

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention

California State Federation of Labor



HELD AT

Stockton, California, September 17 to 22

1923



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LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield

Labor News, Eureka

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno

Labor News, 234 Third Street, Long Beach

California Oil Worker, 310 East Fourth Street, Long Beach

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles

Union Labor Record, 286 Twelfth Street, Oakland

Contra Costa County Labor Journal, c/o East Bay Printing Co., 200 Twelfth Street, Oakland

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino

The Labor Leader, San Diego

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 Searchlight, 59 Clay Street, San Francisco

The Union, 173 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose

Stockton Labor Journal, 216 East Market Street, Stockton

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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SETH R. BROWN.....446 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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AL C. BECK.....534½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles

R. W. ROBINSON.....3301 Eliot Street, Long Beach

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District No. 4—(San Joaquin County)

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District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

J. F. CAMBIANO.....374 East Williams Street, San Jose

District No. 6—(Alameda County)

FRANK B. PERRY.....Room 7, Labor Temple, Oakland

District No. 7—(Contra Costa County)

R. V. LYTTON.....P. O. Box 593, Martinez

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

ELMA F. SMITH.....613 Lincoln Avenue, Napa

District No. 9—(San Francisco)

J. J. MATHESON.....282 Carl Street, San Francisco

ROE H. BAKER.....112 Valencia Street, San Francisco

JAMES E. HOPKINS.....87 Tingley Street, San Francisco

District No. 10—(Sacramento and Adjacent Counties)

WILLIAM J. McQUILLAN.....423 Thirteenth Street, Sacramento

District No. 11—(Humboldt and Adjacent Counties)

GEORGE GALLOWAY.....P. O. Box 632, Eureka

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

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No.	Introduced by	Referred to Committee on	Action of Convention	Page
1	W. R. Collom, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego	Resolutions	Non-concurred	21
2	M. S. Maxwell and M. Guerra, Butchers Nos. 115-508, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	35
3	A. C. Sullivan and J. L. R. Marsh, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Sacramento	Constitution	Non-concurred	28
4	C. E. Rynearson, Central Labor Council, Marysville	Legislation	Adopted	23
5	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	26
6	Jack Slocum, Metal Polishers No. 67, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	23
7	John Murphy, Post office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	22
8	John Murphy, Post office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	22
9	John Murphy, Post office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	22
10	John Murphy, Post office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	23
11	J. C. Coulter and others	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	35
12	George Durand and George E. Powers, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland	Legislation	Adopted	24
13	Seamen's Delegation	Resolutions	Adopted	22
14	Musicians Delegation, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	24
15	James Glambruno, Miners and Tunnel Workers No. 45, Groveland	Resolutions	Adopted as amended	21
16	James Shea, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, Oakland	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	36
17	C. V. Walkup, Central Labor Council, Marysville	Constitution	Non-concurred	29
18	Anthony Noriega, Moving Picture Operators No. 62, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	31
19	J. M. Triplett and Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Operators No. 62, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	25
20	D. K. Stauffer, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	29
21	Frank Johnston and Culinary Delegates of Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	24
22	Frank Johnson, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles	Resolutions	Withdrawn	
23	William Ross Knudsen, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Grievance	Non-concurred	38
24	W. G. C. Turner, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Resolutions	Non-concurred	30
25	Dave Gorman, Electrical Workers No. 83, Los Angeles	Officers' Reports	Non-concurred	32
26	Dave Gorman, Electrical Workers No. 83, Los Angeles	Officers' Reports	Adopted	34
27	E. Sheroni, Molders No. 164, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	24
28	Adam Vurek, Lithographers No. 17, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	37
29	A. B. Hassel, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Non-concurred	36
30	A. B. Hassel, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles	Officers' Reports	Non-concurred	33
31	J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo	Resolutions	Adopted	30
32	J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles	Resolutions	Adopted	31
33	W. M. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento	Grievance	Adopted	38
34	Mary Everson, Waitresses No. 43, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	40
35	E. J. Dupuy, Teachers No. 61, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	39
36	E. J. Dupuy, Teachers No. 61, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	39
37	Teamsters Delegation No. 22, Stockton	Resolutions	Adopted as amended	40

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's 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.
1923 Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85.

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 Theatre 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 four-teen 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 initiative petitions circulated by the Federation. This was the Federation's first effort to wipe out an objectionable law by direct legislation. Fraternal delegates direct from Japan were for the first time seated in the convention.

The 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 longshoremen 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 Pro-

ducers 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. This was the best attended convention since the formation of the Federation. A very comprehensive legislative program for the ensuing year was approved. The Water and Power Act and several other important measures to appear on the ballot were discussed at length. The convention, by roll-call vote, declared in favor of modifying the Volstead law so as to permit the manufacture of light wine and beer.

The twenty-fourth annual convention met in Stockton on September 17, the opening date of the annual convention having been advanced on account of the change made in the American Federation of Labor convention time. 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-four 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.

WHAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR SEEKS TO DO

It has been fully demonstrated by experience that unity of action and organization among working people are imperative and essential in order to combat the ever-growing encroachment of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are many questions affecting the interest of the organized workers which can not be dealt with in special or separate trade or labor unions, and as that end can best be attained by a central labor organization through which all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form a brotherhood for aggressive or defensive action; therefore, all labor unions in California should affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

The labor movement of the State is expressed in the State Federation of Labor, and all local movements should be in touch with State designs and demands. Unions, like individuals, achieve greatest results in co-operation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connections; its seal certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles to respectful hearing, and commands recognition from all the people in the State.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all, prompt and concerted action can be secured, unity is extended and its power increased, obnoxious legislation retarded or abolished. Labor weapons can be used more effectively and general interest furthered.

To tell the story in short paragraphs:

The State Federation of Labor endeavors to unite all classes of wage workers under one head, through their several organizations, to the end:

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.
2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of labor.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in the State Legislature; it endorses or protests in the name of labor, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws.

It compiles and distributes an accurate and comprehensive report on the

work of the State Legislature, together with the labor record of the legislators.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage-earners, in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for labor, to announce the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers in California.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, lack of employment, and all that these imply.

The State Federation of Labor contends:

1. That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.
2. That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.
3. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.
4. That general organization of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, Federation.
5. That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.
6. That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

PROCEEDINGS



FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 17, 1923—Morning Session

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:15 a. m. by Carl E. Lunn, president Stockton Central Labor Council.

Brother Lunn's address of welcome follows:

"In behalf of the Central Labor Council of Stockton and the labor movement of San Joaquin county, I take great pleasure to extend a most hearty and cordial welcome to you, the officers, the delegates and visitors to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

"You are now in the top county of California and we hope you will enjoy your visit here. Our movement is playing its part here in the building up of a greater community of interest.

"In 1914 the movement was slated to be crushed. But that failed. We are still here; stronger in intelligent understanding, with a broader vision, we are gradually taking our rightful position.

"We are glad you are here. We shall receive inspiration from your visit.

"In extending our hand of welcome and fellowship to each of you, we hope and confidently expect that this convention shall be more important and produce far more result than any previous one. Then we hope you shall, when you go home, take with you that which makes for success, that you will leave here with a determination, a new spirit, to stand ready to serve, to work for the principles you know to be right, with new hope and new vigor.

"We hope that the greatest amount of co-operation shall prevail here during this convention, that each individual will sink his own individual self and become a single unit in a whole, co-related and co-ordinated. All of us shall have one purpose—service for the principles and the cause of our fellow man.

"We cannot all be generals or presidents or officers—many of us must be followers—a great value must be placed on the followers, good followers. Every one of us in this movement, in this convention, is necessary. One man might build the union ship. Many men are needed to man the ship and operate it and bring it into the harbor of justice and equality for all who toil, where no man shall take undue or unjust advantage over his fellows.

"Our object is not limited merely to wages and hours. We can see the silver lining ahead. But we do not rest on our oars. Labor is alert. Education should be our chief activity. The labor movement has been called a school, and it is. Let that be our first business, teaching man to take the union principles in his soul. The success and advantages won will be measured by the intelligence and understanding of the "ordinary man," the great mass of common people.

"We hope this convention will concern itself with education as well as organization.

"Again we greet you."

Brother Lunn then introduced Rev. Hughes White, pastor of the First Congregational church, who delivered an address and the invocation.

He was followed by A. L. Banks, City Clerk, who welcomed the delegates in place of Mayor Raymond J. Wheeler, who was unable to be present.

C. E. Ashburner, City Manager of Stockton, followed with a few well chosen remarks.

Judge J. A. Plummer of the Superior Court of San Joaquin county addressed the convention.

J. B. Dale, American Federation of Labor organizer, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the American labor movement.

President Seth R. Brown of the California State Federation of Labor, acknowledged the courtesies extended to the convention and then declared the Twenty-fourth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor duly opened.

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

D. J. Gorman, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco;

W. D. Kessler, Barbers No. 312, Stockton;

Geo. Riley, Cooks Helpers No. 110, Stockton.

Chairman Gorman of the Credentials Committee read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Twenty-fourth 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 (199):
Ed. Henshaw, 100.
E. E. Snyder, 99.

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
D. H. Pifer, 58.
Carpenters No. 743:
Wallace Watson, 150.
Kern County Labor Council:
Wallace Watson, 1.
D. H. Pifer, 1.

BREA—

Oil Workers No. 27.
Wm. McClellan Cook, 128.

COALINGA—

Oil Workers No. 2:
R. H. Stoickel, 113.

EL CENTRO—

Barbers No. 733:
C. W. Snyder, 48.

EUREKA—

Sawmill Workers & Woodsmen No. 17673:
Geo. Galloway, 32.

FRESNO—

Bakers No. 43:
Peter Dupinch, 69.
Barbers No. 333:
S. F. Baxter, 100.
Carpenters No. 701:
W. E. Banker, 661.
Labor Council:
Sam P. Smith, 1.
Laundry Workers No. 86:
W. C. Brooks, 251.
Machinists No. 653:
Clarence E. Doud, 73.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks No. 90:
L. A. Morris, 94.

GRASS VALLEY—

Miners No. 90:
J. C. Williams, 30.

GROVELAND—

Miners No. 45:
James Giambruno, 91.

LONG BEACH—

Carpenters No. 710 (891):
R. W. Robinson, 446.
E. J. Gordon, 445.
Central Labor Council:
Fred W. Jackson, 1.
R. W. Robinson, 1.

Culinary Alliance No. 681 (280):

Harry White, 94.
Elzie Ross, 93.

J. L. Jackson, 93.

Machinists No. 1235:

John T. Thorpe, 78.

Oil Workers No. 128 (598):

H. C. Fremming, 299.

J. C. Coulter, 299.

Plasterers No. 343 (176):

Elmer Seibert, 88.
Harry F. Chatlin, 88.

LOS ANGELES—

Barbers No. 295 (325):

J. H. Marble, 163.

G. E. Rainey, 162.

Beverage Dispensers No. 284:

A. B. Hassel, 30.

Bookbinders No. 63:

W. E. Steineck, 88.

Bricklayers No. 2 (507):

J. W. Collins, 254.

E. Charles Gish, 253.

Carpenters No. 158:

A. R. Gifford, 1723.

Carpenters No. 426 (1521):

Jas. A. Gray, 761.

Harry Medinnis, 760.

Central Labor Council:

A. B. Hassel, 1.

Cooks No. 468 (670):

Al. C. Beck, 224.

Arthur Newman, 223.

Jack Barnett, 223.

Electrical Workers No. 83:

Dave Gorman, 100.

Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204:

Fred J. Miller, 54.

Garment Workers No. 125 (550):

Delia Smith, 184.

Lena Barrett, 183.

Clara Trageser, 183.

Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2094:

Edgar E. Lampton, 534.

Hoisting Engineers No. 391:

L. A. Parker, 82.

Metal Polishers No. 67:

Jack Slocum, 79.

Musicians No. 47:

F. E. Judy, 900.

Pattern Makers Association:

J. W. Buzzell, 85.

Steam & Operating Engineers No. 72:

F. C. Marsh, 145.

Stage Employees No. 33 (421):

John J. Riley, 141.

Earnest W. Park, 140.

John O. Chaney, 140.

Typographical No. 174 (550):

Seth R. Brown, 275.

M. J. Markel, 275.

- Waiters No. 17 (537):
 Frank Johnston, 269.
 J. P. Hale, 268.
 Waitresses No. 639:
 Bee Tumber, 348.
- MARTINEZ—**
 Oil Workers No. 5.
 R. V. Lytton, 89.
- MARYSVILLE—**
 Barbers No. 720:
 C. E. Rynearson, 5.
 Central Labor Council:
 C. V. Walkup, 1.
 C. E. Rynearson, 1.
- NAPA—**
 Garment Workers No. 137:
 Elma F. Smith, 60.
 Carpenters No. 2114:
 U. S. Gracy, 105.
- OAKLAND—**
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (200):
 James Shea, 67.
 Charles Nodden, 67.
 Wm. Peterson, 66.
 Barbers No. 134:
 F. B. Perry, 301.
 Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324:
 Michel Nielsen, 55.
 Central Labor Council:
 Wm. A. Spooner, 1.
 Cooks & Waiters & Waitresses No. 31:
 William Morris, 455.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (315):
 J. Cummings, 158.
 Andy C. Mortenson, 157.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 169 (51):
 Ben F. Gavica, 26.
 Al Daul, 25.
 Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):
 George Durand, 500.
 George E. Powers, 500.
 Teamsters No. 70:
 Frank Church, 400.
 Typographical No. 36:
 H. L. Pickens, 269.
 Upholsterers & Trimmers No. 94:
 F. C. Fuehrer, 15.
- PASADENA—**
 Board of Labor:
 C. E. Sutphen, 1.
 Typographical No. 583 (60):
 Albert T. Pentzer, 30.
 Carl B. Jensen, 30.
- SACRAMENTO—**
 Barbers No. 112:
 S. A. Brittain, 115.
 Boilermakers No. 743:
 Tony Balter, 57.
 Bookbinders No. 35.
 R. L. Ennis, 80.
 Cooks & Waiters No. 561 (293):
 G. T. Peterson, 147.
 Edna Upton, 146.
 Electrical Workers No. 340:
 Amos H. Feely, 60.
 Federated Trades Council:
 Archer C. Sullivan, 1.
 J. L. R. Marsh, 1.
 Hotel Maids' Alliance No. 616 (21):
 Laura Mitchell, 11.
 Emma Howard, 10.
 Painters No. 487 (198):
 J. L. R. Marsh, 66.
 Geo. S. Briggs, 66.
 H. C. Galloup, 66.
 Printing Pressmen No. 60 (70):
 D. D. Sullivan, 35.
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 35.
 Typographical No. 46 (215):
 Chas. W. Walsler, 108.
 Leo Williams, 107.
- SAN BERNARDINO—**
 Barbers No. 253:
 Michael Firebaugh, 54.
 Central Labor Council:
 N. A. Richardson, 1.
- SAN DIEGO—**
 Carpenters No. 1296 (498):
 Frank Thomas, 249.
 Wm. R. Collom, 249.
 Electrical Workers No. 465:
 Leon F. Shook, 66.
 Federated Trades & Labor Council:
 Wm. R. Collom, 1.
 Typographical No. 221:
 Albert G. Rogers, 125.
- SAN FRANCISCO—**
 Alaska Fishermen (1500):
 Peter E. Olsen, 750.
 I. N. Hylan, 750.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (350):
 Geo. G. Kidwell, 175.
 C. J. Walsh, 175.
 Barbers No. 148 (700):
 Roe H. Baker, 350.
 George Borges, 350.
 Bill Posters & Billers No. 44:
 B. A. Brundage, 44.
 Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 168:
 J. J. McTiernan, 182.
 Bottlers No. 293 (300):
 W. H. Ahern, 150.
 A. J. Rogers, 150.
 Bricklayers No. 7:
 M. B. Farrell, 152.
 Butchers No. 115:
 M. S. Maxwell, 536.
 Butchers No. 508:
 M. Guerra, 141.
 Carpenters No. 22:
 F. P. Nicholas, 860.
 Grocery Clerks No. 648 (150):
 W. G. Desepte, 75.
 Tina Fosen, 75.
 Cooks Helpers No. 110 (694):
 Geo. Riley, 347.
 Arthur Watson, 347.
 Electrical Workers No. 6:
 J. H. Clover, 400.
 Electrical Workers No. 151 (300):
 George T. Flatley, 150.
 Henry F. Boyen, 150.
 Ferryboatmen's Union:
 C. W. Deal, 674.
 Garment Workers No. 131 (600):
 Margaret Stump, 300.
 Nellie Casey, 300.
 Hoisting Engineers No. 59:
 Thomas Bynon, 123.
 Hospital Stewards & Nurses No. 16031
 (12):
 Andrew J. Comons, 6.
 E. N. Cumming, 6.
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (110):
 Oscar Franson, 55.
 E. F. Mitchell, 55.
 United Laborers No. 261:
 Joe Marshall, 200.
 Labor Council:
 James E. Wilson, 1.
 Laundry Workers No. 26 (1800):
 D. J. Gorman, 300.
 Chas. J. Hawley, 300.
 Chas. S. Child, 300.
 Chas. Keegan, 300.
 Anna J. Brown, 300.
 Ed. Flatley, 300.
 Letter Carriers No. 214 (583):
 Porter S. Finney, 292.
 John C. Daly, 291.
 Machinists No. 68 (1000):
 Hugh Carberry, 500.
 Wm. Ross Knudsen, 500.
 Marine Cooks & Stewards Association:
 Thomas J. McGlinchey, 318.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-
 tenders:
 Patrick Flynn, 1545.
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:
 H. F. Strother, 387.
 Molders No. 164:
 E. Sheroni, 650.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 162 (100):
 Anthony L. Noriega, 50.
 James M. Triplett, 50.

- Musicians No. 6 (1500):
 Eugene E. Schmitz, 375.
 Arthur S. Morey, 375.
 A. J. Haywood, 375.
 J. J. Matheson, 375.
- Office Employees' Association No. 13,188:
 Helen Quinn, 300.
- Post Office Clerks No. 2:
 John Murphy, 620.
- Web Pressmen No. 4 (120):
 Daniel C. Murphy, 60.
 Clyde E. Bowen, 60.
- Sailors Union of the Pacific (2000):
 Andrew Furuseth, 667.
 Harry Ohlsen, 667.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
- Street Carmen No. 518 (600):
 D. J. Curry, 100.
 H. Resnick, 100.
 F. B. Halling, 100.
 J. J. O'Neill, 100.
 M. J. Crowe, 100.
 John Mooney, 100.
- Teachers No. 61 (35):
 E. J. Dupuy, 18.
 S. A. Corpstein, 17.
- Teamsters No. 85 (2000):
 James Hopkins, 334.
 Frank Walsh, 334.
 Miles D'Arcy, 333.
 James Jones, 333.
 William McDonald, 333.
 Joseph Roche, 333.
- Typographical No. 21 (900):
 D. K. Stauffer, 150.
 H. R. Calhan, 150.
 Wm. H. Ellis, 150.
 Henry Heidelberg, 150.
 G. E. Mitchell, Jr., 150.
 Jas. W. Mullen, 150.
- Waitresses No. 30 (1796):
 Jack Weinberger, 599.
 Wm. G. C. Turner, 599.
 John W. King, 598.
- Waitresses No. 48 (894):
 Kathryn Benedict, 179.
 Helen Croskey, 179.
 Laura Molleda, 179.
 Mary Everson, 179.
 Marguerite Finkenbinder, 178.
- SAN JOSE—**
- Barbers No. 252:
 R. E. Winton, 106.
- Carpenters No. 316:
 B. P. Ward, 287.
- Central Labor Council:
 D. S. Thompson, 1.
- Cooks and Waiters No. 180:
 Max Sinclair, 100.
- Hod Carriers No. 234:
 Geo. Crever, 31.
- Printing Pressmen No. 146:
 J. E. Baker, 32.
- Stage Employes No. 134:
 Jas. V. Noonan, 20.
- Teamsters No. 287:
 I. Inostroza, 100.
- Typographical No. 231:
 G. A. Shoemaker, Jr., 82.
- SAN PEDRO—**
- Barbers No. 881:
 E. P. Butler, 74.
- Carpenters No. 1140:
 J. C. Blair, 447.
- SANTA BARBARA—**
- Central Labor Council:
 Frank Morley, 1.
- SANTA ROSA—**
- Butchers No. 364 (45):
 D. Rickliff, 23.
 F. C. Thompson, 22.
- Central Labor Council:
 F. Lawrence, 1.
 John Felciano, 1.
- Electrical Workers No. 594:
 T. C. Vickers, 30.
- Hod Carriers No. 139 (73):
 John J. Reilly, 37.
 Wm. J. Horne, 36.
- STOCKTON—**
- Bakers No. 120 (30):
 R. L. Tanberg, 15.
 A. D. Wrye, 15.
- Barbers No. 312 (107):
 W. D. Kessler, 54.
 J. H. Luby, 53.
- Carpenters No. 266 (343):
 C. M. Kroesen, 69.
 J. A. Jones, 69.
 W. C. Dolan, 69.
 W. La Rivera, 68.
 C. O. Whitlock, 68.
- Central Labor Council:
 Geo. A. Dean, 1.
 M. J. O'Malley, 1.
- Cooks and Waiters No. 572 (190):
 Max Pappitz, 64.
 Wm. Meyer, 63.
 Otto Weber, 63.
- Electrical Workers No. 591 (80):
 J. C. McBride, 40.
 Geo. W. Taylor, 40.
- Musicians No. 189 (144):
 Wallace G. Watson, 72.
 Clarence Leonard, 72.
- Moving Picture Operators No. 423 (13):
 J. W. Southwick, 7.
 T. J. Meadows, 6.
- Painters No. 1115 (75):
 E. E. Leach, 38.
 Geo. Vincent, 37.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 283:
 E. Wyman, 17.
- Street Carmen No. 276:
 Geo. A. Dean, 22.
- Steam and Operating Engineers No. 200:
 W. H. Zuver, 35.
- Teamsters No. 22 (27):
 Frank Kennie, 14.
 Carl Lunn, 13.
- Theatrical Stage Employes No. 90 (16):
 R. L. Vogelsang, 8.
 Frank E. Mistler, 8.
- Typographical No. 56 (60):
 A. W. Evans, 30.
 J. L. Bartlett, 30.
- VALLEJO—**
- Central Labor Council:
 J. P. Millott, 1.
 C. S. Beardslev, 1.
- Machinists No. 252:
 J. P. Millott, 200.
- Teamsters No. 490:
 J. B. Dale, 93.
- WHITTIER—**
- Oil Workers No. 7:
 Joe O'Neil, 393.

Your Committee recommends that the foregoing be seated as delegates.

Fraternal Delegates

We also recommend the seating of the following Fraternal delegates without vote:

Mrs. Cordelia F. Byrne, representing the Sacramento County Union Card and Label League;

Mrs. Charles Vitale, representing the Rose Union Label Auxiliary of Organized Labor of Santa Rosa;

Miss Eva B. Byrne, representing the Stockton Union Label League.

Contested Credentials

Under date of September 4 credentials were received from the Office Employees No. 15251 of Los Angeles for Emanuel Levin. Under date of September 13 the Secretary of the same union notified the Secretary of the Federation that Emanuel Levin is not entitled to membership in the Office Employees Union, that he has been requested to withdraw, and that he is not entitled to a seat in the convention as their representative. Your Committee was also furnished with a copy of a letter, dated September 6, signed by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to the Secretary of Office Employees No. 15251. In said letter appears the name of Emanuel Levin among others who have been held to be ineligible to membership in said Union.

We therefore recommend unfavorably on the seating of Emanuel Levin.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

D. J. GORMAN, Chairman,
W. D. KESSLER,
GEORGE RILEY.

Committee on Credentials.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and recommendations concurred in.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

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

Constitution—Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; A. B. Hassel, Labor Council, Los Angeles; Geo. Durand, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; J. C. Blair, Carpenters No. 1140, San Pedro.

Rules and Order of Business—Frank Church, Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland; F. Lawrence, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; C. J. Walsh, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Fred W. Jackson, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Frank Morley, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara.

Reports of Officers—J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles; T. C. Vickers, Electrical Workers No. 594, Santa Rosa; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; Leo Williams, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen's Union, San Francisco.

Resolutions—W. E. Banker, Carpenters No. 701, Fresno; J. C. Williams, Miners No. 90, Grass Valley; Mary Everson, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Wm. McClellan Cook, Oil Workers No. 27, Brea; Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco.

Legislation—Wallace Watson, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; J. H. Clover, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Al C. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.

Grievance—George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Jas. A. Gray, Carpenters, No. 426, Los Angeles; Arthur S. Morey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Clarence E. Doud, Machinists No. 653, Fresno; M. J. Markel, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

Labels and Boycotts—Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; C. E. Sutphen, Pasadena Board of Labor; J. W. Collins, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles; Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; M. S. Maxwell, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco.

Thanks—Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Sam P. Smith, Labor Council, Fresno; Edna Upton, Cooks & Waiters No. 561, Sacramento; Michael Nielsen, Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland; Geo. Crever, Hod Carriers No. 234, San Jose.

President Brown announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary—Wm. H. Ellis, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms—F. C. Marsh, Steam Engineers No. 72, Los Angeles.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas J. McGlinchey, Marine Cooks & Stewards Association, San Francisco.

The appointments were approved by the convention.

The "Reports of Officers" and the 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, September 18, 1923—Morning Session**

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

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

LOS ANGELES—

Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local 78:
F. M. Van Norman, 450.

STOCKTON—

Machinists No. 364:
J. C. Fitzgerald, 25.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Chairman Frank Church 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 second legislative day at 5 p. m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present. The committees 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 to order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call (by card system.)
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Deciding the place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK CHURCH, Chairman,
FRED E. LAWRENCE,
FRED W. JACKSON.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Ex-President Daniel C. Murphy of the State Federation of Labor was introduced by President Brown. Brother Murphy delivered an interesting and instructive address, and was listened to with close attention by delegates and visitors.

Moved that Henry P. Melnikow of the Labor Bureau, Inc., be invited to address the convention. Motion was carried.

Mr. Melnikow was introduced by President Brown and delivered an interesting address on the work of the Labor Bureau, Inc.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Wallace Watson of the Legislative committee submitted a report and on motion action on the report was postponed until 2 p. m., afternoon session.

Adjournment was taken at 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. in memory of Mrs. Roche, mother of Delegate Joseph Roche, of Teamsters' Union No. 85 of San Francisco.

Tuesday, September 18—Afternoon Session

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

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman D. J. Gorman of the committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on Credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

SAN FRANCISCO—

Lithographers No. 17:
Adam Vurek, 82.

SAN JOSE—

Millmen No. 262:
J. F. Cambiano, 233.

LONG BEACH—

Barbers No. 622:
Frank L. Sylcott, 71.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a communication from the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council extending good wishes. Noted and filed.

Secretary Scharrenberg stated that the report of the Vice-President for District No. 5 had not been received in time for publication, but the report is now on hand. On motion the report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The convention then took up the report of the Committee on Legislation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Wallace Watson read the committee's report:

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

Your Committee begs to report that it has carefully perused the 32 pages devoted to Labor Legislation at the close of the year's report of your Executive Board.

The Committee desires to give hearty endorsement to all that the report contains, and feels that it cannot too earnestly emphasize the fact that an alarming condition of things and facts exist in the State of California which cannot be too strongly exposed and opposed.

There is not a sentence in that report which is not important. It calls attention to the fact that the State of California after a twelve year struggle in the obtaining of humanitarian educational measures in behalf of the people is being sacrificed by one fell blow of a heartless and conscienceless Governor whose subservient efforts are stamping him as the most unpopular man among right minded and Christian thinking people of the Golden West.

The report on taxation is concise and needed at the present hour. The tabbing of the voting done by Senators and Assemblymen is of service and should not be forgotten when the time comes to remember these people once again.

Your committee is of the opinion that while there is a tendency to forget these things soon after their reading, that the Labor Papers of the State should make frequent mention of them until these revolting and un-American horrors perpetrated in the State of California during the recent past shall so have burned into the souls of members of organized labor that they will feel it to be their sacred duty to lead a constitutional revolt against such persons and their practices in the future.

Measures on Ballot

After carefully examining the reports of officers pertaining to "measures on the ballot" we are of the opinion that the State Federation of Labor is doing a beneficial good to the labor movement, and to the citizenship generally, by calling attention to the fact that after the Long Beach convention went on record as unanimously supporting the Water and Power Act, one labor council out of the twenty-five in the State opposed the measure.

Such action not only tends to the failure of labor to carry its points, but it gives the enemy the opportunity to declare the labor movement is divided.

