work for the label and the good of the Labor movement in general.

In closing, I would like to call the convention's attention to the Imperial Valley. There are many unorganized crafts down there, and I sincerely think that an organizer in that district could do the Labor movement of California a great deal of good.

Fraternally submitted,

EARL F. NELSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, September 16, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In making my report for District No. 2, I will confine myself to the southern part of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

During the last year organized labor has made a healthy growth in this locality. This will apply to nearly all the different Locals and there were several new Locals organized in this District. All the Building Trades Locals have added new members and have successfully fought off a wage reduction. The Carpenters in Los Angeles County put on a vigorous campaign during the last winter months which swelled the ranks nearly 3000 members, and several other organizations have added many new members. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Carpenters' Union was organized and have taken a prominent part in labor circles in Long Beach.

Oil Workers' Union No. 128 of Long Beach now numbers eight hundred members and promises to become the largest Local Union in Long Beach. The Textile Workers are now going strong with a 100 per cent condition, they having just finished a successful strike against a wage reduction. Their differences were adjusted through a conference arranged by the Central Labor Council with the management of the mills.

There are at present twenty-five Local Unions in Long Beach of which all but possibly one, are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. The Central Labor Council is doing splendid work and is ever on the job looking after the interests of the different affiliated Locals.

Since my last report we have formed a Labor Temple Building Association and expect to get busy soon on our own home.

In regard to Orange County, a wonderful condition has developed with everything to the good for labor. Anaheim especially is worthy of mention with practically a 100 per cent condition in all crafts and industries. They enjoy a very unique relationship to the Chamber of Commerce, having been able to bring about the disruption of a secret attempt to organize business along the lines of the "Better America Federation."

Santa Ana, which for a time lost heart, is now making very definite and gratifying progress toward completely organizing her different groups of workers.

The coming of the oil industry to Huntington Beach resulted in the, "coming back" of that section which, simply as a pleasure resort, had been put far into the shade by the larger beach cities, but the development of oil resulted in other activities and enlarged industrial payrolls.

The Carpenters and the Oil Workers have led the procession toward a completely organized community. In fact Huntington Beach is as nearly a 100 per cent labor union town as can be found in Southern California, as has been proved by the fact that in two municipal contests, the program fought for by organized labor was carried by overwhelming majorities.

There is also a very flourishing Ladies' Auxiliary of the Oil Workers in this town. Some 15,000 people were drawn there by the Labor Day celebration.

San Pedro, always the "Hub" of permanent organization, although it has suffered sadly because of the closing down of shipbuilding, etc., is still loyally

and actively on the map. Here also a new and wholesome understanding with mercantile interests is being established. A very lively Labor Day celebration was enjoyed.

Returning, in closing, to Long Beach, let me add two things.

First, our paper, The Labor News, was never more firmly established nor more influential than now. It is commanding the attention and respect of business men, as well as of members of organized labor. Not only has its subscription list grown large, but it is extending its range into Huntington Beach, Anaheim, San Pedro, and even (by special invitation) reaching as far as Ventura. It is endeavoring to be to Long Beach and to these other localities what the great Citizen is to the city of Los Angeles.

Second, there is a gratifying harmony between the business life of Long Beach and organized labor. This has expressed itself in invitations to our representatives to visit and address business organizations, to co-operate in civic affairs, and in the very liberal offer of the Chamber of Commerce in donating the use of their new Auditorium for our Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 3

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

In making up a report for the third district, I am pleased to be able to say at the outset that organized labor has held up exceedingly well under the most strenuous year that this district has ever seen.

Starting the year with the strike in the oil fields still going on, and ending disastrously to the Oil Workers, inasmuch as most of the union men were forced from the fields, being refused re-employment, the membership thereby being greatly diminished. However, I am sure they will be rebuilt, and in time the locals will be better and stronger than before.

Rumors of the American Plan, or open shop, that were ever in the air hit Bakersfield in reality early in the spring, and with the usual results, Bakersfield has been dead all summer.

And ever since mechanics and other organized men have left in such numbers that the locals have been greatly lessened in numbers, but the spirit to fight is still strong as ever.

Fresno has fared better owing to several local conditions, while the advocates of the American Plan had its adherents among the same class of people as elsewhere, the friends of labor have been in the majority and have been able to keep control of the situation.

Early in June the representatives of the Builders Industries Association and Building Trades Council met, and after several conferences arrived at a mutual agreement, which was endorsed by both organizations and went into effect for one year, beginning on July 1, 1922.

As to any material effect that this agreement has had on the local organizations no one has as yet seen or heard of any changes in the previously established working conditions of any local. And in only one instance to my knowledge has a contractor taken advantage of any of its provisions, and that by one who still carries a union card.

When the agreement of the Cooks and Waiters was about to expire, a demand was made by the Restaurant Employers' Association for a reduction in wages and revision of working conditions. The local asked that wages and conditions remain the same, and after several conferences were held, the whole matter was left to arbitration, both sides agreeing to accept decision as rendered.

When the Employers' Association agreed to arbitrate, three of the members of that association withdrew and announced that their places would be run under the open shop plan. A vigorous fight has been maintained against them ever since.

The decision of the arbitrators was considered very fair, and affairs of the Cooks and Waiters have moved along very nicely ever since.

The Railroad Shop Crafts' strike has affected Fresno as elsewhere. The men in this district (about five hundred) are determined to win, and are making a hard fight and are 100 per cent loyal.

In Visalia and Hanford, where the membership in the State Federation is not strong, good work is being done, and I hope, during the coming year, that a great many more of the locals in Kings and Tulare Counties will be affiliated.

The Labor Council in Fresno has been active, and has had a part in many projects both in and out of the Labor movement.

The Union Hospital largely financed and supported by the Labor movement will soon be ready for use, and will, without doubt, be a great benefit.

The municipal swimming-pool, a project started by the Council, will, according to present promises, be ready for use with next season's hot weather.

The Non-Partisan Political Committees have been very active in the larger centers, and have collected and sent out a great deal of information.

Along the lines of Worker Education, the Fresno Council was able to interest enough members to secure a course of lectures during the late spring, which are to be continued this fall.

Owing to the extent of this district and to financial reasons, I have been unable to do much visiting outside of the immediate vicinity of Fresno.

I have made a thorough canvass of all the locals here, and am able to report that, so far as I know, only two locals have refused to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, and I have not given up hopes of getting them yet.

Ninety-eight per cent of the locals in Fresno are now affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

With best wishes for the best of success for the Labor movement the coming year, I am

Yours fraternally,

W. E. BANKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Stockton, September 5, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending September 30, 1922. Since the last Convention when I was elected Vice-President of District No. 4, I am pleased to report that we have been going ahead with pronounced success. In my brief report I shall mention only matters of special importance. All our union men and women are steadily employed at the present time. Practically all Locals have been successful in renewing their contracts.

The outlook for the Building Trades Unions is good, although the lesson we learned in 1914 has not been forgotten, nevertheless, the crafts affiliated with both councils are in better shape at this time. This statement is not alone my own judgment, but also the firm opinion of the present representatives from the different crafts.

In Modesto Secretary Hammersly of the Central Labor Council has assured me that the labor movement under his jurisdiction is steadily progressing. The proponents of the American Plan are still very active in Stockton, but their activity has not resulted in reducing wages or lengthening of hours where Union labor is employed.

The Cooks and Waiters have had their agreement renewed for another year without any protest. The organization at this time has more members than same organization had in 1914.

I am pleased to report that the Labor movement was able at the primary election to nominate to the Assembly George Dean, a former vice-president of this Federation, and our present secretary of the Central Labor Council. During the campaign much interest was given to candidates that have in the past been friendly to the Labor movement.

A resolution was passed by the twenty-second annual convention in San Jose, calling for International organizers to assist us in strengthening and building up the Trade Union movement in Stockton. With the assistance of Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, and also through the efforts made by George Dean, Secretary of our Central Labor Council numerous letters were forwarded to presidents of various Internationals. I regret to say we received very little encouragement. The following International Unions responded to our request: Barbers, Butchers, and Typographical Unions. The Cooks and Waiters were represented by Special Local Organizer.

The controversy between the national representatives of the printing crafts and National Association of Employers is still pending. The Associated Printing Co., a fair concern, is receiving all the printing work from the unions.

In closing my report I sincerely hope the future will bring closer affiliation and more of co-operation of the membership from the different local organizations in Stockton.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the pleasant relations that have existed with members of the Federation's Executive Council.

Fraternally, submitted,

E. G. FLORELL.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 5

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled, Greetings:

The year of 1922 will go down in the history of the Fifth District as staging one of the bitterest attacks on our movement since its inception.

The Industrial Association of Santa Clara County, aided by the Industrial Association of San Francisco, precipitated the American Plan fight against the building trades unions on January 23. The war was opened by a publicity campaign, consisting of cartoons, derogatory news items and paid advertisements in the newspapers, all calculated to poison the public mind against our organizations. We very successfully combated this by employing a trained publicity man, and swung the tide of public sentiment in our favor.

On January 23 the employers posted their "American Plan" signs on the jobs and in the mills, and our men walked out 100 per cent. Then the Industrial Association proceeded with a campaign of coercion and intimidation on union contractors, prospective builders, banks, business men, and building and loan institutions almost beyond belief.

Their next step was the inauguration of the permit system on building materials, meaning the refusal to sell materials to contractors or owners who operated union. This was met by the Council using its defense fund, which it had been building up for two years previous, to import materials into Santa Clara County. In the last nine months we have purchased for the use of our union contractors approximately one hundred and fifty carloads of cement, plaster, lime, brick, etc. We have imported cement from Belgium, and have more ordered and on the way.

The Pacific Manufacturing Company took the Council into court, in an attempt to get a permanent injunction restraining us from picketing and asking \$50,000 damages. In this case our attorneys, Alexander O'Grady and Grant R. Bennett, won a complete victory. After the decision in this case, a similar case instituted by the Chase Lumber Company for \$20,000 damages was dropped.

We have held the line tight. There has not been a single job on which we have deviated from our policy of a strictly union job. No union job has been tied up for lack of building materials. The spirit and loyalty of the men and women of organized labor has been wonderful. We have had very few desertions from the ranks, in spite of the fact that the men who were employed in the mills have been on strike nine months and that the men who have been working have been paying an assessment of \$1.00 per day.

The moral and financial aid rendered the building trades men by the unions of the Central Labor Council has solidified the movement in our county as never before. The control of local labor paper has been taken over by the two councils, name changed to the Union Journal, and it has been increased from a four to an eight-page paper. The locals affiliated with the Central Labor Council have been comparatively free from strife. The long-standing dispute between the leading wholesale grocery house and the General Teamsters' Union has been amicably adjusted. Those unions whose agreements have expired during the year have been renewed. The membership in this department has remained normal.

In conclusion, we desire to express to the officers and unions of the California Labor Federation deep appreciation of the words and cheer and financial support that have come to us during this struggle, and to assure you that we intend to battle to the end to maintain union shop conditions and the principle of collective bargaining.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER G. MATHEWSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 7

Martinez, September 13, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

During the past year, in so far as District No. 7 is concerned, very little progress was made in the way of organizing the workers.