That any Council can claim authority from the American Federation of Labor for such an action is amazing, and we concur in the recommendation that the American Federation of Labor be requested to clearly define the limit of authority given local councils in the matter of State issues.

WALLACE WATSON, Chairman,
R. W. ROBINSON,
J. H. CLOVER,
AL C. BECK,
J. B. DALE.

On motion the report of the Committee to and including the fifth paragraph was adopted by unanimous vote.

Chairman Brown then stated that the adoption of the remaining part of the report was before the convention.

Delegate W. A. Spooner of Central Labor Council of Oakland spoke at length against the committee's report.

Delegate James Shea spoke in opposition to the report.

Delegate H. R. Calhan supported the committee report.

Chairman Watson spoke in support of the report.

Delegate J. H. Clover, a member of the committee, supported the committee's report.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth spoke in favor of the report.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke, supporting the committee's report.

Delegate George Borges called for the previous question.

An amendment was offered by W. A. Spooner that the report of the committee be received and adopted excepting that portion referring to Alameda County.

The amendment was lost.

The report of the committee was then adopted as recommended.

Delegate W. A. Spooner asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Secretary Scharrenberg asked if any other delegate wished to be so recorded, but there was no response.

Delegate Heidelberg was granted the floor and discussed the minimum wage for women in California and lowering of fees for employment agencies.

President Brown said he believed it was proper to extend thanks to Delegate Heidelberg for the manner in which he handled the matter of the reduction of fees for employment agencies.

On motion Frank R. Buckalew, executive secretary of the Near East Relief for Northern California, Hawaii and Nevada, was granted the privilege of the floor and addressed the convention.

Delegate Carl E. Lunn, president Central Labor Council, announced a theater party for delegates and visitors at 7:30 p. m.

Convention adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 19, 1923—Morning Session

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

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Gorman of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report on credentials received and recommended that the delegate be seated:

SAN FRANCISCO—
Carpenters No. 483:
C. A. McColm, 990.

On motion the report was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman W. E. Banker of the Committee on Resolutions presented a partial report as follows:

Proposition No. 1—By W. R. Collom, Carpenters Union No. 1296, 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 10th, 1923, to which representatives of all labor 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.

The Committee recommends unfavorably on Proposition No. 1.

Delegate Collom spoke for the resolution. Delegate Watson supported the recommendation of the committee.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 15—Presented by James Giambruno of Miners' and Tunnel Workers' Union No. 45 of Groveland.

Whereas, the administration in charge of the Hetch Hetchy Project for the City and County of San Francisco, have, during the past three years adopted a policy inimical to the interests of Organized Labor and the Taxpayers, who are the ones called upon to finance the building of said Project, and

Whereas, said administration even went so far as to refuse to submit grievances to the United States Department of Labor for Arbitration, when the offer was made by the Organized Workmen. This arbitrary stand taken by those in authority caused a strike which subsequently led to the importation of professional strikebreakers, gunmen and Black Jack Jerome Guards, at the expense of the Workers and Taxpayers, and

Whereas, a blacklist system has been in effect on the Hetch Hetchy against members of a Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. (Repeated appeals to Mayor Rolph, and other Municipal Departments having no effect and in fact only tended to make matters worse for the men), and

Whereas, the State Eight Hour Law for Undergroundmen and the Charter of

the City and County of San Francisco, governing Hours of Labor, have been in the past and are at present openly violated (by those in authority), and

Whereas, owing to the reckless Labor Policy adopted on the Hetch Hetchy, thirty-three men have been killed and many maimed for life during the past three years on the Hetch Hetchy Project, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled this 19th day of September, 1923, demand that the City of San Francisco discontinue its black-list of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and urge all Labor organizations of San Francisco to take similar action.

The committee recommended that the proposition be amended by striking out the last sentence in the third "whereas," and by striking the words "by those in authority" in the fourth "whereas," and that the proposition be adopted as amended.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, The past two years have witnessed an increasing tendency among American shipowners to disregard and violate laws enacted to protect life and property at sea, and

Whereas, The general disregard of safety laws has been accompanied by an organized effort on the part of the shipowners to discourage American citizens from serving in the American Merchant Marine and to replace self-respecting, competent and efficient citizen seamen by Orientals and other cheap and servile labor, and

Whereas, The means adopted by the shipowners to accomplish their purpose is the maintenance of private shipping offices, compulsory registration of seamen and forcing each seaman to carry a blacklisting discharge book, which has been properly branded as an industrial passport and

Whereas, An inefficient and alien personnel in our country's Merchant Marine is a positive danger in peace and war, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-fourth Annual convention assembled at Stockton, September 19, 1923, that we enter our most emphatic protest against the policies now pursued by American shipowners whereby American seamen are driven into other occupations; further

Resolved, That we call upon our Federal Government to enforce all laws enacted to provide greater safety of life at sea and do everything possible to develop a personnel that can compete in peace and defend our country in war, further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Department of Commerce and to Congress, when it shall assemble.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 13. Concurred in un-animously.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by the Delegation of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is more overtime performed by clerks than the good of the service demands; and

Whereas, The present system of computing overtime on a 365 day basis is unfair, and

Whereas, Pay for all time in excess of eight hours if computed on a 306 day basis would reduce overtime to a minimum, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled go on record as favoring such legislation as would grant the payment of overtime at the rate of time and one-half on a 306 day year.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 7. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Delegation of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers of San Francisco.

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 sailors who are not employed directly 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 all employes of the Federal Government the privilege of treatment in these hospitals, whether injured on duty or not.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 8. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Delegation of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers of San Francisco.

Whereas, The law covering retirement of Federal employes in its present form is unsatisfactory to those directly affected, and inasmuch as the payment of pensions

does not cause the Government any loss, but on the other hand has been the means of accumulating a large surplus in the Postal Pension Fund, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled go on record as favoring an amendment to the present retirement law that would grant employes a maximum of \$1500 per year after thirty years of service.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 9. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by Delegation of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers of San Francisco.

Whereas, The cost of living is steadily increasing, proven by the Department of Labor in Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas, We deem the present salary of post office clerks inadequate and the cause of much unrest in the Postal service, and

Whereas, We feel a higher salary would cause more application for employment in the Postal service and result in a much smaller labor turnover, thereby increasing the efficiency of the entire department; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Stockton, California, September 19, 1923, as favoring a reclassification of postal salaries which would grant clerks \$2000, \$2200, \$2400 and special grades of \$2500 and \$2600 yearly, and be it further

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

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 10. Concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (CONTINUED)

Chairman Wallace Watson reported for the committee as follows:

Proposition No. 4—Presented by C. E. Rynearson of Central Labor Council of Marysville.

Whereas, Many employers of female labor in the State of California have been and are now violating the Eight-Hour Law for Female Employees, and

Whereas, So many of these same employed do not know the law or where to report for violation of same, and

Whereas, The employer pleads ignorance to just what the law is when called attention to violation of same by employee, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-fourth annual convention recommend the formulation of necessary legislation making it compulsory for any Person, Firm or Corporation employing a female under jurisdiction of said Eight-Hour Law, to post a copy of said law in a conspicuous place with a note stating whom to report to for violation of said law.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 4. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Jack Slocum of Metal Polishers' Union, No. 67 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are at this time upon the statute books of the State of California laws governing the safety and sanitary conditions in factories and workshops where workers are exposed to fumes, gases and dust as in metal polishing and plating establishments, and

Whereas, These laws which were enacted by the State Legislature at the instigation of the California State Federation of Labor are being nullified by non-enforcement, such non-enforcement being largely the result of insufficient funds, and

Whereas, The present governor of this State, Friend W. Richardson, has used his veto power upon all appropriations made by the last legislature for humanitarian measures, thereby nullifying the very laws which he has sworn to enforce as well as demonstrating how completely the governor has at his mercy all legislation enacted for the protection of the worker and the general public; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention assembled that the incoming Executive Council prepare a suitable and proper bill, to be presented at the next session of the Legislature, such bill to make the factory inspection for safety and sanitation self supporting by the establishment of a system of fees and such fines as may be collected for violations, thereby removing such appropriations from the influence of the so-called "budget committee" and the Governor's vicious veto.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 6.

Delegate Mooney spoke in opposition to the wording of the proposition, taking exception to any criticism of Governor Richardson, but asked to go on record as supporting it. Delegates Gifford, Furuseth, Watson, Everson, Slocum, Dupuy and

Schmitz and Secretary Scharrenberg supported the committee. Delegate Kidwell talked on the question.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Motion was adopted inviting State Senator J. M. Inman and Assemblyman P. G. West, both of Sacramento, to address the convention.

Messrs. Inman and West were escorted to the platform and addressed the convention. President Brown complimented both gentlemen on their splendid record.

The convention then took up further consideration of the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Frank Johnston and Culinary Delegates of Waiters Union No. 17 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is now upon the statute books of the State, an act passed by the legislature of 1889, stipulating conditions for ventilation and sanitation to be observed by establishments employing more than five persons, and,

Whereas, This law has been allowed to become a dead letter through non-enforcement, and such non-enforcement has resulted in a total disregard as to sanitation in hundreds of establishments, especially those engaged in the food catering industry, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a redraft of this measure containing the following provisions be presented to the next legislature by our agent, and he be instructed to work for its passage and use his influence to the end that the appropriation for the State Labor Commissioner's office be enlarged so as to ensure available funds for the enforcing of the provisions of this act:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate or commence to operate the use of any kitchen or dining room in any hotel, restaurant or public eating place in this State that is not properly ventilated and provided with sufficient and proper wash rooms and ample, separate dressing rooms for the two sexes.

The commissioner of labor shall have power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of this act.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 21. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by E. Sheroni of Molders Union No. 164 of San Francisco.

Resolved, That all iron, steel, brass and aluminum foundries in the State of California should be compelled to have sanitary features, as required by law, such as lavatories, wash-bowls and clothes lockers, further

Resolved, That all of these said iron, steel, brass and aluminum foundries should have as many of the above features as compelled by law to the ratio of men which are working in these said foundries.

The Committee recommended that the Executive Board take up this matter with State authorities and use their best efforts to secure a better enforcement of said law.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by George Durand and George E. Powers of Street Carmen's Union No. 192 of Oakland.

Whereas, At a recent session of the California State Legislature an eight-hour bill was introduced in the interest and at the request of the organized carmen of this State, and

Whereas, The eight-hour bill as submitted received the active support of this federation, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor in meeting assembled request the executive officers of the federation to continue their efforts at the next session of the State Legislature to secure the eight-hour day for the carmen of this State.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 12. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Musicians' delegation of San Francisco.

Whereas, Many theaters throughout the State of California do not make adequate provision for the health, comfort and convenience of musicians employed by them, and

Whereas, Neglect in providing clean, sanitary, well-ventilated dressing-rooms is a menace to the health and welfare of musicians employed in such theaters, and,

Whereas, The only means of correcting this neglect and menace on the part of theater owners is through State legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby pledge its moral support to assist the musicians of the State of California at the next session of the State Legislature in passing a law which will be formed and presented to be written into the laws of the State making it mandatory for theater

owners to make adequate provision for such health, comfort and convenience of musicians employed in the theatrical profession throughout the State of California.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 14. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by J. M. Triplett and Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The combined efforts of the organized labor movement in this State were successful in having the aims and objects of the contents contained in the attached articles meet with the approval of both Houses of the forty-fifth session of the California State Legislature, and,

Whereas, After our apparent success the Governor vetoed our efforts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor does hereby instruct its legislative agent to again present Senate Bill No. 252 and Assembly Bill No. 404.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 19. Concurred in.

President Brown called the attention of the convention to the fact that nomination for officers of the State Federation of Labor would be in order at the afternoon session. Convention adjourned at 11:30 a. m. until 2 p. m.

Wednesday, September 19—Afternoon Session

President Brown called the convention to order at 2 p. m. and proceeded with the nomination of officers.

For President—Seth R. Brown, nominated by Delegate A. B. Hassel of Los Angeles; Anthony L. Noriega, nominated by Delegate E. J. Dupuy of San Francisco.

For Vice-President, First District, one to be elected—Frank Thomas, nominated by Delegate Collom of San Diego.

For Vice-President, Second District, two to be elected—Al C. Beck, nominated by Delegate Johnston of Los Angeles; A. R. Gifford, nominated by Delegate Gorman of Los Angeles; R. W. Robinson, nominated by Delegate Coulter of Long Beach.

For Vice-President, Third District, one to be elected—W. E. Banker, nominated by Delegate Dupinch of Fresno.

For Vice-President, Fourth District, one to be elected—Frank Kennie, nominated by Delegate George A. Dean of Stockton.

For Vice-President, Fifth District, one to be elected—J. F. Cambiano, nominated by Delegate Feely of Sacramento; I. Inostroza, nominated by Delegate Noonan of San Jose.

For Vice-President, Sixth District, one to be elected—Frank Church, nominated by Delegate Hopkins of San Francisco; F. B. Perry, nominated by Delegate Baxter of Fresno.

For Vice-President, Seventh District, one to be elected—R. V. Lytton, nominated by Delegate Fremming of Long Beach.

For Vice-President, Eighth District, one to be elected—Elma F. Smith, nominated by Delegate Lawrence of Santa Rosa; J. P. Millott, nominated by Delegate Carberry of San Francisco.

For Vice-President, Ninth District, three to be elected—J. E. Hopkins, nominated by Delegate Everson of San Francisco; Roe H. Baker, nominated by Delegate Borges of San Francisco; J. J. Matheson, nominated by Delegate Morey of San Francisco.

For Vice-President, Tenth District, one to be elected—W. J. McQuillan, nominated by Delegate Bowen of San Francisco.

For Vice-President, Eleventh District, one to be elected—George Galloway, nominated by Delegate Gray of Los Angeles.

For Delegate to A. F. of L., one to be elected—George A. Dean, nominated by Delegate Lunn of Stockton; R. W. Robinson, nominated by Delegate Jackson of Long Beach; Frank Walsh, nominated by Delegate Wilson of San Francisco; Elma F. Smith, nominated by Delegate Nellie Casey of San Francisco.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, nominated by Delegate Gray of Los Angeles.

President Brown introduced President James J. Freel of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, who delivered an address. President Freel stated he was en route to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland, Ore.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (CONTINUED)

Chairman Watson of the Committee on Legislation submitted the following:

Inasmuch as the Committee on Legislation at each convention is confronted with resolutions from the various unions bearing upon the adoption of sanitary and health measures for their respective trades, your committee therefore feels that a suggestion should be made that the legislative agent of this convention should watch for such laws as exist and are not enforced, and seek the promotion of such laws as are required to bring about a general improvement in the health and sanitary laws, as pertain to the workers.

The Committee recommended adoption of the foregoing.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Your Committee on Legislation, recognizing that the five Assemblywomen in the Legislature have good and fairly good labor records in their voting, and that Mrs. Grace S. Dorris of Kern County alone stands with a 100 per cent record, that this convention should go on record as recognizing the work done by the five Assemblywomen referred to.

The Committee recommended adoption of the foregoing.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of San Francisco.

Whereas, There was submitted by the Initiative to the people of the State of California, at the general election of 1922, a constitutional amendment designated as California's Water and Power Act, which declared that it is "the policy and purpose of the State to conserve, develop and control the water of the State for the use and benefit of the people"; and proposed to accomplish this by placing the credit of the State back of municipalities and local political subdivisions in order that they might at a minimum cost develop and operate their own works for the storage, diversion and distribution of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, and for the generation and transmission of hydro-electric energy, and

Whereas, The policy proposed in the Water and Power Act would relieve the people of the burden of the extravagance, waste and costly financing of private development and ownership of the twin essentials, water and power; would enable consumers to secure water and power at cost; would provide for the development of the State's water and power resources without direct taxation and without a separate public charge for interest or principal on bond issues; and would assure profitable employment, productive land, freedom from exploitation, business opportunity and stability and safety in agriculture and industry; and

Whereas, the privately owned corporations, selfishly interested in maintaining their monopoly of hydro-electric power, raised and expended an enormous campaign fund, namely, more than half a million dollars, to defeat the Water and Power Act, and by a campaign of misrepresentation, deception and villification actually succeeded in defeating it; and

Whereas, the investigations of a committee of the Legislature, known as the Jones Committee, have exposed and made public the methods that were employed by these corporations to deceive the public and thereby defeated the measure; and

Whereas, It is the belief of this federation that but for the deception practiced by these corporations and the enormous expenditures they made to defeat the measure, the public would, with better understanding of the issue, have upheld the measure at the polls; and

Whereas, the passage of this act will be of untold value to our people and will make California the first State to propose and put into effect comprehensive legislation providing for public ownership and control of our national resources, and

Whereas, The Water and Power Act is to be resubmitted to the voters that they, with clearer understanding of its provisions and its purposes, may pass upon it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Water and Power measure be unqualifiedly endorsed, and our membership urged to leave nothing undone that will assist in bringing the movement to pass the Water and Power Act to a successful issue.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 5, and submitted the following special report in connection therewith:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION ON PROPOSITION NO. 5

Your committee realizing the importance of the measure known as the Water and Power Act, and the fact that it is one in harmony with the fundamental principles of the A. F. of L., desires to express itself as follows:

That it recognizes that the God-given bounties of water stored in the California mountains and running down to the valleys and the sea were placed there by the

Infinite for the benefit of all the people directly and not for the purpose of enabling rich corporations to tax the people or levy, so to speak, royalties upon the people for their use of their own God-given blessings.

Believing as we do that these things are the property and the rights of the people of this State, we view with apprehension the exposures made by the Jones committee as to the methods employed by the big corporations who seek to control these gifts of nature made to the people. These methods have been the disbursing of sums of money to corrupt certain leaders of public opinion, some of these being within our own ranks. Other methods of corruption have been the circulation of false and deliberately misleading statements concerning the proposed Water and Power Act, which have been given to the press for circulation among their readers.

Your committee recognizes all and even more the beneficial effects arising from such a measure than those stated in the resolution, and see in such the enormous possibilities of developing this State and bringing within its confines those workers and producers of wealth who are needed to increase the riches of the community.

Your committee recognizes that any such proposed act will contain certain apparent defects in the details of its being worked out. This being so we would at this time urge upon the labor movement of California the necessity of not sacrificing this great effort by reason of any apparent defects which may present themselves to our limited vision. We believe that this, like other great and beneficial measures, can be corrected as the plan proceeds.

Your committee, therefore, unqualifiedly recommends that this convention go on record as approving the forthcoming measure known as the California Water and Power Act.

WALLACE WATSON, Chairman.
J. B. DALE,
J. H. CLOVER,
AL C. BECK,
R. W. ROBINSON.

Delegate Spooner discussed the proposition and favored referring it to the Executive Council.

Secretary Scharrenberg discussed the proposition.

Delegate Feely spoke to the question.

Delegate Shea also spoke to the question.

Delegate Clover of the Committee discussed the proposition.

Delegate Spooner asked to be recognized.

Previous question was called for.

Action on Proposition No. 5 was then postponed until convening of convention at 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

President Brown announced the appointment of the Election Board as follows:

Supervisors—James Shea, Bakery Drivers No. 432, Oakland; Margaret Stump, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; A. H. Feely, Electrical Workers No. 340, Sacramento.

Tally Clerks—M. J. O'Malley, Central Labor Council, Stockton; D. H. Pifer, Barbers No. 317, Bakersfield; Sam P. Smith, Labor Council, Fresno; Joseph Giambruno, Miners No. 45, Groveland; E. Charles Gish, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles; C. V. Walkup, Central Labor Council, Marysville; U. S. Gracy, Carpenters No. 2114, Napa; Frank Morley, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara; N. A. Richardson, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino.

Delegate McQuillan of Sacramento secured permission of the convention to introduce a resolution out of the regular order. The resolution is known as Proposition No. 33, and was referred to the Grievance Committee.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 20, 1923—Morning Session

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

The following telegram was unanimously authorized to be sent to Ex-President George A. Tracy of the State Federation of Labor, who is in a San Francisco hospital:

George A. Tracy,
St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco.

State Federation of Labor, in convention at Stockton, expresses hope that you will soon become convalescent from your serious illness.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (CONTINUED)

Proposition No. 5, postponed from Wednesday, was taken up.

Delegate Spooner continued his argument regarding Proposition No. 5.

Delegate Mortenson spoke, defending Delegate Spooner.

Delegate Pickens favored the Committee's report and stated that the Oakland Typographical Union had endorsed the Water and Power Act and also worked for its passage.

Previous question was called for.

Delegate Coulter introduced the following motion: I move that this convention go on record as deploring the statements made upon the floor of this convention reflecting upon the character of Brother Spooner of Alameda County, believing as we do that men should never be publicly accused without ample proof of guilt.

Delegate Coulter's motion was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on Legislation relating to Proposition No. 5 was then unanimously adopted.

Chairman Watson of the Committee on Legislation then presented the following:

MEMORIAL ON THE DEATH OF O. A. TVEITMOE

Whereas, Olaf Andrew Tveitmoe, for more than twenty years Secretary-Treasurer of the State Building Trades Council of California, and editor of "Organized Labor" of San Francisco since its first issue in 1900, passed away at his home in Santa Cruz on March 19, 1923; and

Whereas, No man in California ever served the labor movement more faithfully and more unselfishly than did Olaf Andrew Tveitmoe, who was a student, a philosopher, and a humanitarian; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in honor of the memory of our departed brother, the delegates attending this convention, rise and remain standing for a period of one minute.

Resolved Further, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor be and hereby is instructed to communicate with the family of the deceased expressing the sorrow of the labor movement over his passing, and the esteem in which his memory ever will be held.

Introduced by the United Labor Press of California.

Delegate Jackson favored the adoption of the memorial.

Delegate Pifer asked that the name of Robert Fraser be added. Suggestion was accepted that separate resolution be introduced in memory of the late Robert Fraser, editor of the California Oil Worker.

The convention stood in silence for one minute.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Chairman Roe H. Baker read the report of Committee on Constitution as follows:

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Archer C. Sullivan and J. L. R. Marsh of Federated Trades Council of Sacramento.

To promote a better understanding of the problems of all trade unions, and to secure a more active co-operation and united support in all labor movements, we offer an amendment to Section 4, Article I, of the Constitution of the State Federation of Labor, making said section read as follows:

"Section 4. No organization seceded, suspended or expelled from any national or international organization connected with the American Federation of Labor, or not affiliated with the local central body, where such body exists, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation."

The Committee made the following report on Proposition No. 3:

The Committee, after careful consideration of this resolution, believes it an unsound policy at the present time to compel unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor to affiliate with local central bodies, and recommends that the incoming Executive Council of the State Federation and the local central bodies co-operate for the purpose of inducing unions not affiliated with the State Federation to do so, and unions not affiliated with local central bodies to take that step. The Committee further recommends that the delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use his best endeavor to secure such action that the various international unions incorporate into their constitution such measures as will make it mandatory upon their local unions to affiliate with the State federations in their respective States and the central bodies of their respective cities and counties.

Delegates Everson, Pifer, Durand, Spooner and Secretary Scharrenberg spoke on the Committee's report.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by C. V. Walkup of Central Labor Council of Marysville.

Whereas, The distance is so great between the towns in the northern part of the State, necessitating long trips for the present officers, causing much expense to the State body, and,

Whereas, Yuba and Sutter Counties are getting organized to such an extent that they are asking more co-operation in continuing this great work, and

Whereas, A representative of the State Federation of Labor could be of material assistance in helping an organizer, thereby increasing the revenue to the State Federation of Labor without much expense, therefore, be it

Resolved, That another district be added to the present number, with a vice-president elected from such district; and be it further

Resolved, That this district be composed of Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, and adjacent Northern counties.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 17, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Chairman Banker read the following report:

Delegate Frank Johnston of Los Angeles, who introduced Proposition No. 22, requested permission of the convention to withdraw the same. Granted.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by D. K. Stauffer of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The infamous Los Angeles Times has for a third of a century unceasingly maintained its attacks on trade unionism and its unscrupulous, false and vindictive villification of the representatives of organized labor, and

Whereas, Not only has the very name of organized labor been anathema to the Los Angeles Times in the conduct of its own affairs, but it has been the leader of all anti-labor activities in the State of California through its false and misleading propaganda, promoted for no other purpose than to do injustice to the cause of labor, and

Whereas, This opposition to organized labor has been devoid of principle or of worthy motive and has been based solely upon the conscienceless, greedy desire for gain, and

Whereas, The policy of the Los Angeles Times has been one of unyielding opposition to all social and humanitarian legislation affecting the general welfare of the State of California, and because of the selfish interests of the clique that controls this newspaper, it has bitterly fought the Boulder Creek project, the Water and Power Act, and all other measures benefiting the people of this State; and

Whereas, It has invariably served the greed and avarice of the corporations of the State in whatever they propose without conscience or soul in both political and industrial fields, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in twenty-fourth annual convention assembled, denounce the activities of the Los Angeles Times, and calls upon its affiliated bodies to do all in their power to counteract and nullify the pernicious propaganda of this fountain-head of fanatical opposition to organized labor and the common good.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 20.

Delegates Dale, Pifer, Cook, Gorman, Bartlett, Hassel, Dupuy and President Brown spoke in favor of the report of the Committee. Delegates Watson and Gish opposed the proposition.

The report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by W. G. C. Turner of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

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 the 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 craft 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' standard 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 regular convention, 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 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.

The Committee reported Proposition No. 24, without recommendation.

Chairman Banker favored non-concurrence. Delegate Turner moved adoption of the proposition and Delegates Buzzell, Furuseth, Watson and Dale opposed the resolution.

Further discussion on Proposition No. 24 was postponed to afternoon session.

Convention adjourned at 12 m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, September 20—Afternoon Session

Convention called to order by President Brown at 2 p. m. The election of officers was proceeded with. The Election Board retired to canvass the vote.

John J. Thorpe, vice-president International Machinists' Union, was invited to address the convention, and delivered an interesting talk on general conditions and those pertaining to his organization.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Consideration of the report of Committee on Resolutions was resumed.

Proposition No. 24 being before the convention.

Delegate Knudsen spoke at length in favor of the proposition.

Delegate Bowen opposed the proposition.

Delegate Gorman spoke on the benefits of closer amalgamation.

Delegate Laura Molleda opposed the proposition.

Delegate Kathryn Benedict asked to go on record as opposing the proposition.

Delegate J. C. Daly spoke in opposition to the measure.

The previous question was called for.

Proposition No. 24 was defeated by a vote of 104 to 17.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by J. B. Dale of Teamsters' Union No. 490 of Vallejo.

Whereas, It is common knowledge to the employes of Mare Island navy yard that prisoners are being used to do work not generally done by prisoners, to wit: Laying of concrete foundations and dismantling of buildings and driving trucks and teams, which work has always been done by yard workmen, and

Whereas, The administrative policies seem to be to increase this work done by prisoners, and

Whereas, The officers in charge have also seen fit to place in several shops enlisted men to do work done by navy yard mechanics, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the secretary be instructed to protest to the Secretary of the Navy against this practice.

Further Resolved, That the secretary stand instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Congressman Curry, Senators Johnson and Shortridge, and the Secretary of the Navy.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 31. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by Anthony Noriega of Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is highly essential that labor organizations be armed with facts and figures as to wages, the cost of living, health hazards, the financial condition of industry, production costs and labor costs, and other economic data necessary for collective bargaining through conciliation and arbitration, and

Whereas, The Labor Bureau, Inc., through its offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles, has served numerous labor organizations in California by preparing reports containing such data and securing effective publicity for the facts and figures thus compiled under the direction of the duly constituted representatives of these labor organizations, and

Whereas, The services of the Labor Bureau, Inc., to these organizations have aided the latter to achieve their goal of improving the condition of the membership, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in twenty-fourth annual convention that we recommend the work of the Labor Bureau, Inc.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 18. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers Association of Los Angeles.

Whereas, A grateful people in these United States of America have, through the administration of the National Rehabilitation Act by the United States Veterans' Bureau, set about to vocationally rehabilitate the thousands of veterans of the World War, who in the performance of their duties, in that great struggle, became disabled to the extent they were unable to return to their pre-war occupation; and

Whereas, This work of rehabilitation will turn thousands of men into new trades and callings, making them self-supporting and self-respecting, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the twenty-fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we reaffirm our endorsement of this wonderful work and lend our hearty co-operation to accomplish its completion.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 32. Concurred in.

Delegate Everson of San Francisco secured permission to introduce a resolution out of regular order. The resolution is known as Proposition No. 34, and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Dupuy of San Francisco secured permission to introduce two resolutions out of regular order. The resolutions are known as Propositions Nos. 35 and 36, and were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Lunn of Stockton secured permission to introduce a resolution out of regular order. The resolution is known as Proposition No. 37, and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

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

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

The president opens his report by commenting upon the confidence and optimism of organized labor because of its work during the past year, and upon the successful conclusion of the printing trades' 44-hour strike, a fight which was won all over the State in the face of the general open-shop campaign, and we wish to point this out to the convention as concrete evidence of Labor's potential strength. He also reports good progression in the entire movement generally. He comments specifically upon the conditions confronting the marine and waterfront trades and particularly calls attention to the disastrous results which come from toleration of the type of men who are "boring from within," and your committee strongly urges this convention to use all its influence to the end that all unions of the State put a stop to such activities.

Your committee thoroughly agrees with that part of the president's report which deals with the activities of the present Governor of California and join in denouncing the Governor's attempt to destroy or nullify all humanitarian legislation which had been enacted and to prevent further legislation of that character in the interest of so-called tax economy.

The president also calls attention to the action of the Governor in summarily dismissing Secretary Paul Scharrenberg from the Commission of Immigration and Housing, and we believe that this act of the Governor's cannot be too strongly denounced and that it should go down in Labor history to be remembered as a blow from the organized labor baiters and treated as such.

Referring to the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" called for Friday, September 21, your committee believes this one of the most important events of this convention, and we strongly urge all delegates to attend this session, believing that the formulation of a strong political program, by bona fide labor organizations, and con-

forming to the policy of the A. F. of L., will accomplish the urge of the president for "serious and thoughtful consideration for combating the aims of the present chief executive of the State of California, his sponsors and backers."

We concur in the president's recommendation that a campaign of education be continued, to the end that Labor will be represented upon the Board of Regents of the State University.

The president comments upon the activities of the Federation with reference to the conditions of women workers, and reports the carrying out of the purpose of Resolution No. 38 of the last convention. He has also reviewed the fight of the Industrial Welfare Commission to reduce the women's minimum wage, and has pointed out the fact that the commission was defeated only because of the activities of the Federation and its affiliated bodies.

Your committee wishes to compliment President Brown upon his report and the able manner in which he has set forth the facts, and upon the suggestions and recommendations contained therein.

In regard to the reports of the vice-presidents, your committee wishes to congratulate the Federation upon the work of all the district vice-presidents during the past year, each district having shown marked progress, in spite of the general campaign of the open-shoppers.

That part of the secretary's report which was referred to this committee shows that the Federation is in a healthy condition, generally. However, we regret to note the number of suspended unions during the year, and we would respectfully urge the incoming vice-presidents to give this phase of the past year's work considerable attention during the coming term, to the end that there will be fewer suspensions in the next report. The secretary has given the data gathered by the Executive Council in regard to the forming of labor banks, as per instruction of the Long Beach convention. Inasmuch as the establishment of labor banks has proved a successful venture in several localities, your committee recommends that the incoming Executive Council consult various authorities who are connected with the successful labor banks, and bring in a report at the next convention.

The Committee desires to commend the officers for their activities during the past year and the excellent manner in which their reports were submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BUZZELL, Chairman,
J. C. DALY,
LEO WILLIAMS,
T. C. VICKERS.

A motion was made to adopt the Committee's report.

Delegate Mooney defended Governor Richardson and objected to that part of the report reflecting upon the latter. Secretary Scharrenberg discussed the question. Delegate Mullen corrected Delegate Mooney in a statement made by the latter. Motion to adopt carried.

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

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Dave Gorman of Electrical Workers' Union No. 83 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The crushing drive of the "open shop" forces on the industrial field, which has been supported by the Federal and State Governments with court injunctions, deputies, gun-men and prison sentences, together with the recent outrageous Supreme Court decisions nullifying the Child Labor law and the Women's and Children's Minimum Wage laws, and weakening the right to strike and organize by the Coronado case decision and the Daugherty injunction—all have forced the Labor movement to recognize the absolute necessity of Labor taking effective political action, and

Whereas, The American Labor movement, which has for years been following the policy of rewarding its political friends and punishing its enemies, is coming to understand that this antiquated and outworn policy has resulted in political disfranchisement of the working class, reducing it to a political zero by dividing its strength between the two old parties, and thus canceling Labor's power; and

Whereas, The only remedy for the situation and the sole means by which the workers can make their tremendous power count politically is to create a great party of Labor, to include all useful workers of hand and brain, those on the farms as well as those in the factories; and

Whereas, The Building Trades Council of the State of California in convention assembled at San Bernardino unanimously endorsed the formation of a State Labor party, therefore, be it

Resolved, That California Federation of Labor in convention assembled declares in favor of independent working class political action, and herewith instructs its president and secretary to call a general conference within three months of workers

and farmers' organizations, in the State of California, for the formation of a great State Labor party under the auspices of the California Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in Proposition No. 25.

Delegate Gorman of Los Angeles supported the proposition. Delegate Furuseth moved that rules be suspended and convention remain in session until Proposition No. 25 is disposed of. Motion was carried. Chairman Buzzell of the Committee spoke, opposing the measure. Delegate Gifford favored adoption of the proposition. Delegate Vickers opposed the measure. Delegate Richardson supported the proposition. Delegate Morley moved previous question. Motion to close debate carried. Motion to concur in unfavorable report of committee was adopted.

Chairman Shea of the Election Board then read the following report:

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD*

We, your Election Committee, have tabulated the ballots and submit the following report:

For President—Brown, 31,768; Noriega, 14,223.

Vice-Presidents, Second District (two to be elected)—Beck, 35,005; Gifford, 12,622; Robinson, 35,555.

Vice-President, Fifth District—Cambiano, 29,459; Inastroza, 15,821.

Vice-President, Sixth District—Church, 18,565; Perry, 27,420.

Vice-President, Eighth District—Millett, 9242; Smith, 36,439.

Delegate to A. F. of L.—Dean, 3703; Robinson, 15,142; Smith, 6999; Walsh, 20,245.

Total vote cast was 47,285.

A majority is 23,643.

JAMES SHEA,
MARGARET STUMP,
AMOS H. FEELY,
Supervisors of Election.

President Brown then declared the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Seth R. Brown; Vice-Presidents (Second District), Al C. Beck and R. W. Robinson; Vice-President (Fifth District), J. F. Cambiano; Vice-President (Sixth District), F. B. Perry; Vice-President (Eighth District), Elma F. Smith.

The following were declared elected without opposition:

Vice-President (First District), Frank Thomas; Vice-President (Third District), W. E. Banker; Vice-President (Fourth District), Frank Kennie; Vice-President (Seventh District), R. V. Lytton; Vice-Presidents (Ninth District), J. E. Hopkins, Roe H. Baker, J. J. Matheson; Vice-President (Tenth District), W. J. McQuillan; Vice-President (Eleventh District), George Galloway; Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg.

At this time Delegate Noriega extended congratulations to President Brown. President Brown replied and reiterated his declaration that as long as he is president of the State Federation of Labor there would be no north and no south.

There being no majority vote for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, a second election was proceeded with by roll call, the candidate having received the lowest vote being dropped from the contest.

While waiting for the addition of the votes cast on the second roll call for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, the convention proceeded with the consideration of committee reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS (CONTINUED)

Proposition No. 30—Presented by A. B. Hassel of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The utter bankruptcy of the old political parties and their unfaithfulness to Labor is clearly shown in the repeal of the Child Labor law, the Coronado decision, the passage of the Esch-Cummins law, as well as in numerous other ways, all of which demonstrates conclusively that Labor must have a political party of its own, and

Whereas, The Organized Labor movement of Minnesota, through its political efforts, has successfully elected Dr. Henrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the United States Senate, showing that the farmers and workers can be organized into a political party and elect its representatives to the State and National Government, and

Whereas, It behooves the American Federation of Labor to lead the great mass of American workers into a more effective and progressive means of defense both on the economic and political fields, and

Whereas, By their assistance in the victories of Dr. Shipstead and Magnus Johnson

*Tabulated returns compiled on special insert.

to the United States Senate they have proven their capability of performing this function successfully, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles urges, through its delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held in Stockton and the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Portland, that the A. F. of L. modify its former policy and amend its constitution and by-laws so as to remove, if any there be, sections which may appear counterwise to this all-important step of organizing a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence of Proposition No. 30.

It was moved to adopt the Committee's report.

An amendment was offered to lay over until Friday. Delegate Kidwell supported the amendment. Delegate Dale opposed the amendment. Amendment to postpone action lost. The Committee's recommendation was concurred in. Delegate Hassel requested to be recorded as voting in opposition to Committee's recommendation.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by Dave Gorman of Electrical Workers' Union No. 83 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries, and

Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever-present army of unorganized, and

Whereas, The present temporary spurt of prosperity offers a splendid opportunity to bring these unorganized masses into the unions and thus enormously strengthen our ranks against the bitter onslaughts that are bound to come from the employers at the first slackening up of industry, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, call upon the American Federation of Labor to unite all its affiliated organizations for a great organization drive in all localities and industries in order to finally bring within the protecting folds of Organized Labor the masses who still remain outside.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 26. Adopted.

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

SECOND ROLL CALL ON DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Secretary Scharrenberg announced the result of the second roll, as follows:

For R. W. Robinson—Anaheim: E. E. Snyder; Bakersfield: Wallace Watson; Brea: William McClellan Cook; Coalinga: R. H. Stickel; El Centro: C. W. Snyder; Fresno: W. E. Banker; Grass Valley: J. C. Williams; Long Beach: Frank L. Sylcott, Carpenters No. 710 delegation, Central Labor Council delegation, Oil Workers No. 128 delegation; Los Angeles: A. B. Hassel; Carpenters No. 426 delegation, A. B. Hassel, Arthur Newman, Fred J. Miller, Edgar E. Lampton, J. W. Buzzell, F. M. Van Norman, F. C. Marsh, John J. Riley, Earnest W. Park, John O. Chaney, Seth R. Brown, M. J. Markel; Martinez: R. V. Lytton; Oakland: F. B. Perry; Pasadena: C. E. Sutphen; Sacramento: S. A. Brittain; San Francisco: Roe H. Baker, George Borges, F. P. Nicholas, C. A. McColm, D. J. Gorman, Charles J. Hawley, Charles S. Child, Anna J. Brown, Thomas J. McGlinchey, Patrick Flynn, Helen Quinn, Sailors' Union delegation, William H. Ellis, George Mitchell Jr., Kathryn Benedict; San Jose: R. E. Winton; San Pedro: E. P. Butler, J. C. Blair; Santa Rosa: T. C. Vickers; Stockton: Carpenters No. 266 delegation; J. C. Fitzgerald, Stage Employes No. 90 delegation; Vallejo: J. P. Millott—representing 16,116 votes.

For Elma Smith—Bakersfield: D. H. Pifer; Fresno: Peter Dupinch, S. F. Baxter, W. C. Brooks; Long Beach: Plasterers No. 343 delegation; Los Angeles: Bricklayers Delegation No. 2, Jack Barnett, Garment Workers No. 125 delegation, Waiters No. 17 delegation, Bee Tumber; Marysville: C. E. Rynearson, C. V. Walkup, C. E. Rynearson; Napa: Elma F. Smith, U. S. Gracy; Oakland: Michael Nielsen, William Morris, H. L. Pickens; Sacramento: Cooks & Waiters No. 561 delegation, Amos H. Feely, Archer Sullivan, J. L. R. Marsh, Hotel Maids' Alliance delegation, Typographical No. 46 delegation; San Bernardino: N. A. Richardson; San Francisco: J. H. Clover, Garment Workers No. 131 delegation, D. K. Stauffer, H. R. Calhan, Henry Heidelberg, Helen Croskey, Mary Everson, Marguerite Finkenbinder; San Jose: J. E. Baker, G. A. Shoemaker, Jr.; Santa Barbara: Frank Morley; Santa Rosa: Butchers No. 364 delegation, Central Labor Council delegation; Stockton: W. D. Kessler, J. H. Luby, George A. Dean, M. J. O'Malley, Cooks & Waiters No. 572 delegation, Wallace G. Watson, George A. Dean, Carl Lunn, Typographical No. 56 delegation—representing 7086 votes.

For Frank Walsh—Los Angeles: A. R. Gifford, Al C. Beck, Dave Gorman,

Jack Slocum; Oakland: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 delegation, William A. Spooner, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 delegation, Street Carmen No. 192 delegation, Frank Church; Pasadena: Albert T. Pentzer; San Francisco: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 delegation, B. A. Brundage, M. S. Maxwell, M. Guerra, Cooks Helpers No. 110 delegation, Oscar Franson, Joe Marshall, James E. Wilson, Charles Keegan, Ed Flatley, Letter Carriers No. 214 delegation, Machinists No. 168 delegation, Adam Vurek, H. F. Strother, E. Sheroni, Moving Picture Operators No. 162 delegation, Musicians No. 6 delegation, John Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4 delegation, Street Carmen No. 518 delegation, Teamsters No. 85 delegation, William G. C. Turner, John W. King; San Jose: James V. Noonan; Stockton: Clarence Leonard, Frank Kennie; Vallejo: J. B. Dale; Whittier: Joe O'Neil—representing 16,723 votes.

There being no majority vote on the second roll call the candidate receiving the lowest vote was dropped from the contest and the third roll call was proceeded with.

While waiting for the addition of the votes cast on the third roll call the convention proceeded with the consideration of Committee reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Secretary Maxwell of the committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 11—Presented by J. C. Coulter and others.

Whereas, The untiring and unselfish interest and efforts of the American Federation of Labor and of the California State Federation of Labor brought into being and have continued to co-operate with the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; and

Whereas, The nation-wide efforts of big financial interests in the "open shop" drive following the World War included a special attempt to disrupt the Oil Workers' Union, culminating in the strike of 1921; and

Whereas, In all counties of the State of California with the exception of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside counties, the big oil operating interests that led in the drive against the organized workers of the oil fields succeeded in materially depleting the membership of the Oil Workers' Union, and have full control in the sale of petroleum products; and

Whereas, District Council No. 1 of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America did on July 15 of this year enter into an absolute "closed shop" agreement with the Jameson Oil Company of Los Angeles, calling for substantial increases in wages, better working conditions, union locality wages and conditions for all allied craftsmen and for the use of the union label; and

Whereas, To create a demand for and use by the members of all organized labor in the State of California, by the purchase of Jameson products, including "Propello" gasoline, means the continued protection of the organized oil workers and of all of the workers in all of the allied crafts, and thus by the creation of a precedent to furnish an added incentive for all other petroleum producing corporations to ultimately enter into similar "closed shop" agreements; and

Whereas, Being bound by the inviolate principle expressed in that obligation which is taken by every member of organized labor, to purchase only union-made goods whenever possible, and realizing that this company is putting out the only union-made products, and that it is the desire of the many thousands of the members of organized labor to be consistent in their obligation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor place itself squarely upon record as endorsing and getting behind the purchase of all of the products of the Jameson Oil Company, and in the encouragement of that company in its purpose to install service stations all over the State in those sections not now being served by it, and in the building up of all sales stations now existing; and be it further

Resolved, That each and every delegate, upon returning home, immediately request of his Central Labor Council, and of all affiliated unions, that they take similar action, thus making "Propello" the slogan for all organized labor in the State of California.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 11. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by M. S. Maxwell and M. Guerra of Butchers Unions Nos. 115-508 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The meat industry in most of the cities of California is largely unionized and conducted by white employers, who pay in most cases fair wages and provide good working conditions; and

Whereas, The competition of Oriental meat markets is a constant source of danger not only to the organized butcher workmen, but to the white population of the State generally, by reason of the lower wages paid and the longer hours worked by the employes in such Oriental meat markets; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Feder-

ation of Labor, assembled during the month of September, 1923, in the city of Stockton, California, that all Oriental meat markets operated in California be and are hereby declared unfair to organized labor, and that the Federation urges upon all members and friends of union labor and upon the inhabitants of the State generally to refrain from patronizing at any time any and all Oriental meat markets, and thereby keep and preserve this State white and protect the white workers in the meat industry of California.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 2. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by James Shea of Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen Union No. 432, of Oakland.

Whereas, The firm mentioned is doing business throughout the State under conditions which, if allowed to continue, undermine the trade union conditions in the bakery wagon industry, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled place upon its "We Don't Patronize" list the firm of Dad's Cookie Company, and be it still further

Resolved, That the secretary of the federation communicate with the affiliated organizations calling to attention the action of the convention in this matter and request of said organizations that an active campaign be conducted against this unfair firm.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 16. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by A. B. Hassel of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is universally known by all intelligent trade 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 varied 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 California State Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, 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 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.

Be It Further Resolved, That the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to present this resolution to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland, Ore.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Proposition No. 29. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

THIRD ROLL CALL ON DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Secretary Scharrenberg announced the result of the third roll call, as follows:

For R. W. Robinson—Anaheim: E. E. Snyder; Bakersfield: D. H. Pifer, Wallace Watson; Fresno: Peter Dupinch, S. F. Baxter, W. E. Banker; Grass Valley: J. C. Williams; Long Beach: Carpenters No. 710 delegation, Fred W. Jackson, Plasterers No. 343 delegation; Los Angeles: A. B. Hassel, Carpenters No. 426 delegation, A. B. Hassel, Arthur Newman, Fred J. Miller, Edgar E. Lampton, J. W. Buzzell, F. M. Van Norman, F. C. Marsh, Stage Employes No. 33 delegation, Typographical No. 174 delegation, Waiters No. 17 delegation; Martinez: R. V. Lytton; Marysville: C. E. Rynearson, C. E. Rynearson, Oakland; F. B. Perry; Pasadena: C. E. Sutphen; Sacramento: Cooks and Waiters No. 561 delegation, Amos H. Feely, Archer C. Sullivan, J. L. R. Marsh, Hotel Maids' Alliance No. 616 delegation, Typographical No. 46 delegation; San Francisco: Barbers No. 148 delegation, C. A. McColm, Garment Workers No. 131 delegation, D. J. Gorman, Charles J. Hawley, Charles S. Child, Anna J. Brown, Thomas J. McGlinchey, Patrick Flynn, Helen Quinn, Sailors' Union delegation, William H. Ellis, G. E. Mitchell Jr., Kathryn Benedict; San Pedro: E. P. Butler, J. C. Blair; Santa Barbara: Frank Morley; Santa Rosa: T. C. Vickers; Stockton: Carpenters No. 266 delegation, Central Labor Council delegation, Cooks and Waiters No. 572 delegation, George A. Dean, A. W. Evans. Representing 17,319 votes.

For Frank Walsh—Groveland: James Giambruno; Los Angeles: Bricklayers No. 2 delegation, A. R. Gifford, Al C. Beck, Jack Barnett, Dave Gorman, Jack Slocum; Marysville: C. V. Walkup; Napa: Elma F. Smith, U. S. Gracy; Oakland: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 delegation, Michel Nielsen, William A. Spooner, William Morris, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 delegation, Street Carmen No. 192 delegation, Frank Church, H. L. Pickens; Pasadena: Typographical No. 583 delegation; San Bernardino: N. A. Richardsen; San Francisco: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 delegation, B. A. Brundage, M. S. Maxwell, M. Guerra, Cooks' Helpers No. 110 delegation, J. H. Clover, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 delegation, United Laborers No. 261 delegation, James E. Wilson, Charles Keegan, Ed Flatley, Letter Carriers No. 214 delegation, Adam Vurek, Machinists No. 68 delegation, H. F. Strother, E. Sheroni, Anthony L. Noreiga, James M. Triplett, Musicians No. 6 delegation, John Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4 delegation; Street Carmen No. 518 delegation, Teamsters No. 85 delegation, D. K. Stauffer, H. R. Calhan, Henry Heidelberg, William G. C. Turner, John W. King, Helen Croskey, Mary Everson, Marguerite Finkenbinder; Santa Rosa: Butchers No. 364 delegation; Stockton: Musicians No. 189 delegation, Frank Kennie, Carl Lunn, J. L. Bartlett; Vallejo: J. B. Dale; Whittier: Joe O'Neil. Representing 19,613 votes.

President Brown then declared Frank Walsh elected as delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland, Ore.

Convention adjourned at 7 p. m. to meet at 9:30 a. m. Friday.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 21, 1923—Morning Session

President Brown called the convention to order at 9:30 a. m.

Delegate Vickers moved that the five-minute rule be enforced during debate. Delegate Turner objected to motion. Secretary Scharrenberg supported the motion.

Delegate Dave Gorman of Los Angeles objected to the motion.

Motion carried. Delegate Turner requested to be recorded as voting no.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS (CONTINUED)

Secretary Maxwell of the committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Adam Vurek of Lithographers' Union No. 17 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Since January, 1922, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America have been struggling against the attack of the National Association of Employing Lithographers for the recognition of their union; and

Whereas, The Employing Lithographers are using every kind of un-American means to destroy the Lithographers' Union by blacklisting methods, as a result of which many loyal members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America have been unable to secure employment since their lockout of January, 1922; and

Whereas, in the struggle between the organized Lithographers' Union and their employers, it has become more and more apparent that the power of the employer is being used against all organized labor, as witnessed in the attack against the oil workers, railroad shopmen, and various other trade unions, that have taken place in the last three years; therefore, be it

Resolved, In order to protect our interest as organized workers, that we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention here assembled, go on record to assist the Amalgamated Lithographers' Union of California by demanding the Lithographers' Union label on all lithographic work; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to communicate with the California Raisin Growers' Association, the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, and the various canneries and packing firms, demanding the Lithographers' Union label on all lithographic work; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretaries of the respective trade unions and Central Labor bodies, affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, be requested to do likewise.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 28.

Delegate Vurek spoke, supporting the proposition. Delegate Borges raised a point of order on statement made by speaker and was sustained by the chair. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

STATE FEDERATION'S "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

Secretary Maxwell of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts continued his report as follows:

Your committee recommends that the following firms on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor be eliminated on account of the boycott on said firms not being prosecuted and also on account of sufficient reasons being given the Committee to have said firms removed from the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list:

Bishops' Candy & Cracker Co., Los Angeles and San Diego; Holt Manufacturing Co., House & Haines Machine Co., Sampson Iron Works, The Aurora Gas Engine Co., all of Stockton, Calif.; Sonneborn & Co., manufacturers of Style Plus 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, of Milwaukee; White Lunch Cafeteria Co., San Francisco.

Your committee herewith recommends that the following firms be retained on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor:

Stevens Ice Machine Co., Los Angeles; United Cigar Company Stores, in all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Co., in all cities; Frye & Co., Wholesale & Retail Butchers, all Pacific Coast cities; Levi Strauss & Co., Overalls, Shirts, etc., San Francisco; Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles; E. Goss & Co., Mfrs. of El Primo cigars, Los Angeles; the Benicia-Martinez Ferry Co.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA J. BROWN, Chairman,
ELMA F. SMITH,
C. E. SUTPHEN,
M. L. MAXWELL.

Delegate Fitzgerald, referring to the boycotts on Stockton concerns, explained the condition in the San Joaquin valley and supported the committee's report. Delegate Kroesen explained position of Stockton carpenters during machinists' strike.

Delegates Spooner, Turner, Everson, Sinclair, Molleda, Maxwell, Noreiga and Lytton supported the recommendation of the committee.

Motion to adopt committee report as a whole was concurred in.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved that President Brown appoint a committee to escort to the platform Edward Flore, President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance. The chair appointed Delegates Everson and Hassel.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman Dean presented the following report:

Proposition No. 33—Presented by William J. McQuillan of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60 of Sacramento.

Whereas, There is now existing a jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgermen and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and

Whereas, It is the earnest desire of the Organized Labor Movement in California that this dispute be settled; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled request the American Federation of Labor Portland convention to grant a rehearing of the case of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgermen and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers with a view to settling the question at issue.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 33. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by William Ross Knudsen of Machinists Union No. 68 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Russian Soviet Government, for a period of almost six years, has withstood all attacks launched against it not only by enemies within its own boundaries, but also from outside hostile governments, thereby demonstrating that it is a stable organization and has the support of the Russian people; and

Whereas, Many European and other governments have established diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian Government that have proven profitable to all such countries and are also enabling the Russian people to secure access to the

foodstuffs, medicines, machinery, and other commodities and supplies so vitally needed in their great work of reconstruction; and

Whereas, The present administration at Washington, by thus failing to give recognition to Soviet Russia, has gravely injured that country as well as our own; and

Whereas, Many labor unions, in common with liberal minded people generally, such as Senators La Follette, Borah, Wheeler, Brookhart, Shipstead and Johnson, are demanding that this belated recognition be granted Russia; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in the name of solidarity with the first Workers Republic, join this progressive movement, and call upon the American Federation of Labor to extend all efforts in order that the United States government shall give full and complete recognition to Soviet Russia.

The committee presented the following report on Proposition No. 23:

To the twenty-fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your committee realizes that the matter involved in this resolution is of great importance, and taking into consideration the fact that this proposition has been submitted to the American Federation of Labor at convention, by petition and otherwise and so far no action has been taken advocating the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Believing that the officers of the American Federation of Labor are in a better position to gather authentic information concerning the conditions in Russia relative to the stability of the present government, and being of the opinion that the subject matter will be thoroughly considered at the coming convention, we deem it unwise for this convention to go on record as requested by the resolution.

Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence in the resolution,

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. DEAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. GRAY,
ARTHUR S. MOREY,
M. J. MARKEL.

Delegate Knudsen defended the proposition. Motion to extend time of speaker was lost 69 to 34. Secretary Scharrenberg supported the committee's recommendation. Delegate Kidwell spoke in support of proposition. Delegate Sinclair favored committee report. Delegate Turner supported the proposition. Delegates Newman and Bowen supported the committee's report. Delegate Gorman of Los Angeles supported the proposition. Delegate Jackson spoke, suggesting careful consideration of the matter and advising no hasty action. Delegate Dale supported the committee and questioned the motive of the proponents of the proposition. Delegate Van Norman supported the committee's report. Delegate Mooney supported the proposition. Delegate Molleda moved the previous question. Carried. Motion to sustain the committee's report was carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Chairman Banker of the Committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 36—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of Teachers Union No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, the present tenure law does not protect the teachers in the smaller districts, and does not increase the efficiency of the work done in those smaller districts, and

Whereas, over 3000 one-teacher school districts could be improved very materially for the benefit of the children being taught in those districts, and

Whereas, in many districts it is not always easy to secure the proper type of representative for a school trusteeship, and

Whereas, it will be necessary to call into action all civic bodies interested in the promotion of education throughout the smaller districts; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring any plan of reorganization of the county school district which may bring about better practical results in the teaching of our children in the public schools of this State; and be it further

Resolved, that the Executive Council be instructed to take all the necessary steps in this matter.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 36. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by E. J. Dupuy of Teachers Union No. 61 of San Francisco.

Whereas, various attempts have been made throughout the State in various localities to break down the only protection classroom teachers or principals have and

which is known under the name of Tenure Law, a law passed in 1921, in the greatest part through the efforts of the California State Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, classroom teachers or principals are being compelled to resort to legal action in order to safeguard their interests after having been illegally dismissed, and

Whereas, there appears to be a growing disposition on the part of Boards of Education and Boards of School Trustees to either evade or disregard the provisions of the Tenure Law, thereby setting an example of Lawlessness, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-fourth Annual Convention assembled at Stockton, recommends to all members of the American Federation of Labor in the various groups and councils in the State of California to extend wherever possible their counsel, sympathy or support to the teachers who are devoid of support from regularly organized associations.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 35. Concurred in.

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

Whereas, The field for organizing women's auxiliaries of the labor unions is constantly growing larger and larger, and

Whereas, Because of the fact that wives of union men hold the majority of purchasing power in their hands, the need for the education of women in the principles, ideals and purposes of organized labor is apparent to everyone, and the particular work should receive all the support possible, therefore be it

Resolved, By the 24th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in meeting assembled, that the duly elected delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in the city of Portland, be instructed to prevail upon that body to assign, if possible, a paid lady organizer for the State of California who can devote her entire time and attention to perfecting and centralizing this particular work.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 34. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Teamsters' Delegation No. 22 of Stockton.

Whereas, The United Federation Service is an educational organization, owned, controlled and operated by labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, This labor educational organization has been in operation for one and one-half years and during this period not only has placed itself on a self-supporting basis financially, but has demonstrated the practical principles in the program as a constructive educational movement for labor, and

Whereas, There is a crying need for extensive education among the members of organized labor, as well as the public outside the Labor movement, in order that a more thorough understanding, intelligent action and loyalty to principles may prevail, and

Whereas, The motion picture screen speaks a universal language and is a most powerful means for the emanation of education, and

Whereas, the United Federation Service has already produced one feature motion picture setting forth the principles of Labor and demonstrating the failure of the American Plan, and are planning to produce four such pictures each year hereafter, as well as the weekly news service, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Stockton, Calif., September 20, 1923, hereby urge upon all central councils and local affiliated unions in the State of California to support the United Federation Service and avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by the same.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 37, after changing the resolution to read:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we as delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Stockton, Cal., September 21, 1923, hereby advise all central councils and local affiliated unions in the State of California that we commend the United Federation Service and recommend that they avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by the same."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

President Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America then addressed the convention on matters of general interest to organized labor.