However, the trade unionists in this district have created considerable excitement mixing in politics. They had several get-together meetings, for the purpose of examining the records and endorsing candidates whom they found to be favorable to Labor's principles. They were not able to elect very many of their men, but I have heard men up in politics express themselves as believing that it had a great deal to do with getting the people of this county out to vote. The records of the county clerk show and prove that it was the largest percentage vote cast in the history of the county, considering the number of people registered.

It is pretty well agreed that our little paper, The Contra Costa County Labor Journal, is about the most helpful of all to our organizations, as it acts as a safeguard as well as keeping us in touch with all the happenings of the different locals in this district; also giving us the most important news of the Nation.

The oil workers of the Shell Oil Company Refinery at Martinez, feel very fortunate in having the agreement, under which they have been working for the past year, continued for an indefinite length of time without any changes in hours, wages, or conditions. They elected a new workmen's committee today, which will hold office for the period of one year, making the third committee of this kind. Those of us who are familiar with the workings of this committee feel that it comes nearer to bringing about the thing so much talked about; namely, closer relation between Capital and Labor than anything that we have heard of, up to the present time. The limited amount of space will not permit going into detail on this question. I have not the permission of either side to do so, but feel perfectly safe in saying that I believe both sides, who have given it a thorough and impartial trial, would take pleasure in recommending it to anyone interested in bringing about "Industrial Peace." I am sure that either the officials of the company or the members of the committee representing the workers would take pleasure in explaining how this plan has been worked out.

Respectfully submitted,

R. V. LYTTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 8

Napa, September 15, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

Since the last convention, the trades unions of this district have had quite a conflict with the American Plan advocates.

Napa has been a very busy place, with three new schools under construction, all of which started on the so-called American Plan.

After a great deal of discouragement and hard work, the jobs are all fully organized and every available man at work.

We also have a new city waterworks project, which is to be entirely constructed by union labor.

On June 14 the Napa Labor Council and building trades held a very fine open meeting, which was largely attended.

Mr. Rosedale of the Industrial Accident Commission gave an illustrated lecture on safety appliances, and Brother James Mullen, editor of the San Francisco Labor Clarion, gave a very fine talk on unionism.

In March the boot and shoe workers were organized, but through lack of encouragement from their employers have not yet been able to get the label, though they still hold their charter.

Vallejo has also had her troubles with the American Plan and material men. The work there was tied up for months, but at present the contractors have all signed up, and building is flourishing, with a great demand for carpenters.

With the tremendous lay-off in all departments at Mare Island, it has crippled some of the locals badly, and with a very fine Labor Temple, which they are striving to pay for, they are not sending any delegates to the convention, but will use the money for a payment on their building.

Vallejo has an established Labor Journal, which furnishes the union news to this whole district.

After quite a time of unrest, Santa Rosa unions have come out victorious, and everybody is back on the job again.

Petaluma and Santa Rosa each have a very active ladies' auxiliary.

I attended the Labor Day celebration at Santa Rosa, which was a credit to that city. There was a splendid parade with a fine representation of union men and women from the whole district.

An address in behalf of the unions was delivered by Judge Emmett Seawell, after which a fine barbecue was served, with games and athletics in the afternoon, and dancing in the evening. A splendid way to show the general public the union spirit cannot be crushed, even after months of discouragement.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 9

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

The attempt to establish the so-called American or anti-union plan in the building industry of San Francisco has proven a positive failure. It will be remembered that all the concentrated wealth of the captains of industry was thrown into this fight, and that both the State and interstate laws prohibiting conspiracies in restraint of trade were ignored by the Industrial Association and material dealers' combination in their efforts to crush the building trades' unions.

After more than a year of this bitter warfare, we are glad to be able to report that the enemy has not succeeded in breaking even one union in the building industry. On the contrary, many of the unions in the building industry in San Francisco are today stronger, and have a larger membership than they had prior to the "American Plan" attack being launched upon them.

The building industry is in a flourishing condition owing to the shortage of buildings and houses, and the result is that not only are all the union mechanics working, but in many crafts there is an acute shortage of mechanics.

The charge against the material dealers' combination of conspiracy in restraint of trade is being pressed in Judge Daniel S. O'Brien's court in San Francisco, and judging by the complete chain of evidence that has been submitted in the case there can be no question but that the evidence will necessitate the binding over of these conspirators to the Supreme Court for further trial.

In the meantime, complete and irrefutable evidence of the conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce has been filed with the Federal Government, and this evidence is so conclusive that we predict that the Department of Justice will be compelled to return indictments against these conspirators who have tried unsuccessfully to crush organized labor in San Francisco.

Basing our opinion upon the successful fight that has been waged by the Building Trades Council and upon its achievements to date, we are positive that the Building Trades Council in San Francisco will not only defeat the attacks of the enemy, but that after this fight is terminated will be found to be bigger and stronger than ever.

We have passed through a year of unusual strife, and the spirit of reaction that has been prevailing has begun to recede; so it is a great satisfaction, in view of these circumstances, we are still able to report that many unions have won the conflicts they were engaged in, and other unions have made satisfactory agreements.

Members of organized labor should realize fully that during the coming year extra efforts should be put forth with their fellow workers to see that more union made goods are bought, and that the patronage of those employing union help is increased.

While the representatives from San Francisco were very good last session of the State Legislature, we feel certain that the representatives this year will be more friendly to labor than heretofore.

There are two members of organized labor running for Congress from this district, Brother John I. Nolan, who has no opposition, and Hugo Ernst, whose opponent is Julius Kahn. Organized labor should do all they can for the election of Brother Ernst.

Three new labor unions have affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council during the past year. They are the Lithographers, Ferry Boatmen and Stove Mounters. The unions affiliated with the Labor Council have co-operated more harmoniously, and not wasted so much energy in dissention among themselves.

Satisfactory agreements have been made by the Teamsters, Laundry Workers, Moving Picture Operators, Stage Hands, Bakers, Bakery Wagon Drivers and many other unions.

The Butchers' Union have signed up an agreement with an increase in wages and for a union shop.

The Culinary Workers have increased their membership and are in a very prosperous condition. They have signed up union shop agreements with all the first class hotels: Palace, St. Francis, Fairmont, etc.

The Garment Workers are rapidly increasing their membership over the previous years, and have very satisfactory agreements with their employers.

The Grocery and Shoe Clerks are doing well, and we have asked the members of organized labor to make sure that the man who waits on them in grocery, shoe and retail stores are members of their respective union. The Grocery Clerks are now using a grocery button, a different colored button for every month, while the other clerks are using a card.

At this time the State Industrial Commission is considering a reduction in the minimum wages for women, the Bookbinders' Union, through an arbitration committee composed of Mr. Frank English, Mr. Paul Sinsheimer, and Mr. F. W. Whit-

ten, representing capital, labor and the public, raised the minimum wages for the women one dollar, and rendered a very satisfactory verdict for the union.

Judge Sturtevant has proven his friendship to organized labor in many instances by his timely advice and by his legal opinions.

Considering what organized labor has had to contend with in the last few years, it shows the real strength of the movement. It should encourage every member of organized labor to work for the continued building up for that cause which has brought him so many benefits.

(Signed) J. J. MATHESON,
JAS. E. HOPKINS,
ROE H. BAKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, September 18, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 2, 1922.

Since the last convention, there has been very little organization work in this district, as practically all industries are fairly well organized.

This district has enjoyed another year of peace and prosperity, as all organizations have either renewed their agreements or are operating under their old ones, this, of course, does not apply to the railway shop crafts, who have been on strike in protest against the Railroad Labor Board's unjust award in reducing their wages.

It is indeed, to say the least, a pity that a body such as the United States Railroad Labor Board could find so little to do in these trying times, to presume that their chief duties consist of making orders for reductions of wages for underpaid railroad employes, and then further ordering their enforcement.

Voluminous evidence had been presented by the representatives of the shop crafts' organizations to such board, setting forth the reasons why their membership should not at this time particularly suffer any further reduction in wages due to the present cost of living, but apparently the living costs did not enter very deeply into the controversy.

Evidence was also submitted by the labor representatives of many infractions and repudiation of the board's orders to the railroad companies, and likewise this also apparently did not enter into the controversy.

The action of the shop men in refusing to accept such award was merely a protest against the unwarranted action of the Railroad Labor Board.

Desire to state the shop men in this district have remained very loyal to their organizations, and they are making a splendid clean fight in their determination to maintain their right to organization, as well as a living wage.

The building trades' organizations enjoyed a very good year, as did also the printing trades.

Much of the past prosperity enjoyed by the workers in this district is due to the attitude of the employers, who have at all times been willing to listen to reason. There is a very good understanding and feeling existing between employer and employee locally, and it is reasonable to assume such relationship will continue.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO 11

Eureka, September 10, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

During the past year Organized Labor in this vicinity has been constantly under the gun of Big Business.

No plan was overlooked by them to try to take the joy out of life.

Assisted by some card men from elsewhere, the great Masonic order is erecting a temple here under the American Plan.

During the inclement winter months we were visited by Organizer Doyle. His presence here at that time, while not resulting in any addition to our membership, was helpful inasmuch as he was able to put courage and hope in the most timid and discouraged of our membership.

The result is the building trades have maintained their wage scale and working conditions.

During the last year two attacks on our Labor News have been met. One in which we sought to be declared a paper of general circulation, we lost. The other forced us to buy a linotype machine, which is now working to our advantage. During all this struggle, and while things were looking at their darkest, the opportunity presented itself for us to buy a new home—building and all—admirably fitted for our needs. The result was that without opposition and in the course of a few weeks the finances were arranged, and on the 14th day of August, 1922, the twentieth anniversary of the local federated trades found us meeting in our own home. So in the face of all discouragements we feel that we can report progress.

Our Union Labor Hospital, efficiently managed, is doing fine, and is constantly adding dignity to our cause.

Faternally submitted,

CLARENCE A. KELLEY.

Report of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention

San Francisco, September 1, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings:

The forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, June 12, 1922, with more than four hundred delegates present. The convention was called to order by Adolph Kummer, representing the local convention committee. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Mayor George P. Carrel of Cincinnati, and Hon. Thomas J. Donnelly, Secretary Ohio State Federation of Labor. Later in the week, addresses were delivered by Colonel MacNider, Commander of the American Legion, and George Berry, Vice-Commander of American Legion.

Resolution No. 3, Submitted by Your Delegate

Whereas, Public opinion in the United States on the subject of foreign immigration is now well crystallized and demands a positive constructive policy on the part of the Federal Government under which our future citizens and permanent residents of foreign birth shall be selected with regard for the present and future welfare of the Nation, and

Whereas, the three per cent restriction law recently continued in effect for two years up to June, 1924, was enacted because it offered a temporary plan for reducing to a fraction a threatened flood of undesirables, but it having failed to improve the general average of the quotas admitted, because the present law, in fact, recognizes officially a plan which perpetuates in kind, though not in degree, our mistakes of the past, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, that we urge Congress to hereafter deny admission, as immigrants and permanent residents, to all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States.

Unanimously adopted by convention.

The outstanding feature of the convention in the opinion of your delegate was the address of Andrew Furuseth on Resolution No. 1, presented by Delegate James Duncan in opposition to the bill known as S. 3217 now pending in Congress, and which is purported to be a bill to amend and supplement the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, said bill being commonly known as the Ship Subsidy bill. Delegate Furuseth spoke nearly one and one-half hours against the subsidy bill, and delegates never in their lifetime heard a man get the applause that Delegate Furuseth received when he finished. The same can be said for Senator Robert M. La Follette, who surely is a friend of the workers. Your Delegate suggests to the California State Federation of Labor, that it have Senator La Follette's address printed in full, and sent to all labor councils and the labor press of the United States. By a vote representing 24,308 votes to 5740, the convention changed the date of meeting from the month of June until the first week of October.