It was then moved that a committee be appointed to escort Mrs. Cora Woodbridge, member of the Assembly, to the platform. President Brown introduced Mrs. Woodbridge, who addressed the convention, advising the delegates to be always on guard for all measures pertaining to their interests.

Delegate Noriega thanked Mrs. Woodbridge for her activities in Sacramento.

Delegate Spooner, in behalf of the delegation from Alameda county, moved that sympathy be extended to the Berkeley fire sufferers. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (CONTINUED)

Chairman Watson of Committee on Legislation submitted the following:

Stockton, September 21, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention Assembled:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At a meeting of the United Labor Press of California, held this date in Stockton, a special committee was appointed to prepare this communication for presentation to your honorable body.

We desire to call your attention to one R. E. Wright, who is said to reside in Pasadena and who claims to be a member of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. This individual travels throughout the State of California and pretends to inaugurate campaigns in the interests of the union label, this being a part of his scheme to enable him to establish so-called Labor papers and to secure advertising contracts, such papers being turned over by him to the Labor movement after he has made all possible collections for himself from the advertisers.

At present the said Wright is operating in Santa Monica and vicinity. Under date of August 27, 1923, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the union label trades department of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C., states:

"We have had trouble with Wright in different sections of the country, and I wish to thank you for the prompt action which you took in the matter."

The manner in which the said R. E. Wright operates is a detriment to legitimate Labor papers everywhere, and is denounced by the United Labor Press of California.

We ask that this communication be incorporated in the records of this convention.

Fraternally submitted,

UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA,

Albert G. Rogers, Secretary.

Moved that request of the Labor Press be granted. Motion carried.

MEMORIAL ON THE DEATH OF ROBERT FRASER

Whereas, The late esteemed editor of the California Oil Worker, Robert Fraser, departed this life November 8, 1922, and

Whereas, Robert Fraser was a sacrificing whole-hearted union man, at times denying himself the ordinary luxuries of life that he might the better advance our humanitarian cause and remained at his task as editor while suffering bodily ills, to within four days of his death, and

Whereas, Robert Fraser was held in high esteem by those who associated with him in his work as editor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as testifying to its high esteem of our departed brother, by rising and remaining standing for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this Federation communicate the contents of this resolution to his wife and family.

Presented by

THE UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

The convention stood in silence for one minute as requested in the resolution.

President Brown then called for nominations for 1924 convention city.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

The secretary read letters from William Dunkerley, secretary Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association of Pasadena; from Harry H. Huff, secretary Pasadena Board of Labor, and from Franklin Thomas, vice-chairman Board of City Directors of Pasadena, each inviting the next annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to meet in Pasadena.

The secretary read telegrams from J. Smedley, secretary of the Santa Barbara County Building Trades Council; from T. James, president Santa Barbara Central Labor Union, and from E. T. MacDough, secretary Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, each extending an invitation to the California State Federation of Labor to meet in Santa Barbara next year.

Delegate Sutphen placed the city of Pasadena in nomination.

Delegate Morley placed Santa Barbara in nomination.

Delegates Van Norman, Noreiga, Gifford, Hopkins, Everson and Lunn seconded the nomination of Pasadena.

Delegates Buzzell, Turner, Barnett, Morey, Baxter, Clover, Dean, Heidelberg, Watson and Triplett seconded Santa Barbara's nomination.

Delegates Heidelberg and Watson were appointed tellers.

ROLL CALL VOTE ON CONVENTION CITY FOR 1924

The roll call was proceeded with and the secretary announced the following result:

For Pasadena—Anaheim: Carpenters No. 2203 delegation; Bakersfield: Wallace Watson; El Centro: C. W. Snyder; Eureka: George Gallaway; Fresno: Peter Dupinch; Long Beach: R. W. Robinson, E. J. Gordon, Elmer Seibert, Harry F. Chatlin; Los Angeles: A. R. Gifford, Harry Medinnis, Dave Gorman, Jack Slocum, F. E. Judy, F. M. Van Norman, John Riley, Earnest Park, John O. Chaney; Napa: Elma F. Smith, U. S. Gracy; Oakland: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 delegation, F. P. Perry, Michel Nielsen, J. Cummings, Andy C. Mortenson, Frank Church, F. C. Fuehrer; Pasadena: C. E. Sutphen, Albert T. Pentzer; Sacramento: Leo Williams; San Bernardino: Michale Firebaugh, N. A. Richardsen; San Francisco: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 delegation, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 delegation, Laundry Workers No. 26 delegation, Adam Vurek, Thomas J. McGlinchey, E. Sheroni, Anthony L. Noreiga, John Murphy, Street Carmen No. 518 delegation, Teamsters No. 85 delegation; D. K. Stauffer, H. R. Calhan, William H. Ellis, G. E. Mitchell Jr., James W. Mullen, John W. King, Mary Everson; San Jose: J. F. Cambiano, James V. Noonan, I. Inostroza; San Pedro: E. P. Butler, J. C. Blair; Santa Rosa: Central Labor Council delegation, T. C. Vickers; Stockton: Teamsters No. 22 delegation, Typographical No. 56 delegation; representing a total of 16,743 votes.

For Santa Barbara—Fresno. S. F. Baxter, W. E. Banker, Sam P. Smith, W. C. Brooks; Grass Valley: J. C. Williams; Groveland: James Giambruno; Long Beach: Fred W. Jackson, John T. Thorpe, H. C. Fremming, J. C. Coulter; Los Angeles: A. B. Hassel, Bricklayers No. 2 delegation, James A. Gray, A. B. Hassel, Al C. Beck, Arthur Newman, Jack Barnett, Fred J. Miller, Delia Smith, Lena Barrett, Clara Trageser, Edgar E. Lampton, J. W. Buzzell, F. C. Marsh, Typographical No. 174 delegation; Martinez: R. V. Lytton; Oakland: William A. Spooner, William Morris, George Durand, George E. Powers, H. L. Pickens; Sacramento: Tony Balter, Cooks & Waiters No. 561 delegation; Federated Trades Council delegation, Hotel Maids' Alliance delegation, Painters No. 487 delegation, Charles W. Walsler; San Diego: Albert G. Rogers; San Francisco: Peter E. Olsen, I. N. Hylan, Barbers No. 148 delegation, B. A. Brundage, M. S. Maxwell, M. Guerra, C. A. McColm, George Riley, Arthur Watson, J. H. Clover, Garment Workers No. 131 delegation, Joe Marshall, James E. Wilson, Letter Carriers No. 214 delegation, Machinists No. 168 delegation, Patrick Flynn, H. F. Strother, James M. Triplett, Musicians No. 6 delegation, Helen Quinn, Web Pressmen No. 4 delegation, Sailors' Union delegation, E. J. Dupuy, Sue A. Corpstein, W. G. C. Turner, Kathryn Benedict, Helen Croskey, Laura Molleda, Marguerite Finkensbinder; San Jose: Max Sinclair, G. A. Shoemaker; Santa Barbara: Frank Morley; Santa Rosa: Butchers No. 364 delegation; Stockton: Carpenters No. 266 delegation, George A. Dean, Cooks & Waiters No. 572 delegation, J. C. Fitzgerald, Musicians No. 189 delegation, George A. Dean; Vallejo: Central Labor Council delegation, J. B. Dale; Whittier: Joe O'Neil; representing 25,112 votes.

Santa Barbara was declared selected as the next convention city by President Brown.

Delegate Kidwell moved that Secretary Scharrenberg extend to the Japanese Government the sympathy of the Federation for the dire calamity that has befallen that country. Motion concurred in.

Delegate Durand moved that the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previously expressed attitude regarding immigration laws. Carried.

Convention adjourned at 12:15 to 2 p. m.

Friday, September 21, 1923—Afternoon Session

President Brown called the convention to order at 2 p. m. The report of the Committee on Thanks was before the convention. The report follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Stockton, September 21, 1923.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Thanks desires to express the appreciation of the delegates to the twenty-fourth convention for the hospitable reception tendered to those in attendance by the various civic bodies of the city of Stockton. Particularly are we grateful to City Clerk A. L. Banks, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of Mayor Raymond

J. Wheeler, who was unavoidably detained on account of a prior engagement from being present; to C. E. Ashburner, City Manager of Stockton, for his well-chosen remarks; Judge J. A. Plummer for his words of encouragement to the organized workers, and to the Rev. Hughes White, pastor of the First Congregational Church, for the beautiful Christian-like invocation on behalf of the wage-earners.

We appreciate the action of the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County and the City Council of Stockton for the interest displayed by that body in doing everything in its power to make our annual session a success.

To the Burroughs Adding Machine Company we are more than gratified for its many courtesies extended to various committees in minimizing a great amount of work necessary for the conduct of the convention.

The press of Stockton is to be commended for the space allotted to the proceedings, and we wish to extend the best wishes of the convention to the publishers of the "Record" and "Independent" for their fairness in publishing the activities of the State Federation of Labor during the past week.

Also, to those citizens of Stockton who donated their automobiles for the outing to Lodi and Lockeford last Monday we convey our thanks.

To the members of labor organizations of Stockton who assisted in the arrangements of the convention we are deeply appreciative.

Also, we wish to thank the various speakers who addressed the convention for their words of wisdom and enlightenment on behalf of the organized workers of California.

Fraternally submitted,

NELLIE CASEY, Chairman,
EDNA UPTON,
MICHAL NIELSEN,
SAM P. SMITH.

The report of the Committee on Thanks was unanimously concurred in.

The active members of the local committee of arrangements were remembered by being presented with suitable tokens of esteem.

Moved by Delegate Kidwell that the matter of compensation of the delegate to the A. F. of L. at Portland Ore., be referred to the Executive Council. Carried.

There being no further business, the twenty-fourth annual convention adjourned sine die.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.
W. H. ELLIS, Assistant Secretary.

REVISED "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

Stevens Ice Machine Co., Los Angeles.
United Cigar Co. Stores, in all cities.
M. A. Gunst Cigar Co., in all cities.
Frye & Co., Wholesale and Retail Butchers, all Pacific Coast cities.
Levi Strauss & Co., Overalls, Shirts, etc., San Francisco.
Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles.
E. Goss & Co., Manufacturers of El Primo Cigars, Los Angeles.
The Benicia-Martinez Ferry Co.
Dad's Cookie Co.
All Oriental Meat Markets.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, September 5, 1923.

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

A spirit of confidence and optimism pervades the ranks of Organized Labor in California, as a result of the remarkable success achieved during the past year.

The successful conclusion of the forty-four-hour week strike by the printing trades in California has been a severe blow to the sponsors and backers of the so-called American Plan. Unable to secure competent workmen, the American Plan job printing plants have been forced to undergo tremendous financial losses and consequent loss of prestige and standing. The printing trades never were as well organized in California as at the present time, and with the successful inauguration of the forty-four-hour week the coming year without question will be a banner one for the printing crafts.

The condition of the building and metal trades organizations show marked improvement in all parts of the State. All records for building activity have been broken during the last twelve months, and the outlook for the coming year is bright. Organization campaigns conducted among the building trades mechanics have materially increased the membership of all crafts.

All reports regarding miscellaneous organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor are encouraging and show marked progress over the previous year.

The unions in the marine transportation industry (seamen and longshoremen), have had a continuation of old troubles. At the time of writing the seamen still have to contend with a blacklisting discharge book forced upon them by the ship-owners as a condition of employment. However, the seamen are more than holding their own and are, in fact, rapidly recovering lost ground. The longshoremen in California ports are still suffering from too much "boring from within" by various mysterious gents who claim to have a short-route to the millenium. This has caused a division in numerous factions, all operating under different names. Naturally, the employers have taken advantage of the longshoremen's internal troubles and will doubtless retain the upper hand until the longshoremen realize that they cannot hope to meet well organized employers on equal terms as long as they themselves remain hopelessly divided.

The labor movement of California as well as all forward looking citizens of the State, were amazed and thoroughly aroused by the attempts made during the session of the Legislature to weaken the humanitarian laws on the statute books. The action of Governor Richardson in removing Secretary Paul Scharrenberg as a member of the State Immigration and Housing Commission was denounced by all good citizens. Secretary Scharrenberg, after years of service to the State, without compensation, was summarily ousted because he was opposed to the false economy program of Governor Richardson. Our present Governor, ostensibly working to reduce the taxes of the citizens of California has in reality lightened only the tax burden of the public service corporations. As a result of this "economy for the corporations" the Governor has succeeded in crippling the State Board of Education, the school for the blind, the widows' and orphans' agencies, the Railroad Commission, the Immigration and Housing Commission, the Industrial Accident Commission, the Industrial Welfare Commission, the State Labor Bureau and other State activities. Secretary Scharrenberg's vehement protest against this sort of economy cost him the loss of his non-salaried job. However, it can be truthfully stated that Secretary Scharrenberg retired from the Immigration and Housing Commission with the full knowledge and satisfaction of a duty well performed.

CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION

In this connection I desire to call attention to the conference for progressive political action called to meet in Stockton on Friday, September 21, during the week of our convention, to devise ways and means to combat the efforts of organized labor's enemies to safeguard all progressive measures and to this end secure progressive con-

trol of the next Legislature. The Railroad Brotherhoods are prepared to co-operate with the State Federation of Labor and their duly authorized representatives will be at the conference.

Governor Richardson and his sponsors are determined to capture the machinery of the next Legislature if possible. If the Governor should be successful in his ambition, the citizens of California no doubt will be face to face with attempts similar to the so-called Bromley Bill forced through the last Legislature to give unlimited appointive power into the hands of the Governor. When the true purport of the bill was exposed a tremendous reaction set in, and the Governor did not dare to sign his own spoils system bill. I desire to urge serious and thoughtful consideration on behalf of the convention to the necessity for co-operation to combat the plans of the chief executive of California and his sponsors and backers.

Efforts were made at the last session of the Legislature to amend the State constitution relative to the selection of members of the Board of Regents of the State University, particularly as to the length of term of office. Although unsuccessful in securing the desired change, the State Federation of Labor at least made a good beginning in calling attention to the undemocratic manner of selecting regents of the university. I recommend that the campaign of education be continued by all affiliated organizations. Labor should have representation on the Board of Regents, and I sincerely hope ultimately will be recognized on the governing board of our State University.

The Federation's regular biennial "Report on Labor Legislation" will be available to the delegates and I urgently recommend careful perusal of same for more detailed explanation of legislative matters. I also desire to call particular attention to Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly. The work of the Federation in compiling and publishing these invaluable records can be fully appreciated only if we let our minds drift back to the days when, in the absence of authentic records, every reactionary claimed to be a 100 per cent friend of labor and usually got away with it.

STATE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

In accordance with Resolution No. 38, adopted at the Long Beach convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I have appointed a State Women's Committee, consisting of one member from each of the districts of the State. It is my earnest hope that this committee will be of service to the women in industry and the Organized Labor movement in general.

Following is the personnel of the committee: District No. 1, vacant; District No. 2, Mrs. A. Keehn; District No. 3, Miss Christine Smith; District No. 4, Miss Eva Byrne; District No. 5, vacant; District No. 6, vacant; District No. 7, vacant; District No. 8, Mrs. Elma F. Smith; District No. 9, Miss Nellie Casey; District No. 10, Mrs. Edna Upton; District No. 11, Mrs. Minnie Whitlock.

The minimum wage for women in California, which was reduced by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, still remains at \$16 per week. The State Federation of Labor, after the commission refused to review its ex-parte decision reducing the minimum wage for women from \$16 to \$15 per week, filed a request for a writ of review with the Superior Court of San Francisco. The writ was granted by Judge Walter Perry Johnson. Hearings were held in San Francisco and Los Angeles. At the Los Angeles meeting a most remarkable situation was developed. Several representatives of local businessmen's associations, laundry owners' associations and canneries appeared before the commission and stated their associations were entirely satisfied with the \$16 minimum wage for women and were not advocating a reduction. As one after another of the representatives of business organizations testified as to the justice and fairness of the \$16 minimum wage, and numerous clerks, cannery workers and laundry workers gave indisputable evidence as to the inadequate budget submitted by the Industrial Welfare Commission, the chairman of the commission addressed the large gathering, stating, in substance, it would appear from the proceedings that the commission was the only agency in the State which desired a reduction in the minimum wage for women. The various Central Labor Councils of California, on the suggestion of the California State Federation of Labor, held protest meetings, denouncing the attempt of the Industrial Welfare Commission to reduce the minimum wage for women. Many women's organizations also co-operated with the labor movement. Attorney Henry Heidelberg of San Francisco, himself a member of the International Typographical Union, represented the State Federation of Labor at the hearings. On behalf of the federation I desire to thank affiliated organizations and other agencies for their co-operation, and also extend to Brother Heidelberg appreciation for the able manner in which he defended the women in industry. Once again the enemies of an adequate wage for women have been defeated by the deadly spotlight of publicity.

In conclusion, permit me to express my appreciation to all 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, August 25, 1923.

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

As Vice-President of District No. 1 I beg leave to submit the following report of conditions in this district:

Conditions as a whole here are much better than reported at the last convention.

There has been no new industries of any consequence started here in the last few years. However, the establishment of an extensive naval base and training station at this port has created a pay-roll that has been much needed in this community.

The building and fishing industries are the chief source of livelihood locally.

The leading organizations of this city are those of the building trades; they have not only been able to maintain their conditions as established prior to the last convention but in many instances increased their wages, even in the face of an intensive open-shop fight. The carpenters, for instance, have increased their scale from \$8 to \$9 per day and also instituted two new local unions, one at National City and the other at La Jolla.

Other organizations receiving increases are electricians, hodcarriers, lathers, plumbers and plasterers.

Of the miscellaneous trades little progress can be reported except, that they have been able to withstand the attacks of the so-called open-shoppers and have shown a steady and healthful growth.

The moving picture operators are still out and prosecuting a fight against the unfair managers who locked them out a year ago in their wild effort to establish an "open-shop" in that line of work.

The butchers and retail clerks have made noticeable advances.

The Typographical Union has two insignificant non-union shops to worry with.

The principle of purchasing only Union Made goods by the organized workers of this district is fairly well followed out, but could be improved upon wonderfully by supporting more heartily the Women's Union Label League, organized and a power for good here the past twenty years. The league has been permitted to deteriorate through a lack of interest by the union men, but an effort will be put forth to again build the league up to the position it should occupy.

Our labor paper under the management of the labor council and edited by Brother Albert Rogers is now more successful than ever, both financially and as an influence in this community.

The move for a new Labor Temple is progressing somewhat slower than we desire, but a new proposition, based upon a per capita levy, has been adopted which will create a fund sufficient to assure its construction in the near future.

We have been somewhat handicapped locally in the enforcement of State labor laws by the practical abolishment of the labor office here. There is no deputy commissioner here at present, the position being vacated through the efforts of our State government to "economize." All complaints of labor law violations are now handled by the Los Angeles office (130 miles north of here). The inconvenience caused by the removal of the local office has had the effect of allowing numerous violations to go without complaint. Any effort by the state federation toward again establishing the local labor office will be appreciated by the organized workers of this district.

I desire to thank the General Executive Board for their vote in choosing myself as Vice-President of District No. 1, to succeed Earl F. Nelson, and assure them I shall always try to merit their display of confidence. With best wishes to the conven-

Fraternally yours,

FRANK THOMAS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, August 22, 1923.

To the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of The State Federation of Labor—
Greeting:

Looking back over the period which has intervened since last I had the privilege of reporting to you as your Vice-President in the Second District of this Federation, it is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to state that in no previous period, during the existence of organized labor in Southern California, has it shown such wonderful growth and prosperity.

Answering for the southern half of the district including what are known as the San Pedro, Long Beach, and Orange County sections, I may say that the above

statement holds particularly true as regards the Building Trades organizations. These branches of labor have enjoyed the experience of having won the confidence of the best class of employers, which has resulted in conferences and agreements, securing one dollar per day or more increase in wage scales, and better working conditions.

Naturally this has been a stimulating factor in the winning of membership, and some organizations, such as the Electrical Workers, Painters, Lathers, Plasterers, Hod Carriers, and others have doubled or more than doubled their membership lists. The Carpenters, Plumbers and other branches of the Building Trades have also enjoyed marvelous increases in membership and finances.

The Culinary Workers have grown from a membership of two hundred to over four hundred members, and the Textile Workers have gained at least one-third more, besides having negotiated an agreement through the Central Labor Council, which agreement they recently renewed with still higher wages than in the original one. We would like to call your attention to the fact that this experience is absolutely unique in the history of the Textile Workers in the entire West.

You know of course that the name of the Oil Workers' Union has been synonymous with "Growth!" Long Beach local 128 has grown within the year from three hundred to approximately one thousand members. Huntington Beach has increased its roster over three hundred names. Whittier has won over six hundred new men, and Brea has grown more than three hundred stronger. The men of the oil fields generally have found their mental balance and a much healthier feeling toward organized labor has resulted. The organization prospects grow more encouraging every day. We have a few closed shops, one worthy of particular notice being the Jameson Oil Co., which has signed a recent iron-clad agreement, giving us the first union label gasoline in the history of the oil industry. The balance of our agreements are as yet verbal arrangements with the superintendents. Since my last report one new organization has appeared upon the scene, namely, the Glass Blowers.

I take pleasure in noting the fact that our newspaper, "The Labor News," has made a remarkable growth since Brother Fred W. Jackson became its Editor-Business Manager, one year ago May 1st. He found the paper deeply involved in debt, with a circulation of only 1300, and with the confidence of the business world almost entirely destroyed. Since my last report, two-thirds of the original debts have been paid by assessment of the Central Labor Council, that occurring in the same month in which our State Federation met in Long Beach. The balance of that original indebtedness was paid by the increased revenues from the paper itself. Since then the circulation has grown to 4000, each issue of the paper more than pays for the cost of its production, so that bills are discounted each month and all bills are paid monthly; a balance of several hundred dollars is constantly on hand in the bank, a well equipped office with all necessary furniture etc., has been installed, and the paper is easily and safely solvent above all indebtedness and doubtful accounts, to the amount of two thousand dollars. The business men everywhere have a real respect for the paper.

And it has so happened that every time a local issue has come before the people for their decision at the ballot box that after the smoke of battle has cleared away, it is seen that "The Labor News" from the beginning, was on the winning side in the fight.

Along in the early part of the year another labor paper, the "California Oil Worker," state paper of the Oil Workers Union was moved to Long Beach. Brother William McClelland Cook, formerly editor of "The San Bernardino Labor Journal," was placed in charge, and in harmony with "The Labor News," this other paper has enjoyed real advertising and reading prosperity. The Oil Worker has been a big factor in the growth of the movement, and Long Beach thus has two labor papers, which enjoy the respect and esteem of the community, and which function for the benefit of all labor in general. One of the indications of the success made by Brother Cook is the fact that now the paper is a weekly instead of a semi-monthly sheet. Both this paper and "The Labor News" have recently enlarged to seven columns.

I trust that no exceptions will be taken to my blowing the horn a little for Long Beach. The coming of the oil industry has resulted in turning the attention of many other industries toward this city with its wonderful harbor possibilities. For example, the City Council recently signed with a large steel corporation which is pledged to erect a \$15,000,000 plant. The merchants learned the lessons of the value of the worker to the community when they lost the enjoyment of the spending capacity of some 2500 ship yard workers. Therefore they were in right frame of mind to welcome the wonderful new influx of industrial pay-roll life when the Signal Hill gushers began to spout.

The Central Labor Council, through its Labor Temple Building Committee, aided by many friends of progress in all of the units of labor, both within and without the Council (for it so happens that all, whether in the Council or not, are a unit upon the question of building a new Labor Temple) has succeeded in raising the

money, and in practically paying for a well located lot, for which we have already been offered considerably more than we paid. Plans are now in progress for the erection of the main building, or as much of it as may become possible within the near future.

The Central Labor Council of San Pedro, captained by Brother John Blair, has forged ahead in great style. The carpenters have purchased a fine large building located upon a valuable lot, reconstructed it, and practically all of the labor movement in San Pedro is now housed with the carpenters as landlord.

Speaking of the San Pedro carpenters, let me say that they negotiated their dollar increase without the loss of a single day's work. This was undoubtedly due in large part to the fact that San Pedro contractors are unusually fair minded.

The metal trades have just about held their own during the year.

Words would fail me in attempting to tell what the development of the oil industry has meant to the Harbor district. It has become one of the world's great oil shipping centers. Large numbers of the members of labor have been furnished work by virtue of harbor development.

The culinary workers have increased 100 per cent strong, and are enjoying a scale far beyond that in other districts.

I could tell quite a story about the longshoremen. However, suffice it to say that the Ship Owners' Employment Agency instituted a system that abolished holidays among other injustices. The local took action in protest, through mass meetings, etc. Finally the International Longshoremen's Association decided against the idea of protest at that time. The I. W. W. element began to get in its fine work and to influence the men in the local. Later the local withdrew from the International, and, at the time of the I. W. W. demonstration, also staged a strike, with lesser demands than the reds were making. The shipowners refused to treat with the longshoremen until they could be shown that they had no relation to the I. W. W's. Various exciting incidents transpired, and then the men began to go back to work through Fink Hall, under the previous conditions.

Many attempts have been made to swing the longshoremen back into the International, and altho so far there has been no success, nevertheless we are hoping and believing that this will eventually happen, and that they will all be lined up with the legitimate labor movement again.

C. C. Concle and his band of huskies in the Orange County Central Labor Council have plugged along with their usual determination and growth during the past year.

Orange county has been notable in that the carpenters' union has probably made the biggest growth of any organization in the county, in proportion. So-called "orange glommers," who were for years content with taking lesser wages and smiling at the pleasure of the boss, suddenly found their manhood, lined up with the organization, and are now smiling at the fact that they have taught the boss to respect them. The organizations have taken on new life in every town, and very satisfactory results have accrued from wage negotiations.

All of the units of organized labor have either held their own in fine shape or have had material increases.

Multiplying words would not prove anything. We simply advise you to come south and judge for yourself. General Otis is dead, the "Better Americans" are dying, and labor is coming into its own. The old line of bunk against labor as dished out by the M. & M. does not fool the business men as it used to do.

I rejoice with all of the districts of the State in the wonderful year that is past, and with you look forward to a still more wonderful year before us.

Fraternally yours,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Fresno, September 5, 1923.

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

Since the last convention labor conditions in the Third District have been very quiet. No trouble to speak of except that of striving to hold what we had. For most of the year the state of employment has been very good.

In the oil districts the fight has been a severe one and many locals have lessened in numbers considerably.

In Bakersfield the number of organized workers has decreased but only because those who could conveniently move have sought other more profitable fields. It is quite certain that the employers will always remember they had a fight on their

hands. Several of the largest merchants of that city went into the hands of receivers as a result of that fight.

In Fresno, the promise of a big year dwindled to ordinary conditions as a result of the near collapse of the Raisin Association. At this time conditions are improving slowly.

Most of the local unions are in good condition and are holding wages and working conditions as they were. The Cooks and Waiters were partially successful in their fight with cafeterias, one signing up and one going out of business.

The Shop Crafts made a very determined fight, holding firm to the last. Over five thousand dollars was donated locally.

The working agreement of the building trades was again signed for another year with the building contractors of Fresno county.

During the year the Elementary Teachers, Fire Fighters, and the Retail Clerks surrendered their charters.

The Auto Mechanics and the Dyers and Cleaners have been organized and have a good start.

The Labor Council has had many set backs but is again getting on its feet and will, I believe, be a better council than ever before, both for its affiliated locals and the community at large.

During the last political campaign our Non-Partisan Political Committee did good work and was fairly successful.

Thanking each and every one for his support in the past and wishing success to all for the coming year, I am

Yours fraternally,

W. E. BANKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Stockton, September 3, 1923.

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

During the past year, the labor movement of Stockton and San Joaquin county, while not having any spectacular growth, has been successful in obtaining, and maintaining fairly good working conditions, and has been steadily building up a better movement.

The fact that the 1923 convention is to be held in Stockton has had a tendency to have the membership take more interest in the work of their organizations, and was the means of having Organizer Dale of the American Federation of Labor sent here to assist in the work of organization, some good work has been done and we anticipate good results and a better movement by the time the convention is over.

A Union Label League has been organized and a number of local organizations have become members and the prospects are that it will be of great benefit to the local movement, in addition to the promotion of the label cause.

The San Joaquin County District Council of Carpenters has started a movement for getting together of all carpenter locals in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, to study their problems, and have held a well attended meeting at Lodi. This will be followed up by meetings in other sections, and much good is expected to be obtained by this craft.

Practically all members of organized labor in this vicinity are steadily employed under fairly good conditions, and with prospects good for the future, workers have no cause to feel discouraged.

Extending a hearty and cordial welcome to all delegates and their friends, and trusting the convention will bring good results to the whole labor movement of the State, I am,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE A. DEAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

San Jose, September 17, 1923.

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

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit my report for the year, which I trust will prove interesting and instructive to the trade-union movement of the entire State.

An attempt was made in January, 1922, to widen the scope of the American Plan

movement throughout the State of California, by causing its adoption in Santa Clara County. The Industrial Association of the county has been assisted and guided by the Industrial Association of San Francisco. On January 23, 1922, by order of the Industrial Association, all mills, material dealers, and members of the Builders' Exchange were instructed to post American Plan signs. Wherever this was done the men walked out. The ground-work of their scheme was laid by a publicity campaign consisting of cartoons and paid advertisements, all calculated and intended to prejudice the minds of the general public against labor union organizations. The Building Trades Council met these tactics by employing a trained publicity man, and the tide of public sentiment was turned in favor of our organization and culminated in one of the largest mass meetings ever held in San Jose.

The Industrial Association of Santa Clara County adopted the usual methods of coercion and intimidation, threatening with loss of business and ruining those business institutions, contractors and others who refused to ally themselves with this nefarious plan.

These would-be destroyers of labor followed the example set by a similar association in San Francisco; introduced the permit system by which no one was allowed to buy or sell building materials without a written permit from them, which was issued only by those owners who would agree to operate according to their dictates. They positively refused to sell materials to union contractors.

In order to successfully meet this situation we utilized the defense fund, which had been accumulated to withstand the attacks of our enemies and to procure building materials for the use of the employes of union mechanics. During the past fourteen months there has been purchased in this way, and used by union contractors, materials consisting of cement, plaster, lime, brick, etc., to the amount of thousands of dollars.

At the commencement of this conflict it was difficult to procure material, as we were continually hampered by the enemy with all sorts of obstructive tactics. Finally, the officers of the Building Trades Council were forced to seek new markets, and for the past seventeen months we have been importing cement from Europe.

The Pacific Manufacturing Company and the Chase Lumber Company employed the usual methods in industrial controversies, and each sought a drastic and comprehensive injunctive order against all kinds of labor-union activity, coupled with damage suits of \$50,000 and \$25,000, respectively. The suit instituted by the Pacific Manufacturing Company was contested in court by Alexander O'Grady, counsel of the State Building Trades Council, and Grant R. Bennett, attorney of the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, the result being a decisive and complete victory for our council, its affiliated locals and members thereof. In consequence of this decision of the court, the case of the Chase Mill and Lumber Company, which was identical with the other, was dropped.

The Industrial Association again followed precedent and employed the usual private detectives, gunmen, guards and thugs (one of whom is now in San Quentin and others have departed), who were supposed to protect scabs, brought into Santa Clara County from all parts of the United States, having been induced to come by misrepresentations and misleading advertisements. Many of these men, after arriving in San Jose and learning of the actual conditions existing here, demanded from the various companies by whom they had been deceived return fare to their home towns, and a very considerable expense was incurred by the Industrial Association in meeting these demands.

The lines have been tightly drawn and held. There is not a mixed crew on any job in this district.

Jobs are either 100 per cent union for all crafts or scab. However, with the large building program, it made it necessary for the Building Trades Council to increase its capital, which was successfully met by organizations throughout the State, loaning their money for the purpose of securing material.

On the other hand, the records of the so-called American Plan jobs show that on all large contracts the inefficient labor has caused the jobs to result in disaster and ignominious failure. Contractors have failed, part of the jobs have been rebuilt, and imperfect and unsatisfactory work has been done on these jobs, which, so far as they endure, will be monuments to the stupidity and folly of those who operate under the American Plan.

At this time we take pleasure in reporting the loyalty of the members of our affiliated unions. There has been remarkably few desertions from the ranks, and members working have contributed most liberally for the past fourteen months. The members locked out were taken care of by these assessments and donations received from various councils and local unions throughout the State. The weekly benefits paid to lockout members at the beginning of the fight were paid by the Building Trades Council at the rate of \$6 per week at first, afterward increased to \$8 per week, and then to \$10. In addition to this, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of

America paid \$6 per week per man, which made \$16 per week for each of the locked-out members.

In conclusion we desire to express our appreciation for the splendid support both financially and morally rendered by so many of our sister locals throughout the State.

With best wishes for the continued success and advancement of the California State Federation of Labor, its officers and affiliated unions, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully and fraternally,

J. F. CAMBIANO.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Martinez, September 1, 1923.

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

Throughout the jurisdiction of Contra Costa county as a whole noticeable improvement in the organized labor situation can be reported. The building trades in Contra Costa report a much better situation than existed last year. A great deal of headway has been made in meeting the attacks of the Builders' Exchange, and most of the jobs done in the county, according to the business agent of the Building Trades Council, have been done with union labor. The various crafts affiliated with the Building Trades Council report an influx of new members, better attendance at the meetings and a better union spirit in general. Unions that had difficulty in getting quorums at their meetings last year at this time now report fair meetings.

The Contra Costa Central Labor Council has been able to hold its own despite many obstacles. During the last year it got under way the Laundry Workers' union, which is now organized nearly one hundred per cent in the city of Richmond, and is holding good meetings regularly. While the Clerks' union was forced to give up its charter and to disband, its reorganization is now being undertaken. This work is being furthered by a new organization launched this year—the auxiliary to the Carpenters' union, local 642, which is not only concerned with the affairs of the Carpenters' union, but is interested in promoting everything that is to the welfare of the labor movement in general. Last year at this time the Central Labor Council had great difficulty in getting quorums at its meetings, but the secretary reports renewed interest and much better attendance. Among the crafts which the council hopes to organize in the near future are the teamsters, enamelers and the clerks.

Financially, both central labor bodies are in much better condition than last year. The two councils co-operated on a picnic given last May which netted hundreds of dollars for their treasuries.

The Plumbers' union of Martinez was reorganized during the month of July by Organizer Van Norman. The Oil Workers' union continues to hold its own—in fact, several delinquent members are coming back into the organization. Meetings are being held regularly. Adolph Germer, organizer for the California Oil Workers, was scheduled to put in a campaign of organization work at Martinez about September 1. Germer has been doing excellent work in Long Beach and other places in the state, and his help should prove of great value to the Martinez organization.

Another development of the year in which the oil workers have taken an active part is the formation of the Shell-Martinez Refinery Employes' Benefit Association. This organization is managed by a board of directors composed of six members, five of whom are elected by the members and the sixth appointed by the Shell Oil Company. All employes of this company are eligible to membership. Each member pays one dollar a month, and the company has agreed to pay an amount each month equal to the total amount paid by all the employes. The funds are used to pay all hospital and medical expenses connected with sickness or injury that may befall members under conditions and circumstances which are not covered by the state compensation laws. In addition to medical and surgical treatment a benefit is paid each member after one week has elapsed for a period of twelve weeks. The amount of this benefit is one dollar per day during the period of disability. It also covers the supplying of artificial limbs and appliances and the payment of a death benefit of \$125.

The Contra Costa County Labor Journal, the official weekly organ for the labor movement of this county, continues to visit the homes of the members with late news of both the local and national movements, and has done much to develop the labor spirit. A special Labor Day edition was again published this year, containing articles about nearly all the unions in the county.

Fraternally,

R. V. LYTTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, September 4, 1923.

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

During the year the unions of this vicinity have been very active. For some time we were annoyed with several contractors trying to establish the so-called American Plan, but through the constant activities of the different locals and the labor council, the same jobs were finished 100 per cent union.

The Carpenters' Union, Local 2114, has had a very satisfactory year, for in May the wage scale was raised to eight dollars per day, and with the co-operation of mechanics and contractors of St. Helena have been successful in organizing the carpenters of that town in affiliation with Napa.

The Barbers have also been organized, and beginning September 1st all shops in Napa are closed at six o'clock through the week, and nine o'clock Saturday.

Through the efforts of the labor council we have a stage employes union now in Napa. They were formerly a branch of the Vallejo local.

We have nine unions affiliated with the Labor Council, and at the last meeting the subject was put before the delegates, to consolidate the Building Trades and Labor Councils, which was considered very favorably.

Vallejo has been more than holding her own, and has been very fortunate to obtain the services of H. W. Depew as general organizer.

He immediately organized the retail clerks in Vallejo with a membership of more than eighty members, which has also extended as far as Napa, for we have a newly established Rosenthals store with all union clerks, and expect very soon to have them organized in all the stores here. Organizer Depew has also done fine work for all the unions in general.

Vallejo has twenty-six unions affiliated with the Labor Council and each one is doing its part by buying Labor Temple stock each month, and so make it possible for them to own their home.

Petaluma and Santa Rosa have also made splendid progress in the past year.

I have been unable to visit them except to attend a very successful annual picnic held in June in which all the unions participated.

With best wishes for the success of the labor movement,

Fraternally submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, September 6, 1923.

To the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

Practically every union in this district has shown a steady improvement this year. The wave of re-action has receded, thus giving organized labor an opportunity to build a stronger movement than ever.

Labor is taking great interest in the coming city election in November; the Labor Council is on record in favor of city distribution of the Hetch-Hetchy Power. Recently the Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco have voted in favor of such a policy.

We are glad to report that the building trades unions are growing both in membership and strength with no exception. The carpenters especially have shown a wonderful growth in membership through the good work of their organizers and co-operation of the members.

The Culinary Workers Unions are in a very good condition. All have increased in membership. The Cooks and Waiters have just negotiated an agreement which gave them an increase in wages.

The Teamsters' Unions have increased in membership and have improved their working conditions.

The Label Section of the Labor Council has been very active this year and their activities have proven very beneficial to Labor. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Label Section should be commended for their good work.

The Bakers and Bakery Wagon Drivers Union have both had their wages increased over last year, and have also added many new members to their Union.

The Printing Trades are in splendid condition.

The Musicians Union, Moving Picture Operators and other Theatrical Unions have had an increase in wages, and have added many new members to their unions.

The Musicians Union will build a home costing \$100,000 during the coming year, their only trouble is with those lodges and social clubs that hire non-union musicians.

The Butchers Unions are in a good condition.

Street Carmen's Union hope to win their fight for an increase in wages.

The Garment Workers Union is in a prosperous condition.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH MATHESON.

JAMES HOPKINS.

ROE H. BAKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, September 8, 1923.

To the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

During the past year the trade unions of this district have enjoyed peace and prosperity, although at various times attempts have been made by outside influences to give a trial to the so-called "American Plan," these attempts always having their appearance upon the submission by some union of a desire to increase their wage scale, but I am happy to report that, after all their efforts, the proponents of the American Plan have not been able to convince the employers and the public in general that their plan is desired.

Some of the crafts connected with the building industry have increased their wage scales during the past year; other crafts of the same industry have submitted increases, but as yet have not been definitely adjusted.

The printing trades also enjoyed one of its greatest years, practically all locals comprising this branch of industry having increased their memberships, with no unemployed. The Allied Printing Trades Council has been very active in its campaign to have the label appear upon all printed matter, and such campaign has been extremely successful.

The culinary crafts report a very prosperous year, with a substantial increase in wages for all crafts of their membership.

There has not been any material change in the railroad situation here, but the railroad shop crafts organizations are still intact, fully determined to right the wrong brought about by the decision of the Railroad Labor Board.

All of the miscellaneous organizations report a very successful year, practically all renewing their agreements, some with increases in wages, and no requests for any decreases.

During the past year the Union Label League was reinstated, and has worked very diligently to educate and urge every worker to the necessity of demanding the label when making purchases; also to look for the shop card and working button. The league has formulated an auxiliary composed of wives, daughters, and lady friends of the workers, such auxiliary having for its purpose a plan to educate them in demanding the label on all purchases, look for the shop card and working button.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1923.

To the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

The Long Beach convention advanced the date for the annual meetings of the Federation. For this reason the Officers' Reports, Financial Statements, etc., submitted to this convention cover a period of eleven months only.

In conformity with established custom, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to statements on the Federation's finances and membership, a summary of the more important transactions of the Executive Council, unless the subject matter has already been dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents.

The Report on Labor Legislation together with the Legislators Labor Record is available to the delegates and should also be considered a part of the Executive Council's report to the convention.

The Executive Council, but particularly the Legislative Committee, have held many sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these meetings. Sub-committees of the Executive Council have, of course, had many additional sessions in endeavoring to carry out the intent of the various resolutions acted upon by the Long Beach convention.

RESIGNATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

During the year three of the Federation's Vice-Presidents tendered their resignations because they had moved from their respective districts.

The vacancies caused by these resignations were filled as follows:

District No. 1, Frank Thomas of Carpenters' Union No. 1296, to succeed Earl F. Nelson, resigned.

District No. 4, George A. Dean of Street Carmen's Union No. 276, to succeed E. Florell, resigned.

District No. 5, J. F. Cambiano of Millmen's Union No. 262, to succeed Walter Mathewson, resigned.

PUBLICITY FOR MEASURES ON BALLOT

Thirty different measures were on the Ballot at the General State Election held since our last convention. The Federation was on record for eight measures, while seven measures were opposed. The Federation's recommendations were well advertised in the Labor press and in special circulars sent to affiliated unions. As a result of this publicity the Federation's attitude on eleven measures was endorsed by the people. Only four of the Federation's recommendations received adverse majorities.

The battles of publicity fought over several of the Initiative measures were not only acrimonious but also exceedingly expensive. The Senate Committee which made an investigation of the expenditures for and against measures on the ballot brought out the following startling facts:

"While testimony was received as to expenditures on each of the initiative and referendum measures on the ballot (thirteen in all), the committee sought to make as comprehensive as possible, in the time at its disposal, the investigation of expenditures on the measures which it felt the public would, by general acceptance, agree upon as those having involved the greatest contest, being seven in number. The amounts given below as expenditures are only an approximation, for reasons which will be later explained. These seven measures and the expenditures thereon are as follows:

		Expenditures	Total
"Water and Power Act.....	For	\$159,990.05	
	Against	501,605.68	\$661,595.73
"Regulating Practice of Law.....	For	50,618.89	
	Against	66,971.41	117,590.30
"Prohibition Enforcement Act.....	For	79,497.22	
	Against	22,173.24	101,670.46
"Chiropractic Act	For	64,214.31	
	Against	2,669.81	66,884.12
"Land Franchise Tax Act.....	For	9,555.48	
	Against	48,244.50	57,799.98
"Osteopathic Act	For	40,481.00	
	Against	2,669.81	43,150.81
"Housing Act	For	13,511.45	
	Against	19,581.28	33,092.73
"Total			\$1,081,784.13

"It is a very significant fact, and one which the people of the State can not too quickly nor too seriously realize, that in the case of each of the foregoing seven most strenuously contested propositions, that side won which spent the most money. Napoleon, in his famous, though sacrilegious statement, claimed that 'God is on the side of the strongest battalions.' The committee might similarly say, as the result of its investigation, 'Victory is on the side of the biggest purse.' The winning of the election by the side that spent the most money in the foregoing contests was too universal to be attributed merely to chance or accident. The power of money in influencing public opinion, its ability to carry popular elections through vast expenditures for propaganda, literature, advertising and organized campaign workers was made strikingly manifest in the investigations of your committee. It presents a problem in direct legislation which the citizens of the State cannot safely ignore."

In connection with the foregoing the Executive Council desires to call the convention's attention to the fact that every Central Labor Council in California, with one solitary exception, was squarely behind the Federation's recommendation on the Water and Power Initiative. The exception was the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. This Council and the Non-Partisan Political Federation of Labor of Alameda County (claiming to function in these matters by authority of the A. F. of L.) did everything possible to create the impression that organized labor in California was hopelessly divided on the Water and Power Initiative. This attitude seems all the more remarkable when note is taken of the fact that fifteen delegates representing Alameda County unions were at the Long Beach convention and concurred in the endorsement of the Water and Power Initiative.

Your Executive Council is of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor never contemplated such a grant of "authority" to Central Labor Councils and Non-Partisan Political Federations of Labor.

State Federations of Labor are organized primarily for the purpose of securing unity of action on State issues. Our annual conventions, too, are held to further the same purpose.

But how can we ever hope to obtain unity of action if local councils and local non-partisan political bodies, claiming to act by "authority of the A. F. of L." work in direct opposition to the expressed attitude of the State Federation of Labor as regards measures on the ballot?

For reasons herein stated it is recommended that the convention request the A. F. of L. to clearly define the authority granted to the before-mentioned local bodies.

DATA ON LABOR BANKS

By direction of the last convention, the Executive Council has gathered all available data on labor banks in America.

A summary of the data gathered shows that twenty-three labor banks are either doing business or are about ready for business. The total assets of these banks consist of more than \$6,000,000 capital stock, many more millions of deposits and comfortable surpluses.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in connection with the recent rapid development of labor banks is the historical background.

For 250 years the people of America ran their own banks. They ran them successfully without any knowledge of international finance or the mysteries of foreign exchange. Early banks were local affairs. They were run by ordinary business men with no banking experience. That was true up to the Civil War. Banking is merely one form of business. It deals in credit. Unfortunately, banking has largely drifted from its moorings and become an annex of "big business." This fact, no doubt, has made the development of labor banking almost phenomenal.

In the main labor banks differ from other banks in three important respects:

1. Stock is held by trade unionists, except for a few shares held by necessary experts.
2. Stock per person is limited to small amounts, preventing control by small groups.
3. Dividends usually are limited, with surplus profits going to depositors.

According to the best informed opinion the growth of labor banks may easily over-reach itself with the possibility of considerable disaster to the movement. The supply of experienced bankers, who are at the same time loyal to the labor movement, is far from inexhaustible. The limits of success for labor banks are obviously the limits of this supply.

FEDERATION'S "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

Following the removal of the Kaeser Bakery from the "unfair list" of the Sacramento Federated Trades 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;
 The Benicia-Martinez Ferry Company;

RECEIPTS FOR RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

Following is a detailed report of contributions for Railway Shopmen's Strike Fund, received in the Secretary's office:

Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco, \$25.00; Carpenters No. 1140, San Pedro, \$20.00; Oil Workers No. 123, Huntington Beach, \$25.00; Garment Workers No. 137, Napa, \$10.00; United Hatters No. 41, Los Angeles, \$37.00; Iron Workers No. 5, South San Francisco, \$10.00; Carpenters No. 180, Vallejo, \$55.00; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 229, San Diego, \$40.00; Tailors No. 277, San Diego, \$5.00; Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco, \$25.00; Oil Workers No. 5, Martinez, \$3.50; Central Labor Council, Petaluma, \$40.00; Stage Employes No. 16, San Francisco, \$75.00; Stage Employes No. 409, San Mateo, \$19.00; Barbers No. 733, Calexico, \$1.00; Oil Workers No. 13, Fellows, \$5.00; Stereotypers No. 58, Los Angeles, \$784.66; Oil Workers No. 27, Brea, \$15.00; Printing Pressmen No. 285, Long Beach, \$75.00; Oil Workers No. 18, Maricopa, \$34.50. Total, \$1304.66.

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	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
September 1, 1923.....	626	25	651	87,500

Report of Membership, 1922-1923

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1922.....	27	
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1922.....	664—	691
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	0	
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	28—	28
		719
Amalgamated with other unions.....	3	
Charters Surrendered.....	6	
Withdrawn.....	2	
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	57—	68
		651
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1923.....		651
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....	4700	
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	1200	
Net decrease in membership.....	3500	

New Affiliations

BAY POINT
Carpenters No. 2046.

BURBANK
Carpenters No. 1848.

INGLEWOOD
Carpenters No. 909.

LONG BEACH
Painters No. 256.
Pile Drivers No. 2375.

LOS ANGELES
Carpenters No. 1976.
Federal Employes No. 62.
Railway Express Messengers No. 2025.
Tailors No. 81.

MODESTO
Musicians No. 652.

NAPA
Plumbers No. 800.

OAKLAND
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.

PALO ALTO
Lathers No. 411.

POMONA
Carpenters No. 1752

SAN BERNARDINO
Laundry Workers No. 186.

SAN FRANCISCO
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.
Carpet Workers No. 1.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses No. 16031.
Lithographers No. 17.

SANGER
Carpenters No. 2450.

SAN LUIS OBISPO
Painters No. 394.
Typographical No. 576.

SAN MATEO
Sheet Metal Workers No. 1.

SELMA
Carpenters No. 1004.

VALLEJO
Painters No. 376.
P. O. Clerks No. 45.

VISALIA
Carpenters No. 1484.
Gas Workers No. 17433.

Amalgamated With Other Unions

1. Machinists No. 1306 with Auto Mechanics No. 1235 of Long Beach.
2. Bartenders No. 41 with Waiters No. 31, of San Francisco.
3. Electrical Workers No. 895 with Local No. 283 in Local No. 50 of Oakland.

Charters Surrendered

1. Retail Clerks No. 170, Fresno.
2. Firemen No. 202, Fresno.
3. Elementary School Teachers No. 84, Fresno.
4. Teamsters No. 427, Long Beach.
5. Box Makers No. 53, Sacramento.
6. Window Glass Workers No. 1, Stockton.

Withdrawn

1. Painters No. 511, Los Angeles.
2. Musicians No. 767, Los Angeles.

Suspended for Non-payment of Per Capita Tax

1. Cigarmakers No. 469, Bakersfield.
2. Retail Clerks No. 1217, Bakersfield.
3. Lathers No. 300, Bakersfield.
4. Central Labor Council, Chico.
5. Carpenters No. 2431, Chico.
6. Culinary Workers No. 436, Chico.
7. Central Labor Council, Coalinga.
8. Bricklayers No. 6, Eureka.
9. Electrical Workers No. 482, Eureka.
10. Plumbers No. 471, Eureka.
11. Barbers No. 533, Jackson.
12. Boilermakers No. 723, Los Angeles.
13. Sign Painters No. 831, Los Angeles.
14. Oil Workers No. 1, Lost Hills.

15. Oil Workers No. 24, McKittrick.
16. Electrical Workers No. 302, Martinez.
17. Painters No. 741, Martinez.
18. Car Cleaners No. 17252, Oakland.
19. Carpenters No. 1473, Oakland.
20. Retail Clerks No. 47, Oakland.
21. Dining and Sleeping Car Employes No. 328, Oakland.
22. Newsboys No. 17567, Oakland.
23. Sleeping Car Porters No. 384, Oakland.
24. Material Teamsters No. 577, Oakland.
25. Oil Workers No. 12, Orcutt.
26. Teamsters No. 35, Petaluma.
27. Flour and Cereal Workers No. 336, Petaluma.
28. Quarry Workers No. 85, Porterville.
29. Electrical Workers No. 938, Sacramento.
30. Printing Pressmen No. 138, San Bernardino.
31. Bricklayers No. 11, San Diego.
32. Teamsters No. 548, San Diego.
33. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters No. 12432, San Francisco.
34. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, San Francisco.
35. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 48, San Francisco.
36. United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9, San Francisco.
37. Retail Clerks No. 432, San Francisco.
38. Marble Polishers and Rubbers No. 9, San Francisco.
39. Millmen No. 42, San Francisco.
40. Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco.
41. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, San Francisco.
42. Warehouse and Cereal Workers No. 15877, San Francisco.
43. Butchers No. 506, San Jose.
44. Machinists No. 1166, San Luis Obispo.
45. Longshoremen No. 38-18, San Pedro.
46. Longshoremen No. 38-20, Santa Barbara.
47. Teamsters No. 289, Santa Barbara.
48. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 446, Santa Rosa.
49. Machinists No. 1527, Santa Rosa.
50. Oil Workers No. 125, Santa Susana.
51. Carpenters No. 1577, Susanville.
52. Retail Clerks No. 222, Taft.
53. Electrical Workers No. 343, Taft.
54. Oil Workers No. 6, Taft.
55. Blacksmiths No. 82, Vallejo.
56. Culinary Workers No. 560, Vallejo.
57. Electrical Workers No. 180, Vallejo.

CONCLUSION

It is generally acknowledged that the California labor movement has, during the past year, made substantial recovery from the effects of the grave crisis following in the wake of the World War. The open shop campaign, although dolled up in new, high-sounding names, has lost its strength during this year, notwithstanding the continuous props of wholesale, reckless injunctions so freely used in the drive against labor. Even the all-powerful steel trust, after establishing a first-class "shortage of labor" alibi, felt obliged shortly thereafter to make another pledge for the abolition of the twelve-hour day in that industry.

The trend of employment and wages have continued upward throughout California, and various groups of workers, notably the building trades unions and the seamen's unions, are demonstrating that the organizations of labor can "carry on" with or without permission of the employers.

Yes, organized labor can function and progress despite the labor-crushing tactics of the "federated" employers.

Last, but not least, there is every indication that a political consciousness is growing in the ranks of the labor movement. Perhaps the trend in this direction will seem slow, but recent events in California State politics are surely hastening the coming of more effective political action by the producers. Of course, the fermentation of new ideas creates internal friction. But, perhaps, even this phase of the conflict might not be without its share of usefulness, for all movement is based on friction. The friction of mind upon mind weeds out ideas and policies that have no permanent value. It mercilessly eliminates unprofitable impulses. Only acid-proof proposals survive the conflict, and the movement goes on—slow, but steadfast and certain.

Everybody in the labor movement, except only the professional disrupter, believes in a United Front.

It is such a grand ideal. As an accomplished fact it would carry us within hailing distance of our goal.

If only we were united, no enemy could stand against us. Right through their most determined opposition we would go, smashing it to pieces, and march straight onward, leaving it in ruins behind us.

The United Front, that's all we need! But how are we going to achieve it? That is the question of all questions.

We are made of quarrelsome stuff in the Labor Movement. We hold our views so tenaciously, we are so thoroughly convinced they are essential to the welfare of the human race, that we hate the slightest deviation from them; we are ready to turn and rend the brother who sees things a little different, and he, with the same high motives, is equally determined to give battle.

The Labor Movement has always been like that. It has always been split up into schools and schisms. It has always been torn with sectional rivalries and jealousies. Why? The answer is within us all!

“Divide and command, a wise maxim;
Unite and guide, a better.”

Let us, therefore, at this annual conclave of California Labor, consecrate ourselves anew to a realization of our principles. Let us set an example in Tolerance. For who but Labor can lead humanity out of the swamp of greed and misery into the brighter future—the brotherhood of man!

Fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 23, 1922, to August 31, 1923, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

Affiliation Fee	\$ 28.00
Per Capita Tax	9,076.34
Miscellaneous	1,177.60
Total	\$10,281.94

Disbursements

Long Beach Convention	\$ 1,207.00
Executive Council	316.33
Office Expense	204.88
Postage and Mailing	393.50
Printing	691.30
Rent	451.00
Salaries	4,990.00
Legislative Work	1,819.29
Miscellaneous	266.65
Total	\$10,339.95

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 24, 1922.....	\$ 5,590.08
Receipts for eleven months.....	10,281.94
Total	15,872.02
Total Disbursements	10,339.95
Cash Balance, September 1, 1923.....	\$ 5,532.07
Invested in Liberty Bonds and U. S. Treasury Savings Certificate.....	2,324.00
Total	\$ 7,856.07

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM	BAY POINT
Carpenters No. 2203.....\$ 24.04	Carpenters No. 2046..... 1.75
Central Labor Council..... 16.00	
BAKERSFIELD	BEKELEY
Barbers No. 317..... 7.86	Carpenters No. 1158..... 11.75
Bartenders No. 378..... 2.95	P. O. Clerks No. 47..... 5.60
Bricklayers No. 3..... 1.50	
Butchers No. 193..... 3.53	BREA
Carpenters No. 743..... 14.77	Oil Workers No. 27..... 14.11
Cooks & Waiters No. 550..... 22.32	
Hod Carriers No. 220..... 4.72	BURBANK
Labor Council..... 12.00	Carpenters No. 1848..... 10.28
Laundry Workers No. 175..... 7.20	
Oil Field Workers No. 19..... 3.15	CALEXICO
Machinists No. 5..... 7.69	Barbers No. 733..... 5.23
Painters No. 314..... 4.98	
Printing Pressmen No. 264..... 1.04	CHICO
Stage Employes No. 215..... 2.45	Barbers No. 354..... 1.89
Steam Engineers No. 469..... 2.25	
Tailors No. 339..... 1.13	COALINGA
Teamsters No. 280..... 4.17	Cooks & Waiters No. 586..... 2.50
Typographical No. 439..... 3.05	Oil Workers No. 2..... 12.50

COLUSA			
Carpenters No. 1481.....	2.00		
DINUBA			
Barbers No. 795.....	1.79		
Carpenters No. 484.....	7.15		
Plumbers No. 613.....	2.14		
EL CENTRO			
Typographical No. 707.....	2.79		
EUREKA			
Bakers No. 195.....	.96		
Barbers No. 431.....	2.75		
Carpenters No. 1040.....	7.87		
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	.98		
Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	7.58		
Federated Trades Council.....	6.00		
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	3.00		
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	5.25		
Machinists No. 540.....	3.23		
Musicians No. 333.....	9.25		
Painters No. 1034.....	2.88		
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	1.00		
Saw Mill Workers & Woodsmen No. 17673.....	3.50		
Stage Employes No. 430.....	.60		
Typographical No. 207.....	3.18		
FELLOWS			
Oil Workers No. 13.....	4.24		
FRESNO			
Bakers No. 43.....	9.38		
Barbers No. 333.....	11.00		
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 264...	1.66		
Building & Common Laborers No. 135.....	17.80		
Butchers No. 126.....	5.67		
Carpenters No. 701.....	60.04		
Carpenters No. 1496.....	12.50		
Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	37.34		
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	.42		
Firemen No. 202.....	11.49		
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	4.81		
Glaziers No. 132.....	3.36		
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	20.66		
Labor Council.....	12.00		
Lathers No. 83.....	2.25		
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	20.06		
Machinists No. 653.....	9.00		
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	2.00		
Musicians No. 210.....	17.46		
Painters No. 294.....	21.92		
Sign Painters No. 966.....	.97		
Plasterers No. 188.....	15.00		
Plumbers No. 246.....	8.03		
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	3.55		
Railway Carmen No. 1205.....	1.50		
Railway & Steamship Clerks No. 90.....	13.10		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252..	6.70		
Slate, Tile & Composition Roof- ers No. 27.....	1.50		
Stage Employes No. 158.....	3.06		
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	6.05		
Elementary School Teachers No. 84.....	.58		
High School Teachers No. 72..	2.62		
Teamsters No. 431.....	19.57		
Typographical No. 144.....	6.00		
		FULLERTON	
Barbers No. 766.....	5.37		
		GERBER	
Railway Carmen No. 1034.....	2.61		
		GLENDALE	
Carpenters No. 563.....	21.53		
		GRASS VALLEY	
Miners No. 90.....	2.00		
		GROVELAND	
Federal Labor Union No. 17043..	4.32		
Miners No. 45.....	10.00		
		HANFORD	
Carpenters No. 1043.....	8.15		
Hod Carriers No. 546.....	.51		
Musicians No. 462.....	5.13		
Painters No. 594.....	2.79		
		HUNTINGTON BEACH	
Carpenters No. 2056.....	6.10		
Oil Workers No. 123.....	31.42		
		INGLEWOOD	
Carpenters No. 909.....	8.91		
		JACKSON	
Miners No. 135.....	1.10		
		LODI	
Carpenters No. 2029.....	9.03		
Painters No. 977.....	1.20		
		LONG BEACH	
Barbers No. 622.....	5.88		
Bricklayers No. 13.....	15.70		
Butchers No. 647.....	4.61		
Carpenters No. 710.....	77.03		
Central Labor Council.....	10.00		
Culinary Workers No. 681.....	30.75		
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	5.70		
Hod Carriers No. 507.....	6.04		
Machinists & Auto Mechanics No. 1235.....	6.03		
Machinists No. 1306.....	3.91		
Moving Picture Operators No. 521.....	2.19		
Musicians No. 353.....	19.15		
Oil Workers No. 128.....	50.05		
Painters No. 256.....	16.91		
Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	6.15		
Plasterers No. 343.....	19.36		
Plumbers No. 494.....	12.60		
Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	4.32		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 503....	2.01		
Tailors No. 255.....	3.15		
Typographical No. 650.....	3.60		
		LOS ANGELES	
Bakers No. 37.....	25.50		
Barbers No. 295.....	35.75		
Bartenders No. 284.....	3.32		
Boilermakers No. 92.....	10.00		
Bookbinders No. 63.....	10.48		
Bricklayers No. 2.....	62.80		
Broom & Whisk Makers No. 38..	3.68		
Carpenters No. 158.....	197.84		
Carpenters No. 426.....	204.44		
Carpenters No. 1976.....	4.00		

Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	3.90
Cooks No. 468.....	59.66
Coopers No. 152.....	2.95
Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	5.00
Electrical Workers No. 18.....	8.00
Electrical Workers No. 83.....	9.00
Electrotypers No. 137.....	1.00
Federal Employes No. 62.....	12.00
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	.75
Floorworkers No. 2094.....	79.84
Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204.....	4.85
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	4.03
Garment Workers No. 125.....	60.50
Ladies Garment Workers No. 52.....	9.35
United Hatters No. 41.....	2.58
Heat & Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	3.17
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	25.00
Hoisting & Portable Engineers No. 391.....	6.00
Iron Workers & Pile Drivers No. 51.....	7.25
Laundry Workers No. 52.....	1.87
Leather Workers No. 8.....	1.70
Lithographers No. 22.....	4.90
Machinists No. 311.....	36.00
Mailers No. 9.....	7.55
Marble Workers No. 14.....	8.00
Mattress Workers No. 81.....	2.67
Meat Cutters No. 265.....	9.66
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	6.76
Millmen No. 884.....	13.75
Molders No. 374.....	9.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	17.02
Musicians No. 47.....	72.00
Office Employes No. 15251.....	3.05
Auto Painters No. 792.....	11.23
Pattern Makers Association.....	10.20
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	12.84
Plasterers No. 2.....	81.90
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 78..	32.00
P. O. Clerks No. 64.....	43.38
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	22.00
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	13.73
Railway Carmen No. 1431.....	5.00
Railway Express Messengers No. 2025.....	5.94
Reed & Rattan Workers No. 15053.....	3.39
Roofers No. 36.....	8.80
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108... ..	18.15
Stage Employes No. 33.....	37.25
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	7.65
Stereotypers No. 58.....	7.58
Street Carmen No. 835.....	1.05
Switchmen No. 43.....	7.81
Tailors No. 81.....	6.25
Teamsters No. 208.....	10.42
Typographical.....	76.50
Waiters No. 17.....	59.08
Waitresses No. 639.....	40.58

MARICOPA

Oil Workers No. 18.....	4.51
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MARTINEZ

Oil Workers No. 5.....	9.75
Typographical No. 597.....	.78

MARYSVILLE

Carpenters No. 1570.....	12.60
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	6.28
Painters No. 146.....	4.23
Stage Employes No. 216.....	2.16

MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202.....	11.43
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MILLBRAE

Operative Potters No. 105.....	6.50
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MILL VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1710.....	.90
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MODESTO

Cooks & Waiters No. 542.....	1.80
Hod Carriers No. 544.....	1.68
Musicians No. 652.....	13.96
Painters No. 317.....	2.29

MONTEREY

Carpenters No. 1451.....	6.53
Plumbers No. 62.....	3.08

NAPA

Carpenters No. 2114.....	10.79
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Garment Workers No. 137.....	6.65
Stage Hospital Employes No. 15631.....	1.06
Painters No. 262.....	2.88
Plumbers No. 800.....	1.10

NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61.....	3.81
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OAKLAND

Bakers No. 119.....	6.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432..	24.00
Barbers No. 134.....	33.15
Boilermakers No. 39.....	8.72
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324..	6.05
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187..	2.40
Bricklayers No. 8.....	4.80
Butchers No. 120.....	11.87
Carpenters No. 36.....	64.05
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	9.90
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 31.....	42.00
Electrical Workers No. 50.....	3.83
City Firemen No. 55.....	8.40
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	4.80
Lathers No. 88.....	5.65
Machinists No. 284.....	75.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302... ..	38.10
Moving Picture Operators No. 169.....	6.92
Painters No. 127.....	58.95
Plumbers No. 444.....	11.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 126... ..	4.00
Stage Employes No. 107.....	5.97
Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 342	3.60
Street Carmen No. 192.....	90.00
Team Drivers No. 70.....	48.00
Typographical No. 36.....	16.10
Upholsterers & Trimmers No. 94	1.68

PACIFIC GROVE			Machinists No. 33.....	34.03
Carpenters No. 806.....	7.42		Molders No. 199.....	5.50
PALO ALTO			Moving Picture Operators No. 252	2.16
Carpenters No. 668.....	8.73		Musicians No. 12.....	13.50
PASADENA			Painters No. 487.....	21.75
Barbers No. 603.....	3.20		Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	7.68
Bricklayers No. 15.....	6.77		Stage Employes No. 50.....	3.90
Butchers No. 284.....	3.76		Steam Engineers No. 210.....	4.50
Carpenters No. 769.....	23.50		Stereo & Electrotypers No. 86..	1.01
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	4.29		Street Railway Employes No. 256	21.00
Labor Council	12.00		Tailors No. 107.....	4.50
Lathers No. 81.....	1.76		Elementary School Teachers No. 44	14.65
Plumbers No. 280.....	17.60		High School Teachers No. 31..	10.79
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	1.26		Teamsters No. 557.....	6.63
Typographical No. 583.....	5.40		Typographical No. 46.....	29.55
PETALUMA			SAN BERNARDINO	
Barbers No. 419.....	2.17		Barbers No. 253.....	7.26
Carpenters No. 981.....	12.41		Carpenters No. 944.....	20.69
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		Central Labor Council.....	6.00
Hod Carriers No. 488.....	1.32		Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673	8.25
Typographical No. 600.....	1.80		Laundry Workers No. 186.....	1.99
POMONA			Painters No. 775.....	8.24
Carpenters No. 1752.....	5.42		SAN BRUNO	
Plumbers No. 398.....	.53		Carpenters No. 848.....	2.90
RAYMOND			SAN DIEGO	
Quarry Workers No. 35.....	4.50		Barbers No. 256.....	5.41
REDLANDS			Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 229.....	2.06
Plumbers No. 364.....	4.26		Butchers No. 229.....	6.83
REDWOOD CITY			Carpenters No. 1296.....	56.36
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	2.40		Carpenters No. 1161.....	4.77
RICHMOND			Cigarmakers No. 332.....	14.00
Barbers No. 508.....	3.32		Retail Clerks No. 769.....	2.71
Boilermakers No. 317.....	12.00		Cook- Waiters & Waitresses No. 402	32.30
Carpenters No. 642.....	13.75		Electrical Workers No. 465.....	5.79
Firemen No. 188.....	2.94		Federated Trades & Labor Coun- cil	9.00
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	2.70		Hod Carriers No. 89.....	10.64
Labor Council	11.00		Letter Carriers No. 70.....	10.68
Musicians No. 424.....	3.00		Machinists No. 389.....	9.29
Operative Potters No. 89.....	3.67		Molders No. 387.....	1.50
Teamsters No. 420.....	1.00		Moving Picture Operators No. 297	3.48
Typographical No. 738.....	.60		Musicians No. 325.....	37.89
RIVERSIDE			Painters No. 333.....	18.82
Barbers No. 171.....	2.00		Plumbers No. 230.....	6.41
ROSEVILLE			Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	4.50
Carpenters No. 1147.....	3.50		Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	5.06
SACRAMENTO			Stage Employes No. 122.....	2.20
Bakers No. 85.....	9.00		Tailors No. 277.....	3.79
Barbers No. 112.....	12.65		Typographical No. 221.....	3.75
Boilermakers No. 743.....	6.30		SAN FRANCISCO	
Bookbinders No. 35.....	4.80		Alaska Fishermen.....	165.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 118.....	3.00		Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	.94
Butchers No. 498.....	9.76		Bakers No. 24.....	66.00
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	5.50		Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125	18.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	24.71		Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	4.50
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	7.20		Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.	42.00
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	1.86		Barbers No. 148.....	77.00*
Federated Trades Council.....	11.00		Beer Drivers No. 227.....	16.50
Glaziers No. 767.....	1.71		Bill Posters & Billers No. 44....	4.75
Hotel Maids Alliance No. 616...	2.36		Blacksmiths No. 168.....	20.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	4.50			

Bookbinders & Binderywomen No. 31-125	54.00	Street Carmen No. 518.....	72.00
Bottlers No. 293.....	36.00	Teachers No. 61.....	1.50
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156..	4.50	Teamsters No. 85.....	300.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	24.00	Material Teamsters No. 216.....	26.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	18.00	Trackmen No. 687.....	7.72
Butchers No. 115.....	74.00	Typographical No. 21.....	99.00
Butchers No. 508.....	15.41	Upholsterers No. 28.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 22.....	94.58	Varnishers & Polishers No. 134..	8.45
Carpenters No. 483.....	104.83	Waiters No. 30.....	197.55
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	6.15	Waitresses No. 48.....	105.87
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	20.80	Watchmen No. 15689.....	4.15
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	16.50	Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	2.19
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	19.50		
Cooks No. 44.....	144.08	SANGER	
Cooks Helpers No. 110.....	76.30	Carpenters No. 2450.....	2.68
Coopers No. 65.....	21.63		
Egg Inspectors No. 16086.....	12.80	SAN JOSE	
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	44.00	Barbers No. 252.....	11.66
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	30.00	Builders Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	1.91
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	1.80	Carpenters No. 316.....	25.75
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	11.11	Cement Workers No. 270.....	5.81
Federal Employes No. 1.....	69.95	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Ferryboatmen	66.42	Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	15.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	6.85	Electrical Workers No. 332.....	2.40
Garment Workers No. 131.....	84.00	Fire Fighters No. 230.....	3.15
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.....	2.40	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	3.45
United Hatters No. 23.....	2.05	Hoisting & Portable Engineers No. 842.....	4.90
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	22.50	Common Laborers No. 237.....	2.70
Horseshoers No. 25.....	.98	Lathers No. 411.....	1.60
Hospital Stewards and Nurses No. 16031.....	1.30	Lathers No. 144.....	1.10
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	12.15	Laundry Workers No. 33.....	9.65
Janitors No. 9.....	30.00	Machinists No. 504.....	8.40
Labor Council	8.00	Material Handlers No. 115.....	3.66
United Laborers No. 1.....	28.00	Millmen No. 262.....	25.58
Laundry Drivers No. 256.....	33.00	Moving Picture Operators No. 431	1.94
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	180.00	Plasterers No. 224.....	8.69
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	64.08	Plumbers No. 393.....	5.24
Lithographers No. 17.....	10.00	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	5.60
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 309..	7.20
Mailers No. 18.....	11.21	Stage Employes No. 134.....	3.00
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n	30.00	Tailors No. 108.....	1.62
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders	170.00	Teamsters No. 287.....	12.00
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40..	34.27	Material Teamsters No. 279.....	13.44
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	59.23	Typographical No. 231.....	4.92
Molders No. 164.....	78.00		
Moving Picture Operators No. 162	12.00	SAN LEANDRO	
Musicians No. 6.....	165.00	Musicians No. 510.....	4.50
Office Employes Association....	27.00		
Painters No. 658.....	4.26	SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Pattern Makers Association.....	18.00	Carpenters No. 1632.....	6.13
Pavers No. 18.....	2.34	Painters No. 394.....	3.27
Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26..	1.26	Typographical No. 576.....	2.10
Paving Cutters No. 69.....	1.74		
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	11.98	SAN MATEO	
Picture Frame Makers No. 16601	6.30	Butchers No. 516.....	1.02
P. O. Clerks No. 2.....	74.20	Carpenters No. 162.....	15.05
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	14.40	Sheet Metal Workers No. 1.....	1.14
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	51.18	Stage Employes No. 409.....	2.26
Railway Mail Association.....	19.60	Material Teamsters No. 160.....	2.97
Sailors' Union of the Pacific....	220.00		
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	11.00	SAN PEDRO	
Shipjoiners No. 449.....	10.54	Barbers No. 881.....	11.40
Ship Painters No. 961.....	2.93	Boilermakers No. 283.....	5.68
Shipwrights No. 759.....	42.00	Carpenters No. 1140.....	48.61
Stage Employes No. 16.....	11.25	Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 29..	10.80	Cigarmakers No. 291.....	1.64
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	3.60	Culinary Workers No. 754.....	25.35
		Painters No. 949.....	10.22
		Plumbers No. 616.....	4.50
		Steam & Operating Engineers No. 235.....	11.18

SAN RAFAEL			
Carpenters No. 35.....	6.65		
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	.70		
SANTA ANA			
Lathers No. 440.....	3.20		
Meat Cutters No. 217.....	7.03		
Stage Employes No. 504.....	1.24		
Typographical No. 579.....	4.10		
SANTA BARBARA			
Barbers No. 832.....	2.50		
Bricklayers No. 5.....	5.77		
Building and Common Laborers No. 591.....	4.50		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	6.42		
Lathers No. 379.....	2.85		
Musicians No. 308.....	6.45		
Painters No. 715.....	17.23		
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 751.....	2.30		
Typographical No. 394.....	2.15		
SANTA CRUZ			
Central Labor Council.....	11.00		
Musicians No. 346.....	8.40		
SANTA MARIA			
Carpenters No. 2477.....	1.84		
SANTA MONICA			
Carpenters No. 1400.....	41.49		
Lathers No. 353.....	2.45		
SANTA ROSA			
Barbers No. 159.....	2.25		
Butchers No. 364.....	5.31		
Carpenters No. 751.....	17.05		
Electrical Workers No. 594.....	1.80		
Central Labor Council.....	11.00		
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	8.02		
Musicians No. 292.....	11.02		
Painters No. 364.....	5.00		
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	.63		
Typographical No. 557.....	3.82		
SELMA			
Carpenters No. 1004.....	4.60		
Fruit Workers No. 5.....	1.80		
Hod Carriers No. 381.....	4.24		
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO			
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5.....	29.70		
STOCKTON			
Bakers No. 120.....	1.80		
Barbers No. 312.....	11.72		
Carpenters No. 266.....	31.28		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Cooks and Waiters No. 572.....	20.90		
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	8.84		
Moving Picture Operators No. 428	1.32		
Musicians No. 189.....	15.82		
Painters No. 1115.....	8.25		
Plasterers No. 222.....	2.50		
Plumbers No. 492.....	5.25		
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	2.09		
Stage Employes No. 90.....	1.92		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283...	1.65		
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	3.21		
Street Carmen No. 276.....	2.37		
Teamsters No. 22.....	2.67		
Typographical No. 56.....	9.00		
TAFT			
Barbers No. 869.....	4.58		
Carpenters No. 1774.....	6.11		
Cooks and Waiters No. 771.....	6.42		
Laundry Workers No. 124.....	1.65		
Machinists No. 1428.....	5.40		
Musicians No. 705.....	5.67		
Painters No. 702.....	1.29		
TIBURON			
Federal Employes No. 219.....	3.20		
Machinists No. 238.....	2.00		
TULARE			
Carpenters No. 1578.....	4.76		
Hod Carriers No. 59.....	1.00		
VALLEJO			
Barbers No. 335.....	7.47		
Boilermakers No. 148.....	3.00		
Carpenters No. 180.....	6.64		
Central Labor Council.....	11.00		
Federal Employes No. 76.....	6.36		
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	8.40		
Machinists No. 252.....	26.00		
Painters No. 376.....	2.27		
Plumbers No. 343.....	.76		
P. O. Clerks No. 45.....	2.80		
Stage Employes No. 241.....	2.00		
Teamsters No. 490.....	5.20		
Typographical No. 389.....	2.00		
VENTURA			
Oil Workers No. 120.....	5.53		
VISALIA			
Carpenters No. 1484.....	7.01		
Gas Workers No. 17433.....	2.51		
Hod Carriers No. 341.....	4.35		
Laundry Workers No. 234.....	4.87		
Painters No. 899.....	2.70		
Typographical No. 519.....	3.17		
WHITTIER			
Oil Workers No. 7.....	36.75		
WOODLAND			
Carpenters No. 1381.....	4.24		
Typographical No. 830.....	1.51		
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS			
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....\$	65.00		
Interest on deposit in First Federal Trust Company.....	89.68		
San Francisco Labor Council, pro rata payment for main- tenance of Legislative Head- quarters.....	174.30		
State Building Trades Council, pro rata payment for main- tenance of Legislative Head- quarters.....	174.30		
Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, \$43.58 each, for maintenance of Leg- islative Headquarters.....	174.30		
1 Victory Liberty Bond con- verted into cash.....	500.00		
Total.....	\$1,177.60		

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

LONG BEACH CONVENTION	
McArdle & West, printing daily proceedings	\$ 248.00
Thos. Astley, Sergeant-at-Arms	30.00
George Bevan, Sergeant-at-Arms	30.00
Fred Bebergall, Assistant Secretary	75.00
Helen Quinn, expense attending convention.....	60.00
Paul Scharrenberg, miscellaneous convention expense.....	74.25
James H. Barry Co., printing 350 copies, 6th day's proceedings, 500 officers' reports and 1050 convention proceedings.	646.75
Mailing proceedings	43.00
Total.....	\$1,207.00

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	
James E. Hopkins.....	\$ 5.00
Roe H. Baker.....	5.00
J. J. Matheson.....	5.00
Elma F. Smith.....	33.00
W. E. Banker.....	57.00
R. W. Robinson.....	48.70
E. G. Florell.....	18.50
R. V. Lytton.....	15.48
Seth R. Brown.....	120.50
George A. Dean.....	8.15
Total.....	\$316.33

OFFICE EXPENSE	
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., phone.....	\$106.24
Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	29.49
H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies	51.15
Star Towel Supply Co., towel service	12.00
Patrick & Co., office supplies..	6.00
Total.....	\$204.88

POSTAGE AND MAILING	
Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$327.00
James H. Barry Co., revising mailing list	66.50
Total.....	\$393.50

PRINTING	
Walter N. Brunt Co., 24 receipt books	\$ 28.00
Donaldson Printing Co., stationery for Executive Council, index cards, envelopes, application blanks, 1300 constitutions, bill heads, second sheets, 3400 credentials, and 750 convention calls	380.50
James H. Barry Co., 2 lots, Minutes Executive Council Meeting, 2000 Legislative Bulletins, letterheads, envelopes, 1000 folders, 500 pamphlets, circular letters, etc.	278.80
Dever-Garrity Co., binding books	4.00
Total.....	\$691.30

RENT	
Crocker Estate Co., rent of office from November 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.....	\$451.00

SALARIES	
Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg	\$3,300.00
Helen Quinn, stenographer....	1,540.00
Amelia Hedges, stenographic services	150.00
Total.....	\$4,990.00

LEGISLATIVE WORK	
Henry Heidelberg, legal services in Minimum Wage controversy	\$ 548.25
Paul Scharrenberg, Expense* incurred as Legislative Agent, January 4 to May 19, 1923....	624.94
M. J. McCann, rent of Legislative Headquarters, January 4 to May 19, 1923.....	129.00
Irene A. Fitzpatrick, stenographic services.....	435.00
Struven Furniture Co., office equipment	20.10
Wentworth & Co., 1 desk and chair	52.00
Caroline Schleef, checking Legislative Report.....	10.00
Total	\$1,819.29

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	
The National Surety Co., renewal of Secretary-Treasurer's bond..	\$ 10.00
Commonwealth Club, dues for Paul Scharrenberg and Roe H. Baker	24.00
Underwood Typewriter Co., 1 typewriter, less allowance on old machine and 1 set of machine pads	66.50
Books for Office Library.....	17.50
Humboldt Savings Bank, rent of safe deposit box.....	5.00
Podesta & Baldochi, floral piece for John I. Nolan.....	12.50
American Association for Labor Legislation	5.00
Conference on Employment Agencies, subscription.....	20.00
John Ginty, taxes on office equipment	5.55
American Federation of Labor, per capita tax.....	10.00
Niderost & Taber, repairs to office clock	2.50
Subscription to the Survey, New Republic, Nation and Literary Digest	19.00
Subscription to daily papers.....	39.80
Workers' Education Bureau, affiliation fee.....	20.00
Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance policy.....	1.80
Express charges, mimeographing, miscellaneous supplies, etc.....	7.50
Total	\$266.65

*See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro rata refund of expense incurred in maintaining Legislative Headquarters.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Calif., September 1, 1923.

To the Twenty-fourth 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 August 31, 1923, 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 1, 1923, was \$5,532.07.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2,153.93, from which should be deducted \$82.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the United Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$2,310.14; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1,000.00, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$150.00.

The Federation owns \$1,500.00 in registered Liberty Bonds as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the Third Series and \$1,000.00 in a bond of the Fourth Series. 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, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROE H. BAKER,
JAS. E. HOPKINS,
J. J. MATHESON.



Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record

of
Senators and Members of Assembly

+

Forty-Fifth Session of the California Legislature
January 8 to February 2, and March 5 to May 18
1923

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The forty-fifth Session of the California Legislature lasted longer but accomplished less than any of its predecessors within memory of the present generation.

By common consent the Senate was deemed more safely progressive than the Assembly, but before the session was over most onlookers had revised their estimate. Week by week the corporation lobby and the administration forces were making converts to the cause of fake economy and reaction.

The Assembly, on the other hand, performed wonders in exposing and definitely placing on record the would-be wreckers of California's progressive and humanitarian institutions. When the administration forces elected their man as presiding officer of the Assembly the corporation controlled newspapers throughout the State could hardly conceal their great joy. Happily, the fighting minority in the Assembly showed up each successive reactionary maneuver. In fact, several times, by sheer force of logic, the minority secured a sufficient following to amend the economy budget presented by the Governor. Thus the Governor was forced to assume full responsibility for budget slashes that have, for the time being, very seriously crippled the departments of the State Government in which labor is particularly concerned.

If it were not for the willingness of certain men and women in the Legislature to fight every backward move there would be quite a different story to relate. For instance, the Governor endeavored to abolish the Immigration and Housing Commission and thus discontinue the work that has made California a leader in the nation for the sane treatment of immigrants and constructive housing work. The Governor also threatened to dismember the State Board of Charities and Corrections. In each instance he sought to accomplish his purpose by withholding the necessary funds.

Notwithstanding the terrible lessons taught by the Argonaut mine disaster, the Governor did his utmost to abolish the State Mining Bureau. Only when he saw failure ahead was that move abandoned. The detailed list of bills vetoed by the Governor shows that he nursed his frenzied economy bug to the bitter end. Not only did he hopelessly cripple the safety work of the Industrial Accident Commission, but he also vetoed the two bills (Assembly Bill 484 and 485) which in the judgment of the Legislature would have made deep mines as safe as it was humanly possible to make them.

Every worker in California should study the list of labor bills vetoed by the present Governor. The record upon this subject speaks for itself and tells a sordid tale of a man's ingrained opposition to progress.

Every citizen of California should also try to obtain some first-hand knowledge on the tax problem. An almost incredible amount of misinformation has been circulated upon this subject. Appendix 1 to this report contains some plain facts regarding taxes, and it is hoped that no one who peruses these pages will skip that appendix.

GOVERNOR'S SOMERSAULT ON SPOILS SYSTEM

One of the most illuminating fights in the Legislature was the Governor's attempt to re-establish the spoils system.

Assembly Bill 980 by Elmer Bromley was figuratively forced through the Legislature as an administration measure. The bill provided that all boards and commissions would be subject to instant dismissal "at the pleasure of the Governor." It was an ill-disguised attempt to authorize the Governor to build up a political machine "by Legislative sanction." There was a storm of protest against this measure from one end of the State to the other, and arrangements were being perfected to hold

up the bill by the Referendum. Realizing that a Referendum on this pernicious measure would mean his repudiation by the people the Governor vetoed his own pet bill. The Governor was also foiled in his desperate attempt to tie the funds of self-supporting institutions, such as the San Francisco Harbor Commission and the Fish and Game Commission, to the apron-string of Mrs. Pierce (the Governor's chief budgeteer), and thus enable the administration to manipulate these funds for other purposes. There was such a violent protest against this measure (Assembly Bill 1358) that the Governor developed a case of cold feet and permitted his bill to die in Committee.

Notwithstanding his assertion made prior to election that he was not going "to run the Legislature," the Governor not only tried to the utmost to bulldoze the Legislature and browbeat individual members thereof, but he actually attempted to intimidate and discipline labor representatives who protested against too much corporation economy. Appendix 2 contains the facts relating to the removal of the Federation's Secretary from a State Commission on which he had served without compensation for over nine years.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE LEGISLATURE

The record of the legislators published herein was carefully and conscientiously compiled. Anyone studying this record can form his own estimate of the individual legislator. There are some sidelights to the record, however, to which attention should be directed.