Following are some of the resolutions approved by the convention: Upholding the seamen in their struggle for an American-manned Merchant Marine by endorsing the Duncan resolution; endorsement of the Japanese Exclusion law; the Old Age Pension system of providing for those who have grown old in honest toil; advertising of union-made goods; complete restriction of immigration for ten years; full support of Farm Bureaus and the Agricultural Department.

After a lengthy debate between Delegate Max Hayes and President Gompers, two resolutions dealing upon the Soviet Government of Russia, the convention voted down both resolutions. The American Federation of Labor believes in the hands-off policy; i. e., let the people of Russia rule their own country.

The jurisdictional dispute between the Machinists and Flint Glass workers was decided in favor of the Flint Glass workers. The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor was instructed by the convention to find ways and means to help the Textile Workers and Quarry Workers International Union of North America in their struggle to defeat the so-called American Plan.

Resolution No. 35, by Delegate A. J. Chlopek of International Longshoremen's Association, provided that the convention take the necessary steps to create a Marine Transport Department of the American Federation of Labor. This matter was referred to the Executive Council for further consideration.

A committee was selected by President Gompers to study the question of Workmen's compensation from a national aspect, with a view to standardize the provisions of the workmen's compensation through co-operation of the various State Federations of Labor. A resolution by Delegate Johnson, asking the organizers of all crafts in their travels to help the laundry workers to organize, was adopted. A resolution, sponsored by many delegates, for the recognition of the Mexican Government, was adopted.

The committee on the Executive Council's report has this to say regarding Congressman John I. Nolan: "In the Executive Council's report will be found reference to the good work done by Representative John I. Nolan of California, in thwarting a scheme of the reactionaries in the House to appropriate money for the Department of Justice to prosecute, or rather persecute, labor and the farmers under the Anti-trust Act. In this matter, Representative Nolan has again proved that the confidence and trust reposed in him by the Organized Labor movement of America are well placed. His vigilance and energy on behalf of the workers has been many times displayed, but at no time in a more efficient manner, or one more directly serviceable, than in this instance. Your committee, therefore, recommends that this convention in adopting this reference to the action of Representative John I. Nolan in preventing the consummation of the plan of the reactionaries in the House to put labor at a disadvantage, also express to him the thanks of the toilers of America, who are here represented by their accredited delegates. The report and recommendations of the committee were adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention. This is the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor that such an honor has been accorded a member of the House of Representatives.

Hon. E. L. Poulton, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, Herbert Smith, also from the British Trades Union Congress, Ernest Robinson, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Max Pine of the Hebrew Trades of New York, William Green, secretary, treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco, and many other notables, addressed the convention.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, James M. Valentine; third vice-president, Frank Duffy; fourth vice-president, William Green; fifth vice-president, William D. Mahon; sixth vice-president, T. A. Rickert; seventh vice-president, Jacob Fisher; eighth vice-president, Mathew Woll; treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin; secretary, Frank Morrison.

Portland, Ore., was selected as the Convention City for 1923, the convention to meet on the first Monday in the month of October.

In conclusion, I desire to express to the California State Federation of Labor deep appreciation for the honor conferred in selecting me as its representative to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

JAMES E. HOPKINS.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., September 23, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

Following the 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. Since adjournment of the last convention the Council has held five regular sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these meetings.

The Executive Council has earnestly endeavored to carry out the intent and spirit of the various resolutions acted upon by the last convention. The Federation's Legislative Committee has worked considerable overtime during the year on the resolutions referred to the Executive Council by the last convention. The committee has had many conferences with various groups interested in the administration or enforcement of existing and proposed labor laws. There have also been several joint sessions with the legislative representatives of the four Railroad Brotherhoods.

Among the new legislation considered and tentatively agreed upon for submission to the next session of the Legislature the following may be mentioned:

PROPOSED CHANGES IN LABOR LAWS

An amendment to an "Act to prevent misrepresentation of conditions of employment," by making it necessary when engaging any person to state existing conditions, such as sanitation, etc. As the law now reads, it refers only to misrepresentation and does not require that conditions be represented.

An amendment to the Women's Eight Hour Law to cover so-called "home-work," i. e., work taken from the establishment to be finished at home. As the law now reads it does not include such home-work.

At present claims for wages have priority rights in cases of attachments; however, no one is compelled to serve notice on the workers when an attachment is made. It seems that a change in the law is needed, requiring notification to be given by the Sheriff to the Labor Commissioner in attaching a place where employees are working, so as to protect the latter's wage claims.

An amendment to the Elevator Seat Law requiring that the seat be so situated that the operator may be seated while operating the elevator.

An amendment to the Drug Clerk Act to overcome the adverse court decision recently rendered.

An amendment to the Act provided for One Day's Rest in Seven, by inserting the words, "Nor Permit."

An amendment to the Small Claims Court Law which will permit labor claims of \$100 or less to be adjusted and also permit the Labor Commissioner and his deputies to appear to present evidence and information.

A law to permit the Labor Commissioner to file civil suits in behalf of claims for wages without the payment of the customary filing fees.

Several amendments strengthening the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

MEASURES TO APPEAR ON THE NOVEMBER BALLOT

The Legislative Committee of the Federation has made a careful study and analyses of the thirty measures to appear on the general ballot at the November election. Following are the recommendations of the committee, concurred in by the Executive Council:

| No. on Ballot | How to Vote |
|---|-------------|
| No. 1— Veterans' Validating Act. Initiative measure adding proviso to Section 31, Article IV of Constitution. | Vote Yes |
| No. 2— Prohibition Enforcement Act. Submitted to electors by referendum. | Vote No |
| No. 3— The Veterans' Welfare Bond Act of 1921. This act provides for as bond issue of ten million dollars, to be used by the Veterans' Welfare Board in assisting California war veterans to acquire farms or homes. | Vote Yes |

- No. 4—**The Land Settlement Bond Act of 1921.** This act provides for a bond issue of three million dollars to carry out the purposes of the land settlement act. Vote Yes
- No. 5—**State Housing Act (also known as "Shingle Bill").** Submitted to electors by referendum. A reactionary measure of the worst type. Vote No
- No. 10—**Taxation of Publicly Owned Public Utilities.** Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article XIII of Constitution. Sponsored by the public service corporations that are operated for profit. Vote No
- No. 11—**Regulation of Publicly Owned Public Utilities.** Initiative measure adding Section 23b to Article XII of Constitution. Giving the Railroad Commission power to regulate public utilities owned by municipalities, etc. Vote No
- No. 18—**Municipal Public Works.** Senate Constitutional Amendment 29, adding Section 20 to Article XI of Constitution. Authorizes two or more municipalities to acquire or control, by contract, public works for supplying inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone or other utility service, or other matter of common municipal concern. Vote Yes
- No. 19—**Water and Power.** Initiative measure adding Article XIVa to Constitution. (Previously endorsed by the Federation.) Vote Yes
- No. 22—**Absent Voters.** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 13, amending Section 1 of Article II of Constitution. Vote Yes
- No. 24—**Regulating Practice of Law.** Submitted to electors by referendum. Adds Section 164 to Penal Code. Prohibits unlicensed person from practicing law, appearing as attorney for another before judicial body, etc. This is an effort to establish by statute an air-tight "closed shop" for lawyers. Vote No
- No. 27—**Initiative.** Initiative measure amending Article IV, Section 1 of Constitution. Inserts proviso therein increasing the number of signatures of qualified electors necessary to initiate petition. Vote No
- No. 30—**Franchises.** Initiative measure adding Section 23c to Article XII of Constitution. Gives Railroad Commission exclusive power to grant determinate or indeterminate franchises. Vote No

THE "MINIMUM WAGE" FOR WOMEN

During the year the organized labor movement of the State came to the rescue of the unorganized working women, whose standard of living was attacked by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, reducing the minimum wage \$1 a week, i. e., from \$16 to \$15.

The Executive Council spared no effort to defeat this unjust and unwarranted wage slashing by order of a "Commission" ostensibly created to protect the defenseless working girls. Three specific methods were adopted to protest the wage cut.

1. Before publication of the ruling calling for the wage reduction of \$1 a week, a comprehensive brief for the maintenance of the existing minimum wage, prepared jointly by the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, was filed with the Commission and with the Governor of California.

2. When the Commission proceeded, in the face of all the conclusive evidence submitted, to issue an order cutting the minimum wage, the Executive Council called upon every Labor Council in the State to hold a protest mass meeting. The response to this request was most gratifying. There can be no doubt that these well attended mass meetings held throughout the State had a splendid effect in arousing public indignation against the unfair wage reducing policy of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

3. The Executive Council retained Attorney Henry Heidelberg of San Francisco to stay the order of the Commission by legal process. The petition for a rehearing filed with the Industrial Welfare Commission by the Federation's attorney was promptly denied. A petition for a writ of review was then filed with the Superior Court of San Francisco. On July 10 Walter Perry Johnson, acting presiding judge of the Superior Court, issued such a writ and ordered that pending the determination of this proceeding the enforcement of the Commission's award of April 11 be suspended. Hearings on the matter were postponed until, finally, on August 30 the Commission acknowledged an error and officially receded on its previous wage cutting order.

New "hearings" have been ordered by the Commission. In the meantime the \$16 minimum wage prevails.

REGULATING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

For eight years past the Federation has endeavored, without success, to limit the fees which may be charged by employment agencies operated for profit.

But though the Federation has not succeeded in passing the necessary remedial legislation, the work done by the Federation in calling attention to the rapacious methods of employment agency sharks has certainly not been in vain.

During the year an Employment Agency Conference was organized in San Francisco. The conference was attended by delegates from civic, industrial, professional, women's, religious, labor and fraternal organizations. Its sole purpose was to secure unity of action in demanding remedial legislation.

After many meetings three separate bills (drafted by committees appointed by the conference), restricting and limiting the fee-charging employment agencies in California, were unanimously endorsed.

The first bill amends Sections 11 and 19 of the Act regulating private employment agencies, by providing for standard contracts for employment and authorizing the labor commissioner to prescribe rules and regulations for the enforcement of the various provisions of the Act, also conferring upon the labor commissioner power to adjust disputes arising under the Act, subject to appeal to the Superior Court, which matters, no doubt, were intended to be set out in the present Act, but which were inadequately provided for. The bill also legalizes rulings heretofore made by the labor commissioner, interpreting the terms "actual expenses" and "permanent" employment.

The second bill provides for the establishment of regular schedules of fees, each agency being at liberty to fix its own schedule, but required to adhere to same and keep it posted in the rooms of the agency.

The third bill aims to establish the legal limitation of fees, and to that end divides all employments into two classes, the first class to include domestic and manual employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at 7 per centum of the first month's wages, and the second class to include all other employments, including clerical and professional employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at 10 per centum of the first month's wages. These percentages are only tentative and subject to change by the Legislature.

In approving these provisions of the proposed legislation, conclusive evidence was produced at the conference to show that at present there is no limit to the employment fee that may be charged and that employment agencies are charging all they can collect, which in many cases is from 35 to 50 per cent of the first month's wages or salary.

The Executive Council recommends endorsement of the three proposed laws.

A SUCCESSOR FOR THE "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

Notwithstanding the operation of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan, the Japanese population in the United States—particularly in California and Hawaii—has measurably increased since the agreement took effect fifteen years ago.

As will be noted in the report of our delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, the American labor movement is now unanimously on record for an immigration policy which will "hereafter deny admission, as immigrants and permanent residents, to all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States."

Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, has already signified his intention to introduce such a bill at the next session of Congress. As is well known, the California State Federation of Labor has for years past petitioned Congress for an abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement and an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act, so as to include Japanese. The Japanese have taken exception to such legislation, claiming that it is discriminatory against the Japanese, as a nation.

The law now proposed, barring aliens ineligible to citizenship, will serve the same purpose as an exclusion Act and will be less offensive to the Japanese. Inasmuch as the question of Japanese immigration, so far as it concerns continental United States, is largely a California problem, the Executive Council recommends that the Secretary of the Federation be instructed by the convention to communicate with all different State Federations of Labor, setting forth the facts as regards Japanese in California and Hawaii, and urging active support for the proposed law as sponsored by Representative Albert Johnson.

CHANGING THE CONVENTION DATE

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor changed the time for holding the annual meeting from June to October. In the future the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor will meet on the same date when the

California State Federation of Labor is scheduled to meet—i. e., on the first Monday in October. As a result of this change California trade unionists will not be able to attend both conventions unless our own convention date is also changed.

After careful consideration of this question the Executive Council unanimously agreed to recommend the following change to our constitution:

"Article II, Section 1. This organization shall meet in annual convention on the Monday in September which is nearest to the 15th of the month, at such place as the preceding convention shall have selected by roll-call."

FEDERATION'S "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST *

Following the removal of the Hartsook Photo Studios from the "unfair list" of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Executive Council of the Federation took similar action. Herewith is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" List, as revised to date:

Bishop Cracker and Candy Co., Los Angeles and San Diego;
 Stevens Ice Machine Co., Los Angeles;
 United Cigar Company Stores, in all cities;
 M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, in all cities;
 The "White Lunch" Cafeteria Co., San Francisco;
 Frye & Co., Wholesale and Retail Butchers, all Pacific Coast cities;
 Holt Manufacturing Co., Houser & Haines Machine Co., Sampson Iron Works and the Aurora Gas Engine Co., all of Stockton;
 Levi Strauss & Co., overalls, shirts, etc., San Francisco;
 Sonneborn & Co., manufacturers of Styleplus Clothing, all cities;
 Stouse Bros., manufacturers of High Art Clothing, all cities;
 The Milwaukee Glove Co., The O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co., Ellsworth & Thayer Co., manufacturers of gloves, Milwaukee;
 Rosslyn Hotel, Los Angeles;
 E. Goss & Co., manufacturers of El Primo cigars, Los Angeles;
 Standard Oil Company products everywhere.
 The Benicia-Martinez Ferry Company.

RECEIPTS FOR OIL WORKERS' STRIKE

Following is a detailed report of contributions for Oil Workers' strike fund, received in the Secretary's office:

Waiters No. 30, San Francisco, \$100.00; Machinists No. 68, San Francisco, \$10.00; Electrical Workers No. 418, Pasadena, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 1040, Eureka, \$10.00; Hod Carriers No. 139, Santa Rosa, \$10.00; Central Labor Council, Napa, \$10.00; Central Labor Council, San Jose, \$10.00; Hod Carriers No. 307, Long Beach, \$10.00; Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles, \$25.00; Barbers No. 252, San Jose, \$5.00; Garment Workers No. 137, Napa, \$5.00; Timberworkers No. 12, Eureka, \$14.50; Millmen No. 252, San Jose, \$10.00; Miners No. 45, Groveland, \$7.00; Garment Cutters No. 36, Los Angeles, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach, \$50.00; Carpenters No. 1202, Merced, \$5.00; Central Labor Council, Brea, \$5.00; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$10.00; Potters No. 89, Richmond, \$5.00; Federal Employees No. 219, Tiburon, \$10.00; Steam and Operating Engineers No. 200, \$5.00; Ferryboatmen's Union of San Francisco, \$100.00; Carpenters No. 668, Palo Alto, \$10.00; Central Labor Council, Long Beach, \$50.00; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 118, Sacramento, \$10.00; Barbers No. 134, Oakland, \$25.00; Central Labor Council, Vallejo, \$10.00; Electrical Workers No. 465, San Diego, \$19.00; Typographical No. 583, Pasadena, \$5.00; Bricklayers No. 13, Long Beach, \$10.00; Plumbers No. 343, Vallejo, \$25.00; United Hatters No. 23, San Francisco, \$5.00; Steam and Operating Engineers No. 235, San Pedro, \$5.70; Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles, \$50.00; Central Labor Council, San Pedro, \$10.00; Firemen No. 188, Richmond, \$2.50; Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco, \$50.00; Carpenters No. 769, Pasadena, \$5.00; Laundry Workers No. 33, San Jose, \$10.00; Barbers No. 881, San Pedro, \$10.00; Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland, \$10.00; Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22, San Francisco, \$10.00; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders of San Francisco, \$100.00; Electrical Workers No. 711, Long Beach, \$10.00; Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Musicians No. 189, Stockton, \$5.00; Plasterers No. 343, Long Beach, \$25.00; Marble Polishers No. 14, Los Angeles, \$15.00; Cooks Helpers No. 110, San Francisco, \$10.00; Carpenters No. 316, San Jose, \$20.00; Moving Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco, \$10.00; Typographical No. 144, Fresno, \$100.00; Typographical No. 46, Sacramento, \$25.00; Carpenters No. 1481, Colusa, \$5.00; Railway Carmen No. 48, Oakland, \$5.00; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland, \$125.00; Moving Picture Operators, No. 150, Los Angeles, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 2056, Huntington Beach, \$11.00; Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, \$100.00; Musicians No. 6, San Francisco, \$25.00; Stage Employees No. 134, San Jose, \$9.00; Meat Cutters No. 647, Long Beach, \$5.00; San Francisco Labor Council, \$55.00.
 Total, \$1,433.70.

* See revised list on page 85.

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 |
| October 1, 1920..... | 549 | 27 | 576 | 104,200 |
| October 1, 1921..... | 568 | 27 | 595 | 100,100 |
| October 1, 1922..... | 664 | 27 | 691 | 91,000 |

Report of Membership, 1921-1922

| | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1921..... | 27 | |
| Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1921..... | 568 | 595 |
| Labor Councils affiliated during the year..... | 0 | |
| Local Unions affiliated during the year..... | 137 | 137 |
| | | 732 |
| Amalgamated with other unions..... | 1 | |
| Disbanded | 10 | |
| Withdrawn | 6 | |
| Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax..... | 24 | 41 |
| Organizations in good standing September 23, 1922..... | | 691 |
| Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as disbanded and suspended..... | | 17,100 |
| Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated..... | | 8,000 |
| Net decrease in membership..... | | 9,100 |

New Affiliations

BAKERSFIELD

Lathers No. 300.
Bricklayers No. 3.
Butchers No. 193.

CALEXICO

Barbers No. 733.

COLTON

Railway Carmen No. 880.

DINUBA

Barbers No. 795.
Plumbers No. 613.

DUNSMUIR

Railway Carmen No. 1025.

EUREKA

Bakers No. 195.
Bricklayers No. 6.

FRESNO

Boilermakers No. 634.
Bookbinders No. 37.
Railway Carmen No. 1205.
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 90.
Sign Painters No. 966.

Mailers No. 59.

Butchers No. 126.

Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers No. 27.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 264.

Glaziers No. 132.

Plumbers No. 246.

FULLERTON

Barbers No. 766.

GERBER

Railway Carmen No. 1034.

HUNTINGTON BEACH

Oil Workers No. 123.

HANFORD

Hod Carriers No. 546.

Painters No. 594.

Carpenters No. 1043.

LINDSAY

Carpenters No. 2265.

LODI

Carpenters No. 2029.

Painters No. 977.

LONG BEACH

Auto Mechanics No. 1235.
Musicians No. 353.
Printing Pressmen No. 285.
Oil Workers No. 128.
Moving Picture Operators No. 521.

LOS ANGELES

Bookbinders No. 63.
Leather Workers No. 8.
Painters No. 511.
Railway Carmen No. 943.
Sign Painters No. 831.
United Hatters No. 41.
Boilermakers No. 723.
Railway Carmen No. 1381.
Mattress Workers No. 81.
Switchmen No. 43.
Railway Carmen No. 1431.
Lithographers No. 22.
Electrotypers No. 137.
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 391.
Musicians No. 767.

MARTINEZ

Painters No. 741.

MODESTO

Cooks and Waiters No. 542.
Typographical No. 689.

MILLBRAE

Operative Potters No. 105.

MOJAVE

Railway Carmen No. 1173.

NAPA

Painters No. 262.

NEEDLES

Railway Carmen No. 190.
Machinists No. 1057.

NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61.

OAKLAND

Sleeping Car Porters No. 384.
Car Cleaners No. 17252.
Lathers No. 88.
Newsboys No. 17567.

PASADENA

Barbers No. 603.
Bricklayers No. 15.
Lathers No. 81.

POMONA

Plumbers No. 398.

RICHMOND

Railway Carmen No. 799.
Typographical No. 738.

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171.
Electrical Workers No. 440.

RIVERBANK

Railway Carmen No. 846.

ROSEVILLE

Carpenters No. 1147.
Boilermakers No. 462.

SACRAMENTO

Painters No. 487.
Hotel Maids Alliance No. 616.
Boilermakers No. 743.
Electrical Workers No. 938.

SAN BERNARDINO

Railway Carmen No. 128.
Painters No. 775.
Printing Pressmen No. 138.

SAN DIEGO

Teamsters No. 548.
Tailors No. 277.
Molders No. 387.

SAN FRANCISCO

Paving Cutters No. 69.
Ship Painters No. 961.
Painters No. 658.
Railway Carmen No. 1319.
Ship Joiners No. 449.
Elevator Operators No. 48.
Watchmen No. 15,689.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Picture Frame Makers No. 16,601.
Railway Carmen No. 736.

SAN JOSE

Stage Employes No. 134.
Hoisting Engineers No. 842.
Railway Carmen No. 767.
Material Handlers No. 115.
Cement Workers No. 270.
Fire Fighters No. 230.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

Machinists No. 1166.
Carpenters No. 1632.

SAN MATEO

Stage Employes No. 409.
Butchers No. 516.

SAN PEDRO

Cigarmakers No. 291.
Teamsters No. 556.
Typographical No. 862.
Plumbers No. 616.

SANTA ANA

Lathers No. 440.
Stage Employes No. 504.

SANTA BARBARA

Electrical Workers No. 413.
Barbers No. 832.
Upholsterers No. 16.
Bricklayers No. 5.
Railway Steamship Clerks No. 751.

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477.

SANTA MONICA

Carpenters No. 1400.
Lathers No. 353.

SANTA PAULA

Oil Workers No. 126.

SANTA SUSANA

Oil Workers No. 125.

SELMA

Hod Carriers No. 381.