As usual, the lawyers were the predominating group, far outnumbering any other profession or occupation represented in the Legislature. There is one thing about the lawyers, though, that is rather to their credit. They represent every shade of thought and endeavor. For instance, several lawyers are right near the top of the list showing the comparative labor record. And a lawyer (Senator Chamberlin) was the only one of all the legislators who voted against all labor bills all the time.

The four ex-ministers did not make nearly as good a showing as the lawyers. Only one of them (Senator Creighton) made a 50 per cent labor record. The other three, Messrs. Pomeroy, Williams, and Senator Arbuckle, are among the very worst, considering the legislators' batting average on labor measures. Senator Arbuckle displayed particularly strong corporation leanings and did not vote for a single labor bill. When it is considered that these four men were trained to serve as ministers of the Gospel and to promote the brotherhood of man, one may well ponder over their wretched legislative record.

The five women who were members of this Legislature made splendid records. In the Assembly comparative list two of these splendid representatives of the gentler sex head the list. All five are among the best fifteen. Truly, the workers of California have reason to be appreciative and thankful to the five women legislators. Here is hoping that still more women of the same high type will fill the chairs in the next Legislature.

WHAT THE WORKERS GET UNDER CORPORATION ECONOMY

So far as the workers are concerned the following are the outstanding results of Governor Richardson's efforts to save taxes for the corporations.

	Appropriations for Previous Biennium	Governor Richardson's Budget	Decrease
Bureau of Labor Commissioner (General enforcement of labor laws, including operation of State Free Employment Agencies)	\$ 347,807	\$ 288,000	\$ 59,807
Immigration and Housing Commission (Enforcement of labor camp sanitation and tenement laws; protection of immigrants, etc.)	182,576	124,890	57,686
Industrial Accident Commission (Administration and enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act)	800,461	529,820	270,641
Industrial Welfare Commission (Maintenance of minimum wage for women)..	115,360	56,060	59,300
Totals	<u>\$1,446,204</u>	<u>\$ 998,770</u>	<u>\$ 447,434</u>

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BILLS INTRODUCED

A statistical comparison of the 1923 session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors will be of interest. In 1917 there were introduced 2676 bills. During the 1919 session, 1879 bills were sent to the printer; in the 1921 session 2349 bills were proposed; while in 1923 the members of the Legislature sponsored 2128 bills. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1917 were 118; in 1919, 70; in 1921, 86; and in 1923, 94. The number of measures of all kinds, including numerous joint and concurrent resolutions, all of which require reference to committees as well as separate readings by each house, were: in 1917, 2886; in 1919, 2065; in 1921, 2567; and in 1923, 2322.

A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses show that 1036 bills were passed in 1917, 886 in 1919, 1154 in 1921, while at this session 890 of the 2128 bills introduced were transmitted to the Governor. Of the 890 bills sent to the Governor for approval, 479 were signed and 411 vetoed.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1917 lasted eighty days, the session of 1919 seventy-seven days, the session of 1921 eighty-seven days, while the 1923 session lasted 101 days. This was longest session of the Legislature since 1862.

CO-OPERATION BY LABOR REPRESENTATIVES

Complete co-operation and genuine teamwork was the key-note at the Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and located at 814½ K Street. In spite of the fact that this session was particularly reactionary to labor and the progressive movement in general, there was never any lack of courageous response on the part of the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Brothers John Finlay, Harry See, George F. Irvine and J. H. Wasserburger, to calls for assistance. With Brother John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, they helped make possible the additional victories for labor and prevent loss of that which has already been attained.

VALUE OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

It should be remembered that the great importance of this report lies in the fact that it is an invaluable reference for the future when the present members of the Legislature are candidates to succeed themselves. It is not enough to know what has been done in the 1923 session. This information must be used in weighing the qualifications and desirability of future candidates.

The State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish upon request the Labor Record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature, while the American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the Labor Record of United States Senators and Representatives.

These records may be depended upon as statistically accurate, and it is absolutely essential that labor keep informed. We cannot afford to let our enemies slip through for lack of information upon their records.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

SETH R. BROWN,
President.



FRANK THOMAS,
GEO. A. WRIGHT,
R. W. ROBINSON,
W. E. BANKER,
GEO. A. DEAN,
J. F. CAMBIANO
R. V. LYTTON,
ELMA F. SMITH,
J. J. MATHESON,
ROE H. BAKER,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
WM. J. McQUILLAN,
CLARENCE A. KELLEY,
Vice-Presidents.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Underwood Bldg., 525 Market Street, San Francisco.
September 1, 1923.

Report on Labor Legislation

A.—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

REGULATING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Measures to curb the rapacity of private employment agencies have been sponsored by the State Federation of Labor for a number of years. At this session very substantial results were finally recorded largely through the organized efforts of the Conference on Employment Agencies.

Three separate bills were drafted and introduced:

Assembly Bill 84 (Chapter 412) by Mr. Fellom. Rectifies omissions in the present act by empowering the State Labor Commissioner to prescribe rules, regulations and standard contract forms, to adjust disputes subject to court review, and legalizes the Commissioner's definition of the term "permanent employment."

Assembly Bill 85 (Chapter 413) by Mr. Fellom. Requires each agency to adhere to the schedule of fees it adopts and to keep this schedule displayed in the agency. When changes are made the Commissioner of Labor must be notified and such changes in the schedule of fees do not become effective until seven days after date of filing.

Assembly Bill 86 (Chapter 414) by Mr. Fellom. Aims to establish the legal limitation of fees, and to that end divides all employments into two classes, the first class to include manual employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at seven per centum of the first month's wages, and the second class to include all other employments, including domestic, clerical and professional employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at ten per centum of the first month's wages.

Bitter and sustained opposition was voiced against these three bills, but particularly against A. B. 86. Attention was repeatedly called to the fact that the California Legislature eighteen years ago enacted a law placing a maximum limit on the fees to be charged by employment agencies; and that the State Supreme Court then declared such limitation of fees unconstitutional. Proponents of the bills contended, however, that the Federal Supreme Court and many other State courts have since that time extended the police powers of the state until it covers many fields considered taboo two decades ago. Having in mind this more liberal attitude of the country's highest courts, it is believed that the California Supreme Court will now depart from the position its members took eighteen years ago, follow the lead of the U. S. Supreme Court in widening the scope of the State's police power and uphold the legal limitation of employment agency fees.

In connection with the long drawn-out battle over these three measures particular attention is directed to many important test votes on this subject which are duly recorded in the Records of Senators and Members of the Assembly.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PEACE OFFICERS

Assembly Bill 143 (Chapter 120) by Mr. Dean. Adds a new section to the Political Code as follows:

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

By the enactment of this bill the old custom of importing notorious gun men during labor disputes and decorating them with a deputy sheriff's badge has come to an end.

Strikebreakers and all around bad men may still be imported but they cannot be appointed as peace officers until one year in the State.

FACILITATING COLLECTION OF WAGES

Senate Bill 90 (Chapter 257) by Senator Murphy. Amends section 7 of the "Act to establish a bureau of labor statistics" and thereby enables the Labor Commissioner to sue for wages due to workers without the payment of court costs.

POSTING NOTICES IN CASES OF ATTACHMENTS

Assembly Bill 865 (Chapter 114) by Mr. Hornblower. Amends Section 542 of the Code of Civil Procedure (relating to attachment of property and service of the writ by the sheriff) by adding: "Whenever an attachment is made on a building

in the course of construction, a copy of the writ must be posted in a conspicuous place on such building."

This change in the law was proposed for the protection of building trades workers. In the future these workers will know when a building in course of construction has been attached. And by knowing the fact they will be able to better protect their own wage claims.

RIGHT OF FRANCHISE FOR ABSENT VOTERS

Assembly Bill 1365 (Chapter 283) by Mr. Crittenden. In accordance with the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the people at the general election on November 7, 1922, the Legislature added a new chapter to title 2 of part 3 of the Political Code, numbered chapter 14. This new chapter specifies the manner and rules under which qualified electors may cast their votes while absent from their residence.

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT

A few minor amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were approved by the Governor. Following are the changes in the Act:

Assembly Bill 97 (Chapter 90) by Mr. Schmidt. Changing the definition of "place of employment" by adding excavation and demolition work.

Assembly Bill 142 (Chapter 197) by Mr. Dean. Permitting attachments of employers' property when payments of compensation are not properly secured.

Assembly Bill 281 (Chapter 161) by Mr. Crittenden. Adding the "managing representative or general superintendent" to the class of persons who are liable when wilful misconduct is proven.

Assembly Bill 502 (Chapter 381) by Mr. Dean. Relating to fees of attorneys and authorizing the Commission to bar certain persons from hearings.

Senate Bill 524 (Chapter 379) by Senator Jones. Providing that in cases of release or compromise for an amount less than is allowed by law the limitation of time is extended to two years.

B. — RESOLUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 47 (Chapter 75) by Mr. Johnson. This amendment aims to re-establish the objectionable poll tax by making Section 12 of Article XIII of the State Constitution read as follows:

"Section 12: The legislature shall provide for the levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except persons holding an honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, persons who pay a real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles. Said tax shall be paid into the State school fund."

Senate Joint Resolution 2 (Chapter 37) by Senator Murphy. Relative to pensions for Federal employes.

Senate Joint Resolution 3 (Chapter 38) by Senator Murphy. Relative to compensation of laborers in the United States Customs Service.

Senate Joint Resolution 15 (Chapter 62) by Senator Sharkey. Requesting the President of the United States to use his offices to bring about a settlement of the railway shopmen's strike.

Senate Joint Resolution 19 (Chapter 63) by Senator Inman and others, urging the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the enactment of legislation regulating the minimum wage to be paid women in trade or industry.

Assembly Joint Resolution 21 (Chapter 51) by Miss Broughton. Urging Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to make it possible to enact effective child labor laws.

C.—BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

As stated in the Introduction the present Governor has established a new record in vetoing labor bills.

Following is a list of the bills which passed the Legislature largely through the efforts of organized labor and were then killed by the Governor.

REGULATING ADVERTISING DURING STRIKES, ETC.

Assembly Bill 257 by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower. This bill was drafted as a substitute for the existing law upon this subject which is generally acknowledged to be hopelessly inadequate to meet the situation. The proposed law was approved in the Assembly by 61 to 4 votes. In the Senate, too, the bill passed almost unanimously. Then the Better America Federation woke up and staged a desperate battle in the Senate for reconsideration of the bill. This move failed.

The union baiters then transferred their activities to the Governor's office and the latter accommodatingly vetoed the bill, at the same time supplying the Los Angeles Times with the following profound and statesman-like alibi for his action:

"This bill is backed by Paul Scharrenberg. Scharrenberg is a professional labor leader who lives without manual labor upon fees collected from the men who earn their living by the sweat of their brows. While the amendment proposed in this bill is unnecessary and might be of injury, still it is advocated by Scharrenberg, evidently to demonstrate that he is busy and entitled to continue to collect compensation from real workers."

Comment upon the foregoing is entirely superfluous. Attention is called to the fact, however, that at each session the lobbyists representing the big corporate interests outnumber the labor lobbyists by at least 10 to 1. Governor Richardson evidently would love to make the State Capitol an exclusive preserve for corporation lobbyists.

SAFETY MEASURES FOR MINERS

Assembly Bills 484 and 485 by Mr. Cleary. These measures embodied the lessons taught by the Argonaut mine diaster. The first bill provided for the establishment of at least two mine rescue stations at the joint expense of the State and the mine operators; the subsequent upkeep to be borne by the mine operators. The second bill provided better methods for second (emergency) exits in deep mines.

These bills passed the Legislature with scarcely any opposition. The Governor made no attempt to explain his pocket veto of these two measures.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISABLED IN INDUSTRY

Senate Bill 222 by Senator Jones. This bill appropriated \$35,000 per annum from the State's funds to continue the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry commenced two years ago with the aid of the Federal Government as provided by the Act of Congress of June 2, 1920.

By vetoing this bill the Governor put an end to vocational rehabilitation of Californians injured in industry.

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

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

STRENGTHENING THE WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Senate Bill 650 by Senator Murphy, and Assembly Bill 88 by Mrs. Woodbridge. These bills were introduced to meet an adverse court decision holding that work taken from the factory to be finished at the home of the worker (generally referred to as homework) is not covered by the present Women's Eight-Hour Law.

The Governor made no attempt to establish an alibi for his veto of these bills.

RELIEVING THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

Assembly Bill 252 by Mr. Hornblower. This bill was framed after the New York law where it has been given a fair trial and has been pronounced a genuine success. Under the existing California law insurance companies are permitted to own only the land on which their main office is located. The proposed law enabled insurance companies to purchase land "providing apartments, tenements, or other

dwelling houses are erected thereon within six months after the purchase of said land, and providing that the average net monthly rental shall not be more than \$8 per room."

Governor Richardson's veto of this bill is another mystery. There was no opposition to the bill as it was purely "permissive" in its terms. The companies were not required but were merely permitted to enter into the above mentioned building activities.

SANITARY FACILITIES FOR MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS

Senate Bill 552 by Senator Osborne. This bill aimed to broaden the existing law providing sanitary facilities for moving picture operators. Existing law covers new construction only. The vast majority of moving picture houses are outside the scope of existing law and by vetoing this bill the Governor served notice on the operators employed in four-fifths of the moving picture houses in California that their requests for sanitary facilities are unreasonable—the State Federation of Labor and the State Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AS OPERATORS OF MOVING PICTURE MACHINES

Assembly Bill 494 by Mr. Douglas, prohibited the employment of minors on moving picture machines operated by motor. Dr. Douglas, who died during the session, championed this measure because he had some experience with a disastrous fire in a motion picture house, due to the fact that a small boy operated a motion picture machine, driven by an electric motor.

The States of Massachusetts, Illinois and New York have a license law, requiring all applicants for motion picture operator's license to be 21 years of age, or over. Seattle, Los Angeles, Bellingham, Spokane, Tacoma and many other cities have ordinances to the same effect. The city of San Francisco does not require a license, but a city ordinance makes it unlawful for operators under 21 years of age to be employed.

CLOSING SCHOOLS ON LABOR DAY

Senate Bill 250 by Senator Hurley. This was an amendment to Section 10 of the Political Code, declaring what days are holidays. The "first Monday in September" was added to the list of holidays on which the public schools must be closed. Every reactionary hates Labor Day and frowns upon its proper observance. So the bill was killed by the Governor's pocket veto.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Senate Bill 168 by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 309 by Mr. Emme. (Duplicates). These bills embodied the old-age pension system championed by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Emme's bill was adopted by the Legislature and was killed by the Governor's pocket veto.

SEATS FOR ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Assembly Bill 250 by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower. This bill aimed to strengthen the existing law providing seats for elevator operators.

PROTECTION FOR ALASKA CANNERY WORKERS

Assembly Bill 154 by Mr. Hawes. As finally adopted by the Legislature this bill made it a misdemeanor to induce persons to accept employment in another State or Territory by issuing "written or printed statements false in whole or in part" regarding the service to be performed, wages to be paid, sanitary conditions, etc.

REGULATING HOURS OF LABOR ON PUBLIC WORK

Senate Bill 531 by Senator Hurley, amended Section 653 of the Penal Code relating to hours of labor on public work by adding that workers shall not be employed "more than forty-eight hours in any calendar week" on such public work.

BARBERS' SANITATION BILL

Senate Bill 82 by Senator Hurley. This is a health measure now on the statute books of many States, to protect patrons of barber shops. No reason was advanced for the Governor's pocket veto. See Record of Legislators.

DRUG CLERKS' WORKING HOURS

Assembly Bill 325 by Mr. Hornblower. This was an amendment to overcome a recent adverse court decision on the existing law.

MINORS IN THEATRICAL EMPLOYMENT

Assembly Bill 1090 by Mrs. Dorris, amended Act 1611b of the General Laws known as the Child Labor Law, by raising the age at which a minor may be employed in theatrical work from fifteen to sixteen years. The bill also transferred the authority to issue employment permits to minors from the Commissioner of Labor to the superintendents of city or county schools.

Assembly Bill 1091 by Mrs. Dorris, added a new clause to Section 3a of Act 3574 of the General Laws—"An act to enforce educational rights of children." This clause enabled the issuance of permits to minors for theatrical employment subject to certain restrictions. The bill also amended Section 3 of the Act concerning issuance of permits to employ minors to provide for the payment of a fee of \$2 by prospective employers of minors in theatrical work, such fees to be deposited in a special fund and used for the payment of expenses incurred in issuing permits.

MEASURES SPONSORED BY TEACHERS

Senate Bill 127, by Senator McDonald, was an attempt to amend Act 2634 of the General Laws relating to payment of retirement salaries to public school teachers. The bill provided for the payment from the inheritance tax fund of the State to the public school teachers' permanent fund, of an amount equal to the total sum of the contributions made by the teachers. It also provided for an increase in the amount to be deducted yearly from the teachers' salaries from \$12 to \$24, and it increased the retirement salary from \$500 to \$720 a year. The bill made certain changes relative to administrative features of the Act.

Senate Bill 465, by Senator Inman—Amending Section 1609 of the Political Code relating to the employment of principals, teachers and other employes by boards of school trustees. The bill set a minimum salary of \$1200 for all teachers.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS

Assembly Bill 501 by Mr. Dean, was introduced to facilitate the erection and maintenance of public comfort stations. The Legislature recognized the urgent need for such conveniences but the Governor in his veto message asserted "there was no request from any source for the signing of the bill."

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT

Assembly Bill 260 by Mr. Emme. This bill made failure to insure or "make secure" payments of compensation a misdemeanor and aimed to give the Industrial Accident Commission greater control over self-insurers.

Assembly Bill 1052 by Mr. McDowell. This bill was drafted to strengthen the provisions of the existing law relating to unsafe places of employment and unsafe equipment.

D.—MEASURES WHICH FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE

MAKING THE UNIVERSITY RESPONSIVE TO THE PEOPLE

Senate Constitutional Amendment 7 by Senator Murphy; Assembly Constitutional Amendment 14, by Mr. Bernard. (Duplicates). This was an amendment to Section 9 of Article IX of the State Constitution, reducing the terms of members of the Board of Regents from 16 years to 8 years; also making Regents subject to recall; also providing that said Regents shall keep full record of their proceedings, which shall be open to inspection. There was violent opposition to this measure by the officers of the Alumna associations. They appeared before the Assembly Committee and naively presented the University's definition of "successful men." Successful men are those who have amassed or inherited a fortune. And such men, it was asserted, would be loath to serve on the Board of Regents unless they could be appointed to sixteen-year terms. No other arguments were submitted. The Amendment was reported out of committee minus the recall but never came to a vote in the Assembly.

REPEAL OF CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

Assembly Bill 730 by Mr Hornblower. The effort to repeal this unjust law came to an end on April 5 when the Assembly Judiciary Committee by a vote of 17 to 2 laid the repeal bill on the table. The only two members of the judiciary committee voting against tabling the repeal measure were Mr. Hornblower of San Francisco and Miss Esto B. Broughton of Stanislaus county.

The effort made by Mr. Hornblower to modify the harshest feature of the law was also unsuccessful. The bill to modify (Assembly Bill 255) received the following favorable vote in committee: Morris, Carter, Mueller, Rosenshine, Lyons, West, Whiteacre, Hornblower and Broughton.

It should be said in this connection that the State "Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law" frankly stated they were not interested in amendments to modify the law.

CHILD LABOR BILL

Assembly Bill 810, by Mr. Hawes. This bill sought to establish additional restrictions as regards child labor. Passed Assembly but defeated in Senate. See Records of Legislators.

STATE AID FOR HOME BUILDING

Senate Bill 53, by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 94, by Mr. Fellom. This bill was drafted by the Commission of Immigration and Housing in accordance with instructions received by the previous Legislature. The purpose was to secure State aid for persons of moderate means enabling them to acquire lots of ground and build houses thereon, such lots and houses to become homesteads, and to be sold on the installment plan. The bill died in Committee with all other bills that were in conflict with the corporation economy program.

ANTI-BLACKLISTING BILL

Assembly Bill 358, by Mr. Schmidt, was patterned after the Arizona law on the subject. It met with strenuous opposition, but finally passed the Assembly. The Senate Committee on Labor and Capital did not take any chances but promptly concluded to bury the bill by the following vote: To lay on the table—Burnett, Chamberlain, Creighton, Dr. Gates, Hart, Osborne; opposed—Crowley, Inman, Lewis, Murphy.

PURITY OF ELECTION

Senate Bill 523, by Senator Murphy. This bill was drafted to prohibit persons employed by the State, or by any institution supported by the State "to promote or oppose for a valuable consideration" any measure pending before the people of the State under the Initiative or Referendum. The bill passed the Senate but was defeated in the Assembly largely due to Mr. Hornblower's activities. See Record of Legislators.

STATE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT

Senate Bill 54, by Senator Murphy. This bill provided for the manufacture, distribution, use and sale of cement and cement products by the Department of Public Works of the State of California. The reason for introducing this measure is the existence of an air-tight cement trust, or combination, in this State as evidenced by the fact that sealed bids for cement, although apparently submitted in competition, vary only a few cents per barrel, and are designed to fulfill the purposes of the combination. They have been found guilty and fined in the United States Courts, in sums of twenty-five hundred and five thousand dollars for fleecing citizens of the States of California, Oregon and Washington. The practice of gouging the public by this illegal combination still continues. The State could have stopped this practice, at least insofar as the State Government is concerned, and at the same time fulfill the Administration's alleged "Economy and Efficiency" program. The bill passed the Senate without an appropriation and was laid on the table in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

REMOVAL OF RAILROAD TERMINAL

Senate Bill 84, by Senator Powers, was an effort to compel railroads to reimburse employes if it could be shown that they suffered property losses because of the moving of terminals. The bill passed the Senate and was killed in the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities. See Record of Legislators.

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT

With one exception the following bills died in the well-stacked Insurance Committee:

Assembly Bill 216, by Miss Broughton. Definition of "Unreasonable refusal to submit to operation."

Assembly Bill 258, by Mr. Fellom. Increasing Death Benefits.

Assembly Bill 332, by Mrs. Dorris. Providing for an Assistant Attorney for the Industrial Accident Commission.

Assembly Bill 801, by Mr. Rosenshine. Eliminating Waiting Periods.

Assembly Bill 895, by Mr. West. Relating to Payments of Compensation During Period of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Assembly Bill 1133, by Messrs. Hornblower and Mitchell. Raising maximum of compensation. This bill was defeated in the Assembly. See Record of Members of Assembly.

LIMITING GOVERNOR'S POCKET VETO

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 22, by Mrs. Dorris, sought to limit the Governor's prerogative of using the pocket veto and thus, without any reason or explanation, killing measures approved by the Legislature. The proposed amendment received a majority in the Assembly but fell short of the necessary two-third vote. See Record of Members of Assembly.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE

Senate Constitutional Amendment 8, by Senator M. B. Johnson, provided for the establishment of State insurance of State property, or of property of any separate political subdivision.

Senator M. B. Johnson of San Mateo County made an earnest plea for its adoption on the ground that The People can give themselves the same protection as big insurance corporations, at less cost. Defeated. See Record of Senators.

MISCELLANEOUS

Measures which did not get to first base include the following:

Assembly Bill 899, by Mr. McMillan, aimed to prohibit the use of soiled table linen and napkins for drying dishes in restaurants.

Assembly Bill 228, 282, by Mr. Crittenden. Intended to advance the time when initiative petitions must be filed so that the voters may receive arguments on these measures sufficiently long before election to really investigate each measure.

Assembly Bill 329, by Mrs. Dorris. This was a "collar to collar" eight-hour bill for miners.

Assembly Bill 426, by Mr. West. Pension for State employes on the joint contributory plan.

Assembly Bill 223, by Mr. T. A. Mitchell. This was an attempt at regulating and licensing sweatshops.

Assembly Bill 1011, by Mrs. Woodbridge. Strengthening the present law which provides for one day's rest in seven.

E.—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

Attacks on Initiative. Three proposed constitutional amendments menacing the initiative law of California were tabled by the Assembly Constitutional Amendments Committee. Two of the measures (Assembly Constitutional Amendments 11 and 12) were introduced by Dr. Dozier. One of these provided that the Legislature might repeal or amend initiative measures passed by the people at the polls, subject to the referendum, while the other would provide that every four years initiative measures on the statute books would automatically be resubmitted to the electors as a means of determining whether or not the people still favored the measures they had voted to accept.

Mr. Carter's constitutional amendment (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 43) would authorize the Legislature by a majority vote to alter or repeal initiative measures after the manner in which constitutional amendments are submitted to the electors. This would eliminate the necessity of circulating petitions to initiate the repeal of measures placed on the statute books through the initiative.

Attack on Unanimous Jury Verdict. This measure originated in Los Angeles be-

cause of the crime wave in that county. The purpose was to facilitate convictions of criminals by abolishing the unanimous jury verdict and substituting a three-fourths jury verdict in all criminal cases excepting those where the penalty is death. The amendment was opposed by the labor representatives for obvious reasons. The wealthy criminal will still be able to take care of himself under the three-fourths jury system, for the best legal talent will still be at his disposal. On the other hand, the three-fourths jury system would doubtless result in rushing many poor and friendless men to the penitentiary. Again, in times of industrial turmoil the striker who is accused of committing an act of violence has a hard time to secure justice, considering the character of our juries, even under the present system. If only a three-fourths verdict is required the accused strikers' chances in an unfriendly court would be slim indeed. The amendment received the necessary three-fourths majority in the Senate, but went down to overwhelming defeat in the Assembly. See Record of Legislators.

Attacks on Protective Law for Railroad Employees. No less than seven bills were introduced seeking to repeal the protective laws placed upon California's statute books largely at the instance of the Railroad Brotherhoods. The bills were known as Assembly Bill 925, and Assembly Bills 966 and 971 inclusive. All died in committee.

More Criminal Syndicalism. Senator Barnett of San Francisco introduced three bills (Senate Bills 638, 639 and 640), seeking to enlarge the subject-matter contained in the existing criminal syndicalism law, by making attempt at sabotage punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for from one to five years. The bills were kept in Committee.

Anti-Picketing. Senate Bill 570, by Senator Arbuttle (a former minister of the gospel who always votes against labor), made it a misdemeanor for any person or persons, singly or by conspiring together, to interfere, or attempt to interfere, by any means whatsoever, with any person in the exercise of his or her lawful right to work, or right to enter upon or pursue any lawful employment. The bill also made it a misdemeanor for any person or persons, singly or conspiring together, to picket or patrol any place of business or occupation for the purpose of inducing or influencing others not to trade with, buy from, sell to, work for, or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation. The only member of the Judiciary Committee who championed this measure was Senator West of Alameda County. So the bill remained in Committee.

F.—ANTI-JAPANESE MEASURES

Senate Bill 7, by Senator Inman, relates to the government of private schools conducted wholly or in part in the language of a foreign nation. This bill was fought by Japanese and their friends, and was debated in Senate Committee March 29, when a petition against it was presented by Senator L. L. Dennett of Stanislaus County. It was reported out by the vote of 13 members of the committee. Arbuttle of Santa Barbara alone asked to be excused from voting. Representatives of various churches and missions were actively interested in working against the bill. Passed Senate and Assembly with scarcely any opposition. Vetoed by the Governor.

Senate Bill 64, by Senator Inman. Known as the Fisheries Bill. This bill was practically a copy of the anti-alien fishing laws which have been in effect in Washington and Oregon. It was held up by the Senate Committee—and only permitted to go to the floor without recommendations, where it was defeated by reason of the influence of the Japanese and canning interests, and also partly because of an amendment which had been added to the bill excluding from its operations the Chinese shrimp fishers in inland waters. According to several newspapers the victory of the Japanese was fittingly celebrated with a sumptuous banquet in a Sacramento restaurant. See Record of Senators.

Assembly Bill 159 (Chapter 441), by Mrs. Woodbridge. Amends the alien land law, making it illegal to continue the crop contracting practice which was making inoperative the intent of the alien land law.

Assembly Bill 1319 (Chapter 280), by Mrs. Woodbridge. Prohibits ineligible aliens from acting as guardians in any estate consisting of real property.

Senate Joint Resolution 13 (Chapter 60), by Senator Sharkey. Memorializing Congress for legislation excluding, hereafter, all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under our laws, as immigrants or permanent residents. Adopted in Senate by vote of 33 to 1 (A. B. Johnson alone voting against it). Passed Assembly unanimously.

Senate Joint Resolution 14 (Chapter 72), by Senator Sharkey. Memorializing Congress to amend the Federal Constitution to deny, hereafter, citizenship by birth to children born in this country to parents who are ineligible to citizenship. Adopted by the Senate on April 4. Adopted by Assembly on May 17 after an unsuccessful effort by Hugh S. Pomeroy to have the resolution amended so as to bar from citizenship only the Japanese.