STOCKTONRailway Carmen No. —
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.**TAFT**Barbers No. 869.
Painters No. 702.
Laundry Workers No. 124.
Typographical No. 811.
Musicians No. 705.
Machinists No. 1428.**TULARE**Carpenters No. 1578.
Hod Carriers No. 59.**VALLEJO**Steam Laundry Workers No. 113.
Typographical No. 389.**VISALIA**Culinary Workers No. 141.
Typographical No. 159.**WATSONVILLE**

Typographical No. 543.

WOODLAND

Typographical No. 830.

Amalgamated With Other Unions

1. Carpenters No. 1082 with Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.

Disbanded

1. Firemen, No. 246, Bakersfield.
2. Street Carmen No. 800, Eureka.
3. Federal Labor Union 14,989, San Bruno.
4. Housesmiths No. 78, San Francisco.
5. Sugar Workers No. 10,519, San Francisco.
6. Submarine Divers No. 16,139, San Francisco.
7. Upholsterers No. 16, Santa Barbara.
8. Oil Workers No. 126, Santa Paula.
9. Culinary Workers No. 404, Santa Rosa.
10. Culinary Workers No. 141, Visalia.

Withdrawn

1. Machinists No. 1548, Chico.
2. Granite Cutters, Knowles.
3. Sleeping Car Porters No. 582, Los Angeles.
4. Painters No. 202, Los Angeles.
5. Granite Cutters, Rocklin.
6. Ship Caulkers No. 554, San Francisco.

Suspended for Non-payment of Per Capita Tax

1. Bakers No. 410, Chico.
2. Butchers No. 298, Eureka.
3. Shipyard Riggers No. 15,804, Eureka.
4. Fruit Workers No. 4, Fresno.
5. Fruit Workers No. 1, Lindsay.
6. Teamsters No. 568, Lindsay.
7. Knitters No. 1367, Los Angeles.
8. Paperhangers No. 1063, Los Angeles.
9. Carpenters No. 1235, Modesto.
10. Machinists No. 1529, Modesto.
11. Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1, Oakland.
12. United Laborers No. 304, Oakland.
13. Railway Clerks No. 802, Oakland.
14. Tailors No. 266, Oakland.
15. Steamfitters & Helpers No. 436, Richmond.
16. Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento.
17. Bakers No. 90, San Diego.
18. Federal Employes No. 63, San Diego.
19. Plasterers No. 66, San Francisco.
20. Riggers & Stevedores' Union, San Francisco.
21. Retail Clerks No. 428, San Jose.
22. Upholsterers No. 82, San Jose.
23. State Hospital Employes No. 15,819, Talmage.
24. Boilermakers No. 666, Tiburon.

A study of our membership statistics is earnestly recommended to the delegates. The California State Federation of Labor has its basis upon a voluntary system of organization. Only a few of the national and international unions "require" their local unions to affiliate with the State Branches of the American Federation of Labor. Most national unions "urge" such affiliation but in our membership drive during the past year we learned that a few of the national organizations even declined to send our application blanks to their local unions in California. Perhaps it will be considered unwise to refer to these disagreeable facts in print but the organized workers of California ought to know that a great part of this Federation's officers' time and attention is constantly devoted to hold and increase our membership.

Perusal of our membership statistics reveals a decrease during the past year. Considering, however, that the recent past has witnessed the beginning of industrial revival and a positive decrease of unemployment, we really have no cause for alarm; to the contrary there is good reason for congratulation. For, it should be borne in mind, that the labor movement has passed through bitter industrial depression in better condition than ever before. Scarcely any of our unions went to the wall. It is true there has been a decrease in membership but this has its compensating advantages.

During the war, with Government encouragement, it actually became fashionable "to join the union." Thousands came into our movement not as a matter of conviction but because "everybody was doing it." When the fashion went out of style the "prosperity babies" dropped out. This was a perfectly natural sequence.

It should be noted, however, that we still have 20,000 more members than at the outbreak of the war. And the men now in our unions have stuck because they know from experience and mature deliberation that there is no substitute for collective self-help—or organization.

Mere numbers never won anything worth mentioning. So, today, we are in no sense of the word weaker than two years ago when our membership had reached the highest point.

Let us always remember that the labor movement is a child of adversity. Let us also bear in mind that it grew stronger and stronger with every temporary setback. And so we shall continue to gain strength through adversity and thrive because of stimulating opposition!

Yes, better days are coming—

A step ahead, a mile ahead, with golden hopes aglow—
 The hopes that only optimists in rainbowed regions know.
 The goal seems easy on in front, then comes a faltering word,
 Bringing the frightened, faltering step, also a vision blurr'd.
 A slow and painful march it is, now set back, now delay'd—
 But let us make the best of it—for so is Progress made!
 Fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 24, 1921, to September 23, 1922, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Affiliation Fee | \$ 137.00 |
| Per Capita Tax..... | 10,556.15 |
| Miscellaneous | 184.33 |
| Total..... | \$10,877.48 |

Disbursements

| | |
|---|-------------|
| San Jose Convention..... | 1,492.78 |
| Executive Council | 357.01 |
| Office Expense | 255.43 |
| Organizing | 1,218.00 |
| Postage and Mailing..... | 461.50 |
| Printing | 755.25 |
| Rent | 492.00 |
| Salaries | 5,298.31 |
| Miscellaneous | 254.38 |
| Furniture and Fixtures..... | 74.35 |
| Delegate to American Federation of Labor..... | 500.00 |
| Total..... | \$11,159.01 |

Recapitulation

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Cash Balance, September 24, 1921..... | \$ 5,871.61 |
| Total receipts for twelve months..... | 10,877.48 |
| Total..... | \$16,749.09 |
| Total Disbursements | 11,159.01 |
| Cash Balance, September 23, 1922..... | \$ 5,590.08 |
| Invested in Liberty Bonds and U. S. Treasury Savings Certificate..... | 2,824.00 |
| | \$ 8,414.08 |

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| ANAHEIM | | | |
| Carpenters No. 2203..... | \$ 23.58 | Stage Employes No. 215..... | 3.70 |
| BAKERSFIELD | | Steam Engineers No. 469..... | 5.58 |
| Bakers No. 146..... | 2.80 | Tailors No. 339..... | 2.02 |
| Barbers No. 317..... | 2.40 | Teamsters No. 280..... | 11.04 |
| Bartenders No. 378..... | 2.58 | Typographical No. 439..... | 4.32 |
| Bricklayers No. 3..... | 2.52 | BERKELEY | |
| Butchers No. 193..... | 4.20 | Carpenters No. 1158..... | 8.78 |
| Carpenters No. 743..... | 28.77 | Post Office Clerks No. 47..... | 3.00 |
| Cigarmakers No. 469..... | 3.35 | BREA | |
| Retail Clerks No. 1217..... | 13.11 | Central Labor Council..... | 18.00 |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 550..... | 32.56 | Oil Workers No. 27..... | 31.90 |
| Firemen No. 246..... | 1.36 | CALEXICO | |
| Hod Carriers No. 220..... | 6.42 | Barbers No. 733..... | 4.44 |
| Labor Council | 12.00 | CHICO | |
| Lathers No. 300..... | 1.52 | Barbers No. 354..... | 2.98 |
| Laundry Workers No. 175..... | 7.20 | Carpenters No. 2431..... | 6.76 |
| Machinists No. 5..... | 9.00 | Central Labor Council..... | 6.00 |
| Musicians No. 263..... | 7.80 | Culinary Workers No. 436..... | 3.07 |
| Oil Workers No. 19..... | 26.90 | COALINGA | |
| Painters No. 314..... | 11.70 | Central Labor Council..... | 9.00 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 264..... | 1.84 | Cooks & Waiters No. 586..... | 3.00 |
| Railway Carmen No. 637..... | 2.49 | Oil Workers No. 2..... | 69.00 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 369..... | 3.30 | | |

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| COLTON | | Railway Carmen No. 1205..... | 5.49 |
| Railway Carmen No. 880..... | 1.71 | Railway & Steamship Clerks No. 90 | 6.35 |
| COLUSA | | Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.... | 4.50 |
| Carpenters No. 1481..... | 4.32 | Slate, Tile & Composition Workers No. 27..... | 2.82 |
| DINUBA | | Stage Employes No. 158..... | 1.27 |
| Barbers No. 795..... | 1.51 | Steam Engineers No. 336..... | 8.33 |
| Carpenters No. 484..... | 8.91 | Elementary School Teachers No. 84 | 4.64 |
| Plumbers No. 613..... | 2.34 | High School Teachers No. 72... .. | 4.63 |
| DUNSMUIR | | Teamsters No. 431..... | 35.12 |
| Railway Carmen No. 1025..... | 6.55 | Typographical No. 144..... | 7.50 |
| EL CENTRO | | Barbers No. 766..... | 5.45 |
| Typographical No. 707..... | 4.37 | GERBER | |
| EUREKA | | Railway Carmen No. 1034..... | 3.76 |
| Bakers No. 195..... | 3.24 | GLENDALE | |
| Barbers No. 431..... | 3.00 | Carpenters No. 563..... | 20.37 |
| Bricklayers No. 6..... | 1.42 | GRASS VALLEY | |
| Carpenters No. 1040..... | 12.27 | Miners No. 90..... | 4.00 |
| Cigarmakers No. 338..... | 1.80 | GROVELAND | |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 220..... | 10.45 | Federal Labor Union No. 17,043.. | 2.85 |
| Electrical Workers No. 482..... | 6.25 | Miners No. 45..... | 6.75 |
| Federated Trades Council..... | 12.00 | HANFORD | |
| Hod Carriers No. 181..... | 2.96 | Carpenters No. 1043..... | 1.60 |
| Laundry Workers No. 156..... | 6.30 | Hod Carriers No. 546..... | 1.75 |
| Machinists No. 540..... | 6.11 | Musicians No. 462..... | 8.76 |
| Musicians No. 333..... | 11.50 | Painters No. 594..... | 3.61 |
| Painters No. 1034..... | 4.78 | HUNTINGTON BEACH | |
| Plumbers No. 471..... | 1.08 | Carpenters No. 2056..... | 5.66 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 279..... | 1.00 | Oil Workers No. 123..... | 35.94 |
| Stage Employes No. 430..... | 1.20 | JACKSON | |
| Timberworkers No. 12..... | 4.34 | Barbers No. 533..... | 1.91 |
| Typographical No. 207..... | 2.53 | Miners No. 135..... | 1.20 |
| FELLOWS | | KNOWLES | |
| Oil Workers No. 13..... | 14.70 | Quarry Workers No. 35..... | 6.00 |
| FRESNO | | Granite Cutters | 12.60 |
| Bakers No. 43..... | 5.69 | LINDSAY | |
| Barbers No. 333..... | 12.00 | Carpenters No. 2255..... | 3.10 |
| Boilermakers No. 634..... | 2.00 | LODI | |
| Bookbinders No. 37..... | 3.34 | Carpenters No. 2029..... | 1.50 |
| Boot & Shoe Workers No. 264... .. | 1.80 | Painters No. 977..... | 3.88 |
| Building & Common Laborers No. 135..... | 19.45 | LONG BEACH | |
| Butchers No. 126..... | 1.45 | Barbers No. 622 | 7.17 |
| Carpenters No. 701..... | 72.73 | Bricklayers No. 13..... | 14.43 |
| Carpenters No. 1496..... | 13.16 | Butchers No. 647..... | 5.37 |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 62..... | 74.07 | Carpenters No. 710..... | 72.95 |
| Electrical Workers No. 169..... | 2.16 | Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 100..... | 15.00 | Culinary Workers No. 681..... | 11.02 |
| Firemen No. 202..... | 14.11 | Electrical Workers No. 711..... | 5.10 |
| Gas & Water Workers No. 17,273 .. | 9.66 | Hod Carriers No. 507..... | 7.38 |
| Glaziers No. 132..... | 2.26 | Machinists No. 1306..... | 7.88 |
| Hod Carriers No. 294..... | 13.16 | Auto Mechanics No. 1235..... | 5.21 |
| Iron Workers No. 155..... | 10.00 | Moving Picture Operators No. 521 | 1.34 |
| Labor Council | 12.00 | Musicians No. 353..... | 19.26 |
| Lathers No. 83..... | 3.05 | Oil Workers No. 128..... | 13.26 |
| Laundry Workers No. 86..... | 30.00 | Plasterers No. 343..... | 19.72 |
| Machinists No. 653..... | 20.25 | Plumbers No. 494..... | 12.21 |
| Musicians No. 210..... | 20.58 | Printing Pressmen No. 285..... | 3.64 |
| Mailers No. 59..... | 2.20 | Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.... | 1.38 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 599 | 1.10 | | |
| Painters No. 294..... | 45.58 | | |
| Sign Painters No. 966..... | 3.40 | | |
| Plasterers No. 188..... | 3.60 | | |
| Plumbers No. 246..... | 6.76 | | |
| Printing Pressmen No. 159..... | 4.71 | | |

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|----------------------------|------|
| Tailors No. 255..... | 5.25 |
| Teamsters No. 427..... | 1.02 |
| Typographical No. 650..... | 9.40 |

LOS ANGELES

| | |
|---|--------|
| Bakers No. 37..... | 30.00 |
| Barbers No. 295..... | 45.69 |
| Bartenders No. 284..... | 4.72 |
| Boilermakers No. 723..... | 12.08 |
| Boilermakers No. 92..... | 16.50 |
| Bookbinders No. 63..... | 6.82 |
| Bricklayers No. 2..... | 26.10 |
| Broom & Whisk Makers No. 32..... | 5.49 |
| Carpenters No. 158..... | 182.45 |
| Carpenters No. 426..... | 106.13 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cigarmakers No. 225..... | 9.85 |
| Cooks No. 468..... | 82.59 |
| Coopers No. 152..... | 2.90 |
| Egg Inspectors No. 14,934..... | 4.62 |
| Electrical Workers No. 18..... | 10.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 83..... | 12.00 |
| Electrotypers No. 137..... | 3.40 |
| Stationery Firemen No. 220..... | 2.51 |
| Floorworkers No. 2094..... | 18.59 |
| Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204..... | 9.92 |
| Garment Cutters No. 36..... | 5.52 |
| Garment Workers No. 125..... | 69.50 |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 52..... | 41.04 |
| United Hatters No. 41..... | 2.50 |
| Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers No. 5..... | 3.59 |
| Hod Carriers No. 300..... | 16.60 |
| Hoisting & Portable Engineers No. 391..... | 6.25 |
| Iron Workers & Pile Drivers No. 51..... | 5.55 |
| Lathers No. 42..... | 7.60 |
| Laundry Workers No. 52..... | 2.44 |
| Leather Workers No. 8..... | 7.05 |
| Lithographers No. 22..... | 4.50 |
| Machinists No. 311..... | 66.00 |
| Mailers No. 9..... | 8.70 |
| Marble Workers No. 14..... | 2.85 |
| Mattress Workers No. 81..... | 2.24 |
| Meat Cutters No. 265..... | 33.07 |
| Metal Polishers No. 67..... | 7.87 |
| Millmen No. 884..... | 15.00 |
| Molders No. 374..... | 12.00 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 150..... | 4.80 |
| Musicians No. 47..... | 135.00 |
| Musicians No. 767..... | 1.78 |
| Office Employes No. 15,251..... | 4.73 |
| Painters No. 202..... | 27.30 |
| Auto Painters No. 792..... | 19.73 |
| Sign Painters No. 831..... | 12.90 |
| Painters No. 511..... | 12.58 |
| Pattern Makers Association..... | 5.95 |
| Photo Engravers No. 32..... | 10.10 |
| Plasterers No. 2..... | 47.50 |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 78..... | 33.00 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 64..... | 53.27 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 78..... | 24.00 |
| Web Pressmen No. 18..... | 15.35 |
| Railway Carmen No. 943..... | 9.75 |
| Railway Carmen No. 1381..... | 4.30 |
| Railway Carmen No. 1431..... | 11.00 |
| Reed & Rattan Workers No. 15,053..... | 4.62 |
| Composition Roofers No. 36..... | 3.90 |

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|----------------------------------|-------|
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 108... | 23.35 |
| Sleeping Car Porters No. 582.... | 1.66 |
| Stage Employes No. 33..... | 48.80 |
| Steam Engineers No. 72..... | 19.48 |
| Stereotypers No. 58..... | 10.13 |
| Street Carmen No. 835..... | 2.85 |
| Switchmen No. 43..... | 4.85 |
| Teamsters No. 208..... | 11.06 |
| Typographical No. 174..... | 46.00 |
| Waiters No. 17..... | 71.36 |
| Waitresses No. 639..... | 27.66 |

LOST HILLS

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Oil Workers No. 1..... | 13.50 |
|------------------------|-------|

MARICOPA

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Oil Workers No. 18..... | 44.37 |
|-------------------------|-------|

MARTINEZ

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Oil Workers No. 5..... | 18.22 |
| Painters No. 741..... | 1.10 |
| Typographical No. 597..... | 1.37 |

MARYSVILLE

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 1570..... | 10.20 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Hod Carriers No. 121..... | 1.76 |
| Painters No. 146..... | 2.33 |
| Stage Employes No. 216..... | 2.35 |

MERCED

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1202..... | 9.86 |
|--------------------------|------|

MILLBRAE

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Operative Potters No. 105..... | 3.26 |
|--------------------------------|------|

MILL VALLEY

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1710..... | 1.79 |
|--------------------------|------|

MODESTO

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 24..... | 2.45 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 4.00 |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 542..... | 4.04 |
| Hod Carriers No. 544..... | 1.26 |
| Painters No. 317..... | 2.14 |
| Typographical No. 689..... | 3.87 |

MOJAVE

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Railway Carmen No. 1173..... | 2.89 |
|------------------------------|------|

MONTEREY

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1451..... | 9.95 |
| Plumbers No. 62..... | 1.74 |

NAPA

| | |
|---|-------|
| Carpenters No. 2114..... | 10.40 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Garment Workers No. 137..... | 5.72 |
| Hod Carriers No. 603..... | 2.43 |
| Painters No. 262..... | 3.63 |
| State Hospital Employes No. 15,631..... | 6.34 |
| Teamsters No. 619..... | 1.29 |

NEEDLES

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Machinists No. 1057..... | 1.98 |
| Railway Carmen No. 190..... | 2.75 |

NEWARK

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Stove Mounters No. 61..... | 2.43 |
|----------------------------|------|

| | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|
| OAKLAND | | | |
| Bakers No. 119..... | 24.00 | | |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.. | 24.00 | | |
| Barbers No. 134..... | 35.00 | | |
| Boilermakers No. 233..... | 14.38 | | |
| Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324... | 7.50 | | |
| Bricklayers No. 8..... | 14.40 | | |
| Butchers No. 120..... | 17.61 | | |
| Car Cleaners No. 17,252..... | 1.07 | | |
| Carpenters No. 36..... | 49.62 | | |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 | | |
| Shoe Clerks No. 1129..... | 13.20 | | |
| Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 31..... | 60.00 | | |
| Dining & Sleeping Car Employes No. 328..... | 4.20 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 283..... | 20.50 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 895..... | 12.96 | | |
| City Firemen No. 55..... | 9.80 | | |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610..... | 4.80 | | |
| Lathers No. 88..... | 2.09 | | |
| Machinists No. 284..... | 95.00 | | |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.... | 30.00 | | |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 169..... | 3.30 | | |
| Newsboys No. 17,567..... | 1.58 | | |
| Painters No. 127..... | 55.38 | | |
| Plumbers No. 444..... | 15.00 | | |
| Printing Pressmen No. 125..... | 12.00 | | |
| Railway Carmen No. 48..... | 10.63 | | |
| Sleeping Car Porters No. 384.... | 6.84 | | |
| Stage Employes No. 107..... | 4.41 | | |
| Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 342 | 5.50 | | |
| Street Carmen No. 192..... | 120.00 | | |
| Team Drivers No. 70..... | 48.00 | | |
| Typographical No. 36..... | 39.53 | | |
| Upholsterers & Trimmers No. 94 | 3.04 | | |
| ORCUTT | | | |
| Oil Workers No. 12..... | 47.82 | | |
| PACIFIC GROVE | | | |
| Carpenters No. 806..... | 4.70 | | |
| PALO ALTO | | | |
| Carpenters No. 668..... | 9.36 | | |
| PASADENA | | | |
| Barbers No. 603..... | 1.30 | | |
| Bricklayers No. 15..... | 3.91 | | |
| Butchers No. 284..... | 4.18 | | |
| Carpenters No. 769..... | 25.96 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 418..... | 5.31 | | |
| Labor Council..... | 12.00 | | |
| Lathers No. 81..... | 1.68 | | |
| Plumbers No. 280..... | 16.65 | | |
| Printing Pressmen No. 155..... | 2.06 | | |
| Typographical No. 583..... | 7.20 | | |
| PETALUMA | | | |
| Barbers No. 419..... | 1.17 | | |
| Carpenters No. 981..... | 13.67 | | |
| Central Labor Council..... | 15.00 | | |
| Flour & Cereal Workers No. 336 | 3.00 | | |
| Hod Carriers No. 488..... | 6.13 | | |
| Teamsters No. 35..... | 5.64 | | |
| Typographical No. 600..... | 1.92 | | |
| POMONA | | | |
| Plumbers No. 398..... | 1.12 | | |
| PORTERVILLE | | | |
| Quarry Workers No. 85..... | 40 | | |
| REDLANDS | | | |
| Plumbers No. 364..... | 1.62 | | |
| REDWOOD CITY | | | |
| Hod Carriers No. 97..... | 2.55 | | |
| RICHMOND | | | |
| Barbers No. 508..... | 4.21 | | |
| Boilermakers No. 317..... | 16.00 | | |
| Carpenters No. 642..... | 11.11 | | |
| Firemen No. 188..... | 3.25 | | |
| Hod Carriers No. 274..... | 2.85 | | |
| Labor Council..... | 12.00 | | |
| Labor Union No. 443..... | 1.40 | | |
| Musicians No. 424..... | 7.20 | | |
| Operative Potters No. 89..... | 11.86 | | |
| Railway Carmen No. 799..... | 2.98 | | |
| Teamsters No. 420..... | 3.43 | | |
| Typographical No. 738..... | 1.48 | | |
| RIVERBANK | | | |
| Railway Carmen No. 846..... | 2.57 | | |
| RIVERSIDE | | | |
| Barbers No. 171..... | 3.05 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 440..... | 1.10 | | |
| ROCKLIN | | | |
| Granite Cutters..... | 3.15 | | |
| ROSEVILLE | | | |
| Boilermakers No. 462..... | 2.80 | | |
| Railway Carmen No. 937..... | 22.25 | | |
| Carpenters No. 1147..... | 4.78 | | |
| SACRAMENTO | | | |
| Bakers No. 85..... | 8.25 | | |
| Barbers No. 112..... | 14.95 | | |
| Boilermakers No. 743..... | 3.55 | | |
| Bookbinders No. 35..... | 6.64 | | |
| Box Makers No. 53..... | 1.50 | | |
| Bridge & Strutural Iron Workers No. 118..... | 5.40 | | |
| Butchers No. 498..... | 12.07 | | |
| Cigarmakers No. 238..... | 6.50 | | |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 561..... | 47.34 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 340..... | 3.50 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 36..... | 3.03 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 938..... | 3.40 | | |
| Federated Trades Council..... | 12.00 | | |
| Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767..... | 1.84 | | |
| Hotel Maids Alliance No. 616... | 4.25 | | |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230..... | 3.60 | | |
| Machinists No. 33..... | 45.00 | | |
| Molders No. 199..... | 6.00 | | |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 252..... | 2.15 | | |
| Musicians No. 12..... | 22.50 | | |
| Painters No. 487..... | 20.75 | | |
| Printing Pressmen No. 60..... | 6.27 | | |
| Stage Employes No. 50..... | 6.19 | | |
| Steam Engineers No. 210..... | 6.00 | | |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 86 | 2.08 | | |
| Street Carmen No. 256..... | 21.00 | | |
| Tailors No. 107..... | 7.50 | | |
| High School Teachers No. 31... | 14.95 | | |
| Elementary School Teachers No. 44..... | 17.79 | | |

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|---|--------|--|--------|
| Teamsters No. 557..... | 12.91 | Retail Clerks No. 432..... | 4.00 |
| Typographical No. 46..... | 24.34 | Shoe Clerks No. 410..... | 24.00 |
| SAN BERNARDINO | | | |
| Barbers No. 253..... | 4.95 | United Cloth, Hat & Cap Makers No. 9 | 4.00 |
| Painters No. 775..... | 5.99 | Cooks No. 44..... | 149.38 |
| Railway Carmen No. 128..... | 42.45 | Cooks Helpers No. 110..... | 103.27 |
| Carpenters No. 944..... | 18.33 | Coopers No. 65 | 13.50 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 | Egg Inspectors No. 16,086..... | 12.35 |
| Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673 | 8.21 | Electrical Workers No. 6..... | 64.50 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 138..... | 2.27 | Electrical Workers No. 151..... | 46.00 |
| SAN BRUNO | | | |
| Carpenters No. 848..... | 2.55 | Electrical Workers No. 537..... | 2.20 |
| Federal Labor Union No. 14,989 | 1.00 | Elevator Constructors No. 8..... | 22.75 |
| SAN DIEGO | | | |
| Barbers No. 256 | 10.48 | Elevator Operators No. 48..... | 1.16 |
| Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 229 | 2.63 | Federal Employes No. 1..... | 103.12 |
| Butchers No. 229..... | 7.64 | Ferryboatmen's Union | 71.37 |
| Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1161 | 2.87 | Garment Cutters No. 45..... | 7.85 |
| Carpenters No. 1296..... | 50.46 | Garment Workers No. 131..... | 54.00 |
| Cigarmakers No. 332..... | 9.00 | Ladies Garment Workers No. 8.. | 18.00 |
| Retail Clerks No. 769..... | 4.93 | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.... | 15.40 |
| Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 402 | 32.54 | United Hatters No. 23..... | 2.12 |
| Electrical Workers No. 465..... | 7.89 | Hoisting Engineers No. 59..... | 13.50 |
| Federated Trades & Labor Council | 16.00 | Horseshoers No. 25..... | 1.05 |
| Hod Carriers No. 89..... | 5.40 | Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519..... | 12.20 |
| Letter Carriers No. 70..... | 9.48 | Janitors No. 9..... | 18.00 |
| Machinists No. 389..... | 12.79 | United Laborers No. 1..... | 42.00 |
| Molders No. 387..... | 1.78 | Labor Council | 12.00 |
| Musicians No. 352..... | 27.08 | Laundry Workers No. 26..... | 180.00 |
| Painters No. 333..... | 16.55 | Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 | 36.00 |
| Plumbers No. 230 | 16.22 | Letter Carriers No. 214..... | 65.58 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 197..... | 7.00 | Machinists No. 68..... | 120.00 |
| Printing Pressman No. 140..... | 8.59 | Mailers No. 18..... | 7.79 |
| Stage Employes No. 122..... | 1.20 | Marine Cooks & Stewards Asso- ciation | 75.00 |
| Tailors No. 277 | 1.90 | Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders | 240.00 |
| Teamsters No. 548..... | 4.79 | Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40 | 54.89 |
| Typographical No. 221..... | 15.00 | Metal Polishers No. 128..... | 5.00 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | | | |
| Alaska Fishermen | 180.00 | Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.... | 66.12 |
| Baggage Messengers No. 10,167 | 1.86 | Molders No. 164..... | 78.00 |
| Bakers No. 24..... | 90.00 | Moving Picture Operators No. 162 | 9.00 |
| Blacksmiths No. 168 | 24.00 | Musicians No. 6..... | 180.00 |
| Cracker Bakers No. 125..... | 6.00 | Office Employes Association.... | 37.50 |
| Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125 | 30.00 | Painters No. 658..... | 3.10 |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.. | 42.00 | Pattern Makers Association.... | 21.00 |
| Barbers No. 148..... | 91.00 | Pavers No. 18..... | .72 |
| Bartenders No. 41..... | 12.00 | Pavers & Rammermen No. 26.. | .42 |
| Beer Drivers No. 227..... | 18.00 | Paving Cutters No. 69..... | 3.19 |
| Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 31-125 | 54.00 | Photo Engravers No. 8..... | 9.40 |
| Bottlers No. 293 | 36.00 | Photographic Workers No. 17,061 | .60 |
| Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156 | 12.00 | Picture Frame Makers No. 16,601 | 7.30 |
| Brewery Workmen No. 7..... | 24.00 | Post Office Clerks No. 2..... | 63.20 |
| Bricklayers No. 7..... | 22.50 | Web Pressmen No. 4..... | 14.40 |
| Butchers No. 508..... | 15.57 | Printing Pressmen No. 24..... | 53.61 |
| Butchers No. 115..... | 42.00 | Railway Carmen No. 736..... | 18.04 |
| Carpenters No. 22..... | 31.70 | Railway Mail Association..... | 25.50 |
| Carpenters No. 483..... | 69.48 | Railway Carmen No. 1319..... | 4.01 |
| Car Repairers & Trackmen No. 687 | 8.40 | Sailors' Union of the Pacific.... | 240.00 |
| Carpenters No. 1082..... | 19.99 | Sausage Makers No. 203..... | 12.00 |
| Grocery Clerks No. 648..... | 31.50 | Ship Caulkers No. 554..... | 8.24 |
| Cigarmakers No. 228..... | 27.00 | Shipjoiners No. 449..... | 8.97 |
| | | Ship Painters No. 961..... | 3.83 |
| | | Shipwrights No. 759..... | 39.00 |
| | | Stage Employes No. 16..... | 15.00 |
| | | Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29 | 12.00 |
| | | Stove Mounters No. 62..... | 2.50 |
| | | Street Carmen No. 518..... | 86.00 |
| | | Teachers No. 61..... | 2.91 |
| | | Teamsters No. 85..... | 225.00 |
| | | Material Teamsters No. 216.... | 36.00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Typographical No. 21..... | 108.00 |
| Upholsterers No. 28..... | 15.00 |
| Varnishers & Polishers No. 134 | 18.39 |
| Waiters No. 30..... | 225.55 |
| Waitresses No. 48..... | 97.24 |
| Warehouse & Cereal Workers No. 15,877 | 75.00 |
| Watchmen No. 15,689..... | 3.96 |
| Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1 | 2.16 |

SAN JOSE

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 252..... | 12.00 |
| Builders' Material Packers & Shippers No. 1..... | 2.58 |
| Carpenters No. 316..... | 45.35 |
| Cement Workers No. 270..... | 1.62 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 180..... | 9.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 332..... | 4.40 |
| Fire Fighters No. 230..... | 3.10 |
| Hod Carriers No. 234..... | 5.39 |
| Hoisting & Portable Engineers No. 842 | 3.70 |
| Common Laborers No. 237..... | 9.70 |
| Lathers No. 144..... | 1.91 |
| Laundry Workers No. 33..... | 19.95 |
| Machinists No. 504..... | 5.40 |
| Material Handlers No. 115..... | 9.70 |
| Millmen No. 262..... | 43.54 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 598 | .54 |
| Musicians No. 153..... | 30.48 |
| Plasterers No. 224..... | 5.19 |
| Plumbers No. 393..... | 2.98 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 148..... | 2.05 |
| Railway Carmen No. 767..... | 4.43 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 309..... | 2.80 |
| Stage Employes No. 134..... | 4.00 |
| Street Carmen No. 265..... | 23.20 |
| Tailors No. 108..... | 3.96 |
| Teamsters No. 287..... | 12.00 |
| Material Teamsters No. 279..... | 14.45 |
| Typographical No. 231..... | 11.50 |

SAN LEANDRO

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Musicians No. 510..... | 7.50 |
|------------------------|------|

SAN LUIS OBISPO

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1632..... | 3.81 |
| Machinists No. 1166..... | 4.60 |

SAN MATEO

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Butchers No. 516..... | 3.88 |
| Carpenters No. 162..... | 16.71 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 272.... | 1.19 |
| Material Teamsters No. 160..... | 6.24 |
| Stage Employes No. 409..... | 1.97 |

SAN PEDRO

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 881..... | 8.40 |
| Boilermakers No. 285..... | 3.95 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Carpenters No. 1140..... | 31.80 |
| Cigarmakers No. 291..... | 2.41 |
| Culinary Workers No. 754..... | 20.50 |
| Longshoremen No. 38-18..... | 45.60 |
| Painters No. 949..... | 6.83 |
| Plumbers No. 616..... | 2.83 |
| Steam & Operating Engineers No. 235..... | 11.70 |
| Teamsters No. 556..... | 4.07 |
| Typographical No. 862..... | 3.40 |

SAN RAFAEL

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 35..... | 7.05 |
| Electrical Workers No. 614..... | 1.54 |

SANTA ANA

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Lathers No. 440..... | 3.23 |
| Meat Cutters No. 217..... | 9.12 |
| Stage Employes No. 504..... | 4.96 |
| Typographical No. 579..... | 5.70 |

SANTA BARBARA

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 832..... | 2.10 |
| Bricklayers No. 5..... | 2.87 |
| Building & Common Laborers No. 591 | 6.90 |
| Carpenters No. 1062..... | 40.90 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 413..... | 5.35 |
| Hod Carriers No. 195..... | 3.81 |
| Lathers No. 379..... | 1.81 |
| Musicians No. 308..... | 11.26 |
| Painters No. 715..... | 11.34 |
| Railway Steamship Clerks No. 751 | 1.25 |
| Teamsters No. 289..... | 6.39 |
| Typographical No. 394..... | 2.55 |
| Upholsterers No. 16..... | 1.10 |

SANTA CRUZ

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Central Labor Council..... | 14.00 |
| Musicians No. 346..... | 4.20 |

SANTA MARIA

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 2477..... | 2.32 |
|--------------------------|------|

SANTA MONICA

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 1400..... | 32.67 |
| Lathers No. 353..... | 3.31 |

SANTA PAULA

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Oil Workers No. 126..... | 1.31 |
|--------------------------|------|

SANTA ROSA

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 159..... | 3.50 |
| Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446.. | .54 |
| Butchers No. 364..... | 3.43 |
| Carpenters No. 751..... | 20.98 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 15.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 594..... | 3.30 |
| Hod Carriers No. 139..... | 8.54 |
| Lathers No. 243..... | 1.80 |
| Machinists No. 1527..... | .80 |
| Musicians No. 292..... | 12.80 |
| Painters No. 364..... | 7.24 |
| Steam Engineers No. 147..... | 1.53 |
| Typographical No. 557..... | 3.56 |

SANTA SUSANA

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Oil Workers No. 125..... | 1.40 |
|--------------------------|------|

SELMA

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Fruit Workers No. 5..... | .92 |
| Hod Carriers No. 381..... | 3.25 |

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|--|------|
| Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5 | 8.90 |
|--|------|

STOCKTON

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 312..... | 15.75 |
| Bakers No. 120..... | 4.20 |
| Carpenters No. 266..... | 40.98 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 | Boilermakers No. 148 | 9.97 |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 572..... | 22.27 | Carpenters No. 180..... | 13.91 |
| Electrical Workers No. 591..... | 10.64 | Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Hod Carriers No. 73..... | 3.30 | Electrical Workers No. 180..... | 5.50 |
| Machinists No. 364..... | 1.80 | Federal Employes No. 76..... | 10.97 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 428 | 3.79 | Steam Laundry Workers No. 113 | 6.50 |
| Musicians No. 189..... | 17.04 | Machinists No. 252..... | 45.50 |
| Painters No. 1115..... | 3.00 | Plumbers No. 343..... | 1.71 |
| Plasterers No. 222..... | 4.20 | Stage Employes No. 241..... | 2.00 |
| Plumbers No. 492..... | 3.60 | Teamsters No. 490 | 13.47 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 132 | 1.61 | Typographical No. 389..... | 2.75 |
| Railway Carmen No. 918..... | 1.35 | | |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.... | 3.50 | | |
| Stage Employes No. 90..... | 1.68 | | |
| Steam Engineers No. 200..... | 4.25 | | |
| Street Carmen No. 276..... | 4.24 | | |
| Teamsters No. 22 | 4.38 | | |
| Typographical No. 56..... | 8.70 | | |

TAFT

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 869 | 6.18 |
| Carpenters No. 1774..... | 17.15 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 771..... | 12.05 |
| Electrical Workers No. 343..... | 4.60 |
| Laundry Workers No. 124..... | 4.50 |
| Machinists No. 1428..... | 7.20 |
| Musicians No. 705..... | 6.40 |
| Oil Workers No. 6..... | 50.98 |
| Painters No. 702..... | 7.39 |
| Typographical No. 811..... | 2.26 |

TIBURON

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Federal Employes No. 219..... | 5.37 |
| Machinists No. 238..... | 7.50 |

TULARE

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1578..... | 1.62 |
| Hod Carriers No. 59..... | 1.88 |

VALLEJO

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 335..... | 11.31 |
| Blacksmiths No. 82 | 1.43 |

SAN JOSE CONVENTION

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Paul Scharrenberg, expense attending convention | \$ 100.00 |
| Daniel Murphy, expense attending convention | 100.00 |
| Telegrams | 10.58 |
| David B. Walsh, Sergeant-at-Arms | 20.00 |
| John Clark, Sergeant-at-Arms... .. | 30.00 |
| Hotel Montgomery, rent of headquarters, etc..... | 53.42 |
| Winch & Marshall, stationery.. .. | 5.75 |
| Helen Quinn, expense attending convention | 50.00 |
| Eaton & Co., printing daily proceedings | 253.75 |
| David L. Beatty, assistant secretary | 50.00 |
| Postage and express charges..... | 4.28 |
| James H. Barry Co., 1050 Proceedings and 500 Officers' Reports | 680.00 |
| Mailing Proceedings | 35.00 |
| Donaldson Printing Co., 400 convention badges | 100.00 |

Total.....\$1492.78

VENTURA

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Oil Workers No. 120..... | 8.24 |
|--------------------------|------|

VISALIA

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Culinary Workers No. 141..... | 1.12 |
| Hod Carriers No. 341..... | 1.54 |
| Laundry Workers No. 234..... | 5.77 |
| Painters No. 899..... | 4.53 |
| Typographical No. 519..... | 3.07 |

WATSONVILLE

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Typographical No. 543..... | 7.50 |
|----------------------------|------|

WEED

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Timberworkers No. 114..... | 1.00 |
|----------------------------|------|

WHITTIER

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Oil Workers No. 7..... | 15.02 |
|------------------------|-------|

WOODLAND

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1381..... | 3.28 |
| Typographical No. 830..... | 1.70 |

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|----------|
| Interest on Liberty Bonds..... | \$ 98.13 |
| Interest on deposit in First Federal Trust Company..... | 86.20 |

Total.....\$184.33

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| J. J. Matheson | \$ 5.00 |
| Roe H. Baker..... | 5.00 |
| James E. Hopkins | 5.00 |
| Walter G. Mathewson..... | 7.20 |
| Robert F. Murray..... | 11.66 |
| Fred W. Heckman..... | 4.50 |
| L. B. Leavitt..... | 7.08 |
| W. E. Banker..... | 80.45 |
| William J. McQuillan..... | 31.14 |
| Elma F. Smith..... | 20.00 |
| E. G. Florrel..... | 26.64 |
| Seth R. Brown..... | 142.16 |
| R. V. Lytton | 11.18 |

Total.....\$357.01

OFFICE EXPENSE

| | |
|--|----------|
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., phone | \$109.00 |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams | 52.03 |
| H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies | 76.60 |
| Star Towel Supply Co., towel service | 10.00 |
| O'Connor, Moffat & Co., office curtains | 7.80 |

Total.....\$255.43

ORGANIZING

| | |
|---|-----------|
| James H. Doyle, organizing work, September 29, 1921, to May 1, 1922..... | \$1100.00 |
| Paul Scharrenberg, expense, trips through oil fields, \$49.00; two R. R. Scrip books, \$60.00.... | 109.00 |
| Elma F. Smith..... | 9.00 |
| Total | \$1218.00 |

POSTAGE AND MAILING

| | |
|---|----------|
| Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer | \$361.50 |
| James H. Barry Co., revising mailing list | 100.00 |
| Total | \$461.50 |

PRINTING

| | |
|--|----------|
| Donaldson Printing Co., stationery for Executive Council, index cards, envelopes, 2 check-books, application blanks, 1300 constitutions, bill heads, second sheets, 3400 credentials, and 750 convention calls | \$419.75 |
| Walter N. Brunt, 24 receipt books | 27.00 |
| James H. Barry Co., 3 lots, Minutes Executive Council Meeting, circular letters, 800 questionnaires, 2000 folders, etc..... | 237.50 |
| Dever-Garrity Co., binding 21 "Labor Records" | 71.00 |
| Total..... | \$755.25 |

RENT

| | |
|--|----------|
| Crocker Estate Co., rent of office from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922..... | \$492.00 |
|--|----------|

SALARIES

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg | \$3553.31 |
| Helen Quinn, stenographer..... | 1680.00 |
| M. M. Koehler, stenographic services | 65.00 |
| Total..... | \$5298.31 |

DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

| | |
|--|----------|
| James H. Hopkins, expense attending A. F. of L. convention | \$500.00 |
|--|----------|

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

| | |
|--|---------|
| F. W. Wentworth Co., 1 filing case and 1 office chair..... | \$59.95 |
| Struven Furniture Co., 1 rug..... | 14.40 |
| Total..... | \$74.35 |

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

| | |
|--|----------|
| The National Surety Co., renewal of Secretary-Treasurer's bond. | \$ 10.00 |
| Dever-Garrity Co., binding two volumes | 7.50 |
| The Nation, one year subscription | 5.00 |
| Humboldt Savings Bank, rent of safe deposit box | 5.00 |
| American Federation of Labor, supplies, \$17.00; per capita tax, \$10.00 | 27.00 |
| Putnams, one copy "The Labor Movement" | 2.24 |
| Christmas Seals | 5.00 |
| Workers' Education Bureau of America, ten copies "Conference Report on Workers' Education in U. S."..... | 4.00 |
| John Ginty, taxes..... | 5.99 |
| F. W. Wentworth, letter and legal files | 29.50 |
| James W. Mullen, expense, trips to Petaluma and Napa..... | 5.50 |
| American Association for Labor Legislation | 5.00 |
| Harcourt, Brace & Co., one volume "Income in U. S."..... | 1.50 |
| Sather Gate Book Shop, books for office library..... | 27.40 |
| Miss A. Stenchfield, stenographic Services | 5.00 |
| Bancroft, Whitney Co., books for office library | 10.00 |
| Robert L. Ennis, expense attending Educational Committee.... | 8.50 |
| Two typewriter ribbons..... | 1.00 |
| Commonwealth Club, initiation fee and dues for Paul Scharrenberg and Roe H. Baker..... | 26.00 |
| The New Republic, one year subscription | 5.00 |
| The Survey, one year subscription | 5.00 |
| Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance policy..... | 1.80 |
| Mimeographing | 10.15 |
| National Child Labor Committee, one year's dues..... | 3.00 |
| Helen Pelenc, stenographic services | 5.00 |
| Books for office library..... | 4.50 |
| Subscription to Daily Papers.... | 28.80 |
| Total | \$254.38 |

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Calif., September 23, 1922.

To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee appointed by President Brown to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 23, 1922, 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 23, 1922, was \$5,590.08.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2,765.66, from which should be deducted \$46.04 in checks issued but not paid; with the First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$2,220.46; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$500.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$150.00.

The Federation owns \$2,000.00 in registered Liberty Bonds as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the Third Series, \$1,000.00 in a bond of the Fourth Series, and \$500.00 in the Fifth, or Victory Loan. Also one \$1,000.00 United States War Savings Certificate, Series of 1920, purchased for \$824.00.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$2,000.00, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 23, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROE H. BAKER,
JAS. E. HOPKINS.
J. J. MATHESON,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

(As Revised at the Long Beach Convention)

Bishop Cracker and Candy Co., Los Angeles and San Diego;
Stevens Ice Machine Co., Los Angeles;
United Cigar Company Stores, in all cities;
M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, in all cities;
The "White Lunch" Cafeteria Co., San Francisco;
Frye & Co., Wholesale and Retail Butchers, all Pacific Coast cities;
Holt Manufacturing Co., Houser & Haines Machine Co., Sampson Iron Works
and the Aurora Gas Engine Co., all of Stockton;
Levi Strauss & Co., overalls, shirts, etc., San Francisco;
Sonneborn & Co., manufacturers of Styleplus Clothing, all cities;
Stouse Bros., manufacturers of High Art Clothing, all cities;
The Milwaukee Glove Co., The O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co., Ellsworth &
Thayer Co., manufacturers of gloves, Milwaukee;
Rosslyn Hotel, Los Angeles;
E. Goss & Co., manufacturers of El Primo cigars, Los Angeles;
The Benicia-Martinez Ferry Company;
Kaeser Bakery, Sacramento.