APPENDIX 1

FACTS REGARDING TAXES

Who Pays the Taxes? State taxes are paid by the public utility corporations. City and county taxes are paid by the general public.

Public utility corporations, railroads, gas and electric companies, telephone, telegraph and express companies, insurance companies and banks are exempt from all local taxation on their operative property. This plan was adopted by constitutional amendment in 1910, chiefly because such corporations considered the plan more equitable than the one whereby their properties were assessed in each county according to judgment of the local assessor.

These corporations constitute the principal source of State income and their tax is paid exclusively to the State. The State also collects inheritance taxes and incidental fees.

All general property, real estate, personal effects, money, securities and other items are taxed for city, county, school and district purposes exclusively. There is no State tax on general property.

On What Are Taxes Based? State taxes on the public utility corporations are based on a percentage of their gross earnings. (In the case of banks, the State tax is on the actual value of the capital stock as determined according to law).

The city, county and school district tax is based on the value of property. This value is appraised (assessed) by an assessor employed for this purpose. The assessed value is usually less than the real value. The tax rate, which varies from less than a dollar to more than five dollars, is levied upon each one hundred dollars of assessed value.

Who Fixes the Tax Rate? Public utility corporation tax rates are fixed or increased only by a two-thirds vote of each house of the State Legislature.

General property tax rates are fixed or increased by a simple majority vote of a city council or Board of Supervisors.

How Is Tax Money Used? Local taxes (city, county and school) are used for expenses of city and county government, for police and fire protection, street, road and park maintenance, local schools and various special district purposes.

State taxes are used for the following purposes:

- (a) State elementary and high school funds distributed to the counties; fixed by the Constitution at \$30 per unit of average daily attendance.
- (b) State aid for orphans, distributed to the counties.
- (c) Interest and redemption of highway bonds and other State bonds.
- (d) Support of the State university, State teachers colleges and special schools.
- (e) Provision of free textbooks for elementary schools.
- (f) Support of the State hospitals, prisons and reformatories.
- (h) Support of the State Legislature, State courts and departments of State government.

Are State Revenues Fixed, or Can They Be Increased With the Normal Growth of the State? The rate of the tax has frequently been increased as the following table shows:

	1915	1917	1921
R. R and St. Rys.....	4.00%	5.25%	7.00%
Street Rys.....			5.50%
Car Companies	3.00%	3.95%	5.50%
Express Companies	2.00%	.90%	1.00%
Telephone & Telegraph.....	3.50%	4.20%	5.00%
Gas & Electric.....	4.00%	5.60%	7.50%
Franchises	1.00%	1.20%	1.60%
Insurance Companies	1.50%	2.00%	2.60%
Banks	1.00%	1.16%	1.45%

Are the State Taxes Excessive? Between 1917 and 1921, the local tax rates on general property increased 34.98%. If the rate on the corporations had been similarly increased, they would be paying:

R. R and St. Rys.....	7.08%
Car Companies	5.33%
Express Companies	1.21%
Telephone & Telegraph	5.60%
Gas & Electric	7.55%
Franchises	1.62%
Insurance Companies	2.69%
Banks	1.56%

Does Arbitrary Reduction of State Expenditures Decrease or Increase Tax Rates in the City and County? State expenditure has no effect upon city or county taxes except that as functions or services borne by the State and shifted to the counties they must be provided for by county taxation. Therefore, reducing State expenditure cannot mean a decrease but may mean an increase in taxes on general property.

APPENDIX 2

FEDERATION'S SECRETARY OUSTED FOR LOBBYING

The facts relating to the dismissal of Secretary Scharrenberg as a member of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing are concisely set forth in the following:

SENATOR MURPHY'S LETTER

Sacramento, Calif., May 3, 1923.

To the Central Labor Council
and Local Unions of California.

Greeting:

The California Labor Camp Sanitation law was initiated by the California State Federation of Labor. Brother Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the Federation, was appointed a member of the State Commission entrusted with the enforcement of said law, and has served in that capacity (without compensation) since his appointment by Governor Johnson on September 16, 1913. The organized anti-labor forces have never become reconciled to Brother Scharrenberg's service on this important commission. But until quite recently, their protests have been of no avail.

On Thursday, April 19th, Governor Richardson informed the Secretary of State that he had dismissed Paul Scharrenberg as a member of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California.

At the time of dismissal the Governor gave to the press the following statement:

"In my inaugural message I called attention to the menace to good government due to the action of State employes and members of boards and commissions in exerting undue influence upon the members of the Legislature and I promised to assist in checking objectionable lobbying. My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Scharrenberg, as a member of the Immigration and Housing Commission, has been using his position as a State official to influence legislation, and for that reason I am removing him from office. I particularly protest at his action in appearing before the Legislature as a State official in an attempt to make building more expensive and burdensome upon the people. Mr. Scharrenberg may, if he so desires, continue to lobby as a private citizen, but he will not be able to pose longer as a member of my official family."

Upon being shown the above statement, Scharrenberg replies as follows:

"I cheerfully plead guilty to the charge of lobbying for good housing laws. If that is a crime, I want to be classed as a criminal. I am not now nor have I ever been on the State payroll. I am a salaried representative of the California State Federation of Labor and hope to continue at my work during the present session just as I have done for the past five sessions."

Shortly after dismissal, President Simon J. Lubin of the Commission of Immigration and Housing, sent to the Governor a self-explanatory letter, submitted herewith. To date the Governor has made no reply to Mr. Lubin's communication. Evidently he is not in a position to make any reply whatsoever, as the statements made in the letter can hardly be refuted.

This letter is sent to acquaint you with the facts, and in the hope that you will give it your earnest and earliest attention.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL C. MURPHY,
Past President, California State Federation of
Labor.

SIMON J. LUBIN'S LETTER

Sacramento, April 25, 1923.

Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California,
Capitol Building, Sacramento, Calif.

My Dear Governor: Permit me to call your attention to a situation and to certain facts that seemingly you have overlooked.

In the statement given by you to the press on the day you dismissed Scharrenberg, you accused him of "exerting undue influence upon the members of the Legis-

lature." You said you were removing him from office because he "has been using his position as a State official to influence legislation." The only specific instance you gave was "his action in appearing before the Legislature as a State official in an attempt to make building more expensive and burdensome upon the people."

In the first place, let me say that the housing bill, on behalf of which Scharrenberg lobbied, was not against the interests of the people, but was distinctly for their benefit and welfare, though it was decidedly against the interests of certain private and ultra-selfish persons and corporations. When I explained this to you personally on April 16, in the presence of Captain Daniels and our executive officer, you said: "Then I am for the bill."

Now, your excellency, you said you were for the housing bill; the Senate passed the bill unanimously, and yet, Scharrenberg's lobbying for that bill is the only specific reason you give for his dismissal!

Now, as to the general charge that he "influenced legislation," let me register these comments:

1. On the evening of March 8 the Vice President of our commission, Archbishop Hanna, lobbied in our interest. Accompanied by Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco, the Archbishop, with the public welfare in mind, conferred with your excellency in order to cause you to alter your announced determination to destroy the commission. The news of that conference was given the daily papers March 9.

2. On the following day, you yourself, told me of the success of their lobbying, saying that you would kill the bill to abolish the commission that had been introduced at your request, and asking me to lobby to that same end.

3. On Thursday, March 15, you sent for me and asked me to do some more lobbying, particularly requesting that I appear before the Joint Finance Committee and "fight for the life of the commission," explaining that we had only a few friends in the Legislature, but many enemies, and that the enemies might vote for only a small appropriation or none at all.

4. A few days later, Scharrenberg and I did some more lobbying, when, together, we called upon you to request that you keep your promise to kill the bill aimed at the commission. You were true to your promise, for that night the Committee on Governmental Economy and Efficiency (of which you told me you "controlled" nine out of eleven members) tabled the bill.

5. Then I did some more lobbying. On April 15 and 16 I visited you three times, pleading with you to recommend adequate support for the commission. In that mission I was only partly successful, as you sent to the Assembly a memorandum of an amount somewhat smaller than I deemed necessary to carry on the essential work of the commission.

6. When you asked me to lobby, I did not understand that such advice was directed to me singly and personally. I reported our conversation to some of my fellow-commissioners, and we all felt the responsibility of sharing the burden you had put upon us. Scharrenberg lobbied on behalf of our measures and in the interest of the people of the State, at our request and with our full knowledge and approval.

7. In addition to the lobbying indicated above, I personally have lobbied in other directions. In one instance, on February 15, I appeared before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, addressing myself to several members of the Legislature who were present, with the thought in mind of influencing legislation. I have given notices to the press calculated to "influence legislation." Our excellent Ninth Annual Report is also guilty of lobbying, for it was written not only to give an account of our stewardship, but also for the purpose of influencing legislation. I have written to members of the Legislature (and have received many extremely encouraging replies). I have spoken to legislators—in hotel lobbies, in the halls of the Capitol and in the committee rooms and lobbies of the Senate and Assembly—all for the purpose of "influencing legislation."

Thus far the lobbying on the part of members of our commission seems to have been fairly successful. Witness (1) the Senate's rejecting at our request and sending back to committee the housing bill as amended against our wishes; (2) the Senate's unanimous adoption of the bill in the form approved by us; (3) the Assembly committee's tabling at your request the bill that was designed to destroy the commission; (4) your reversal on our appropriation, contrary to the advice of your budget maker.

Now, my dear Governor, is it not possible that an injustice has been done? Do not the facts given above reveal the injustice; at any rate, have not the people of the State a right to expect consistency on your part?

If Scharrenberg is guilty of the charges you publish, then I, too, am guilty. If I am innocent and worthy to be retained on the commission, then he, too, is innocent and should be reinstated. Therefore, in the name of consistency and fair play, let me

call upon you (1) either to restore Scharrenberg to the commission, or (2) to remove me.

Respectfully yours,

SIMON J. LUBIN,
President, California Commission of Immigration and
Housing.

Note: This challenge remains unanswered to date; Mr. Lubin has not been dismissed from the Commission.

GOVERNOR TRAPS SELF BY SIGNING BURNETT HOUSING ACT

(From the San Francisco News, June 16, 1923)

Senator Lester Burnett, San Francisco, had been talking two days. He was explaining his new housing bill (S. B. 29) to senators, some dozing, others dictating letters. Burnett quit speaking. Ten senators jumped to the floor and demanded the bill be killed.

Burnett saw he was beaten. He asked the bill go back to committee to be amended into such shape as would satisfy the opposition he had not thought was there. The bill was sent back to committee. It was amended. A number of provisions, which would have brought back the tenement conditions of years ago, were taken out of the bill. As the committee talked over the housing bill, Governor Friend Richardson issued a statement firing Paul Scharrenberg, State labor secretary, from the immigration and housing commission.

"Scharrenberg, a State official, lobbied against a good bill," the governor explained.

It was true that Scharrenberg had caused the Burnett bill to go back to committee. It was true that he had caused it to be amended into respectability.

Senators had asked Scharrenberg's advice on the housing bill and therefore his protests were not "uncalled for."

But to top it off Governor Friend Richardson late Friday (June 15) signed the Burnett housing bill—as amended. In other words he officially agreed that Scharrenberg's objections to the first bill were sound and justified.

The Governor has told friends his real reason for firing Scharrenberg was that Scharrenberg, representing labor, was opposing Richardson's slashes of humanitarian institutions' appropriations.

WE NEVER FORGET

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

Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly

Forty-Fifth Session of the
California Legislature, 1923

EXPLANATORY

The record of each legislator will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Members of Assembly."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll calls upon which the legislators' records are based. The test votes enumerated are believed to be the most important of the session from Labor's point of view. It should be distinctly understood, however, that these test votes are not necessarily of equal importance. In estimating a legislator's real worth, this fact should be borne in mind.

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

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

RECORDS OF SENATORS

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY-FOUR ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH SENATOR IS BASED

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

A. Resolution by Senator Jones for appointment of committee to investigate heavy expenditures for or against measures on ballot. Amendment offered by Senator Chamberlin to sidetrack resolution lost by 13 to 24 (January 18, page 4). The "ayes" are bad votes.

B. Resolution by Senator Jones (above described) on final passage (January 18, page 4). Adopted by 25 to 12.

C. S. C. A. 18. Providing that three-fourths' jury may render a verdict in certain criminal cases (March 22, page 17). Passed by 28 to 10. The "ayes" are bad votes.

D. S. C. A. 18. Reconsideration of vote by 14 to 22 (March 27, page 22).

E. S. C. A. 18. Final passage by 28 to 11 (March 28, page 24). The "ayes" are bad votes.

F. S. B. 82. Barbers' bill (March 23, page 25). Passed by 28 to 4.

G. S. B. 64. Anti-Japanese Fishing bill (April 3, page 16). Lost by 13 to 25.

H. S. C. A. 8. Establishing system of State insurance for property of the State and its political subdivisions (April 4, page 13). Lost by 13 to 22.

I. A. B. 257. Regulating advertising during strikes, etc. Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was passed (April 12, page 21). Lost by 18 to 21. The "ayes" are bad votes.

J. A. B. 86. Limiting fees charged by private employment agencies (April 12, page 30). Refused passage by 19 to 20. Reconsideration granted April 13.

K. A. B. 86. Limiting fees charged by private employment agencies (April 26, page 11). Final passage by 22 to 18.

L. A. B. 85. Providing for regular schedules of fees by private employment agencies (May 4, page 18). Passed by 22 to 15.

M. A. B. 84. Strengthening the act regulating private employment agencies. Objectionable amendments offered by Senator Lyon adopted by 22 to 9 (May 14, page 42). The "ayes" are bad votes.

N. S. B. 168. Old age pension bill (May 11, page 11). Passed by 29 to 7.

O. S. B. 523. Forbidding payment of public officials to advocate or oppose measures on ballot (April 17, page 26). Passed by 22 to 11.

P. A. B. 494. To regulate operators of moving picture machines (May 1, page 26). Passed by 21 to 10.

Q. S. B. 84. Railroad Employes Terminal bill. Objectionable amendments offered by Senator Sample defeated by 8 to 28 (May 2, page 12). The "ayes" are bad votes.

R. S. B. 84. Railroad Employes Terminal bill (May 2, page 12). Passed by 27 to 9.

S. S. B. 246. Repealing the fixed annual appropriation of \$15,000 provided in Section 16 of the "Act of May 26, 1913, regulating employment of women and minors, etc." Passed by 26 to 11 (May 11, page 12). The "ayes" are bad votes.

T. S. B. 54. Providing for the manufacture of cement by the State (May 11, page 51). Passed by 21 to 16.

U. A. B. 810. Strengthening the Child Labor law (May 14, page 27). Defeated by 10 to 28.

V. A. B. 980. Re-establishment of the Spoils system. Motion by Senator Sample to withdraw bill from Committee on Governmental Efficiency carried by 29 to 10 (May 16, page 27). The "ayes" are bad votes.

W. A. B. 980. Re-establishment of the Spoils system (May 17, page 69). Passed by 27 to 10. The "ayes" are bad votes.

X. A. C. A. 47. Re-establishing the poll tax (May 18, page 68). Passed by 27 to 9. The "ayes" are bad votes.

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

Each capital letter designates a certain roll call
 For explanation of roll calls see page 20
 (Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ALLEN, NEWTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, F, I, O, P, R, V.
 15 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, Q, S, T, U, X.
 Absent 1 roll call: W.
- ARBUCKLE, F. A. (Rep.), Fillmore.
 Good Votes: None.
 17 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, I, J, K, L, M, O, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 7 roll calls: F, G, H, N, P, Q, R.
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton.
 16 Good Votes: A, B, F, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.
 7 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, H, I, X.
 Absent 1 roll call: M.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Oakland.
 6 Good Votes: A, H, N, O, T, X.
 15 Bad Votes: B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, O, P, R, S, U, W.
 Absent 3 roll calls: F, L, V.
- BURNETT, LESTER G. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 4 Good Votes: K, L, N, O.
 17 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, M, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 3 roll calls: F, O, P.
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 21 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, W, X.
 3 Bad Votes: H, U, V.
 Voted on every roll call.
- CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Oakland.
 13 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L, N, O, Q, R, S.
 6 Bad Votes: H, J, K, T, V, X.
 Absent 5 roll calls: I, M, P, U, W.
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: None.
 24 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Voted on every roll call.
- CREIGHTON, JOHN (Rep.), Bakersfield.
 12 Good Votes: A, B, F, H, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U.
 12 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, S, V, W, X.
 Voted on every roll call.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH (Rep.), San Francisco.
 14 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, T, W, X.
 2 Bad Votes: U, V.
 Absent 8 roll calls: A, B, E, H, P, Q, R, S.
- DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Modesto.
 15 Good Votes: F, H, I, J, K, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 5 Bad Votes: C, E, G, L, M.
 Absent 4 roll calls: A, B, D, P.
- EDEN, WALTER (Rep.), Santa Ana.
 5 Good Votes: A, B, F, O, P.
 18 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 1 roll call: N.
- GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.), South Pasadena.
 2 Good Votes: N, T.
 17 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 5 roll calls: F, H, L, O, P.
- GATES, DR. W. F. (Rep.), Oroville.
 13 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, J, K, N, P, Q, R, T.
 11 Bad Votes: G, H, I, L, M, O, S, U, V, W, X.
 Voted on every roll call.

* On this particular roll call Senator Burnett changed his vote from "No" to "Aye," after the required number of votes to pass the bill had been recorded.

- GODSIL, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 17 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, T, X.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, H, O, S, U, V, W.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- GRAY, P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, L, O, P, R.**
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, I, J, K, Q, S, U, V, W, X.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **M, N, T.**
- HANDY, FRED C. (Rep.), Ukiah.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, F, N, P, Q.**
 15 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, R, S, T, V, W, X.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **M, O, U.**
- HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.
 16 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, E, P, U.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **C, G, M, O.**
- HART, DWIGHT H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: **F, Q.**
 21 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- HUGHES, RALPH L. (Ind.), Salinas.
 5 Good Votes: **J, K, N, Q, R.**
 16 Bad Votes: **C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, O, P, S, T, U, V, W, X.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, B, D.**
- HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland.
 14 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, N, P, Q, R, T, U.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, G, H, O, S, V, W, X.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **M.**
- INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley.
 15 Good Votes: **A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, X.**
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, H, M, S, U, V, W.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 21 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 2 Bad Votes: **C, X.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **P.**
- JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME (Rep.), Pasadena.
 1 Good Vote: **O.**
 21 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, X.**
- JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, H, I, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V.**
 8 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, J, K, M, X.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, T, W.**
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose.
 17 Good Votes: **A, B, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, P, X.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, M.**
- LEWIS, CHARLES H. V. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 17 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W.**
 7 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, M, U, X.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- LYON, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Venice.
 3 Good Votes: **F, Q, R.**
 16 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, H, O, P, X.**
- McDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 16 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, T, U, X.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, H, O, S, V, W.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **Q, R.**
- MURPHY, DANIEL C. (Dem.), San Francisco.
 23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **P.**

- NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka.
 11 Good Votes: A, B, J, K, N, O, Q, R, S, V, W.
 12 Bad Votes: C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, P, T, U, X.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- OSBORNE, DR. A. E. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
 15 Good Votes: A, B, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, T.
 7 Bad Votes: C, E, S, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 2 roll calls: L, M.
- POWERS, F. J. (Rep.), Eagleville.
 14 Good Votes: A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, P, Q, R, T, U.
 6 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, V, W.
 Absent 4 roll calls: N, O, S, X.
- ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 2 Good Votes: D, O.
 21 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- RUSH, BENJAMIN F. (Rep.), Suisun.
 11 Good Votes: A, B, H, I, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R.
 9 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, J, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 4 roll calls: F, M, S, T.
- SAMPLE, ED P. (Rep.), San Diego.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, F, H, I, O, R, T.
 16 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, S, U, V, W, X.
 Voted on every roll call.
- SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez.
 12 Good Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, P, Q, R.
 11 Bad Votes: C, D, E, H, O, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 1 roll call: M.
- SLATER, HERBERT W. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 15 Good Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T.
 9 Bad Votes: C, D, E, H, S, U, V, W, X.
 Voted on every roll call.
- SWING, RALPH E. (Rep.), San Bernardino.
 12 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, L, N, P, Q, R.
 9 Bad Votes: G, H, K, M, S, T, U, V, W.
 Absent 3 roll calls: J, O, X.
- WEST, T. C. (Rep.), Alameda.
 7 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, M, N, P.
 15 Bad Votes: A, B, G, H, I, J, K, L, O, S, T, U, V, W, X.
 Absent 2 roll calls: Q, R.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon Twenty-four Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. MURPHY, DANIEL C.....	Dem.	23	0	1
2. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	21	2	1
3. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	21	3	0
4. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	17	5	2
5. GODSIL, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	17	7	0
6. LEWIS, CHARLES H. V.....	Rep.	17	7	0
7. HARRIS, M. B.....	Rep.	16	4	4
8. McDONALD, WALTER A.....	Rep.	16	6	2
9. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	16	7	1
10. DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	Rep.	15	5	4
11. OSBORNE, DR. A. E.....	Rep.	15	7	2
12. INGRAM, THOMAS.....	Rep.	15	9	0
13. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Rep.	15	9	0
14. CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH.....	Rep.	14	2	8
15. POWERS, F. J.....	Rep.	14	6	4
16. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	14	9	1
17. CARR, FRANK M.....	Rep.	13	6	5
18. JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	13	8	3
19. GATES, DR. W. F.....	Rep.	13	11	0
20. SWING, RALPH E.....	Rep.	12	9	3
21. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	12	11	1
22. CREIGHTON, JOHN.....	Rep.	12	12	0
23. RUSH, BENJAMIN F.....	Rep.	11	9	4
24. NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	11	12	1
25. GRAY, P. J.....	Rep.	9	12	3
26. ALLEN, NEWTON M.....	Rep.	8	15	1
27. SAMPLE, ED P.....	Rep.	8	16	0
28. WEST, T. C.....	Rep.	7	15	2
29. BREED, A. H.....	Rep.	6	15	3
30. HANDY, FRED C.....	Rep.	6	15	3
31. HUGHES, RALPH L.....	Ind.	5	16	3
32. EDEN, WALTER.....	Rep.	5	18	1
33. BURNETT, LESTER G.....	Rep.	4	17	3
34. LYON, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	3	16	5
35. GATES, EGBERT J.....	Rep.	2	17	5
36. HART, DWIGHT H.....	Rep.	2	21	1
37. ROMINGER, JOSEPH A.....	Rep.	2	21	1
38. JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME.....	Rep.	1	21	2
39. ARBUCKLE, F. A.....	Rep.	0	17	7
40. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A.....	Rep.	0	24	0

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY-NINE ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IS BASED

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

A. Election of Speaker: Frank F. Merriam was the candidate of the Los Angeles anti-union crusaders. Votes for Merriam are bad votes. Votes for his opponents are good votes. (January 8, page 5.)

B. A. B. 86. Limiting Fees Charged by Private Employment Agencies. Vote on objectionable amendment offered by Mr. Lyman to exempt teachers (March 27, page 26). Defeated by 23 to 56. The "ayes" are bad votes.

C. A. B. 86. Limiting fees charged by private employment agencies (March 27, page 27). Passed by 53 to 26.

D. A. B. 85. Providing for regular schedules of fees by employment agencies (March 29, page 12). Passed by 43 to 15.

E. A. B. 84. Strengthening the act regulating private employment agencies (April 26, page 26). Passed by 50 to 10.

F. A. B. 143. Qualifications of deputy sheriffs, marshals, etc. Journal, April 4, page 13. Passed by 46 to 29.

G. A. B. 143. Qualifications of deputy sheriffs, etc. Motion to reconsider offered by Mr. Carter lost by 26 to 43 (April 12, page 28). The "ayes" are bad votes.

H. A. B. 88. Strengthening the Eight-Hour Law for Women (April 10, page 41). Passed by 43 to 13.

I. A. B. 841. Providing imprisonment for workers who have obtained free transportation and then refuse to go to work or refund cost of transportation (April 11, page 35). Refused passage by 40 to 30. The "ayes" are bad votes. This bill passed later in less objectionable form.

J. A. B. 368. Anti-Blacklisting bill (April 26, page 24). Passed by 41 to 34.

K. A. B. 368. Motion to reconsider by Mr. Smith (May 1, page 46). Lost by 36 to 33. The "ayes" are bad votes.

L. A. B. 810. Strengthening the Child Labor law (April 28, page 22). Passed by 49 to 9.

M. S. C. A. 18. Providing that three fourths' jury may render a verdict in certain criminal cases (May 1, page 31). Refused passage by 29 to 45. The "ayes" are bad votes.

N. A. B. 154. To regulate contracts for employment outside the State (May 3, page 38). Refused passage by 40 to 26. This bill passed later in greatly modified form.

O. S. B. 722. Prohibiting payment of subsidy to candidates for elective office (May 7, page 27). Motion to withdraw bill from Committee on Elections, lost by 37 to 37.

P. Overriding Governor's veto, whereby he reduced the appropriation voted by the Legislature for the Railroad Commission (Item No. 3, page 21, May 8).

Q. Overriding Governor's veto, whereby he reduced the appropriation voted by the Legislature for the Industrial Accident Commission (Item No. 17, page 26, May 8).

R. A. C. A. 22. Relative to Governor's veto (May 9, page 66). Refused passage by 46 to 28.

S. A. C. A. 47. Re-establishing a poll tax (May 11, page 18). Adopted by 65 to 7. The "ayes" are bad votes.

T. A. B. 980. Re-establishment of the Spoils system (May 11, page 30). Passed by 47 to 21. The "ayes" are bad votes.

U. A. B. 1133. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act increasing maximum of compensation (May 11, page 30). Refused passage by 29 to 41.

V. A. B. 1358. Grab of funds of self-sustaining State agencies (May 11, page 35). Passed by 42 to 34. The "ayes" are bad votes.

W. S. B. 82. Barbers' bill (May 16, page 25). Passed by 45 to 17.

X. S. B. 524. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act relating to release or compromise (May 16, page 26). Refused passage by 36 to 20. Reconsideration granted May 18.

XX. S. B. 524. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act (May 18, page 27). Passed by 41 to 26.

Y. S. B. 84. Railroad Employes' Terminal bill (May 16, page 44). Motion to withdraw from Committee on Public Utilities lost by 25 to 30.

YY. S. B. 523. Forbidding payment of public officials to advocate or oppose measures on ballot (May 18, page 47). Refused passage by 23 to 42.

Z. S. B. 734. Publicity of election expenditures (May 18, page 52). Passed by 44 to 19.

ZZ. A. B. 257. Regulating advertising during strikes, etc. (May 18, page 90). Motion to override the Governor's veto lost by 20 to 31.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY AND
NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT**

Each capital letter designates a certain roll call

For explanation of roll calls see page 25

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ANDERSON, F. W. (Rep.), Oakland.
6 Good Votes: **A, B, G, J, M, W.**
17 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, H, K, O, P, Q, S, T, U, V, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**
Absent 6 roll calls: **E, I, L, N, R, X.**
- BADARACCO, J. P. (Dem.), San Francisco.
21 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, S, U, V, XX, ZZ.**
1 Bad Vote: **T.**
Absent 7 roll calls: **L, R, W, X, Y, YY, Z.**
- BADHAM, W. E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
1 Good Vote: **W.**
25 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **E, S, Y.**
- BAKER, C. C. (Rep.), Salinas.
4 Good Votes: **B, C, E, M.**
20 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, I, J, K, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.**
Absent 5 roll calls: **D, H, L, N, ZZ.**
- BAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.
1 Good Vote: **G.**
22 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, XX, YY, Z.**
Absent 6 roll calls: **F, K, W, X, Y, ZZ.**
- BALL, C. D. (Rep.), Santa Ana.
12 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, O, R, V.**
8 Bad Votes: **A, I, M, N, P, S, T, U.**
Absent 9 roll calls: **E, Q, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**
- BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City.
22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, X, XX, ZZ.**
3 Bad Votes: **S, U, YY.**
Absent 4 roll calls: **E, G, Y, Z.**
- BROMLEY, E. P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
1 Good Vote: **B.**
19 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, J, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, XX, YY, Z.**
Absent 9 roll calls: **D, H, K, L, M, W, X, Y, ZZ.**
- BROUGHTON, ESTO B. (Dem.), Modesto.
28 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.**
Bad Votes: **None.**
Absent 1 roll call: **ZZ.**
- BURNS, JOSEPH F. (Dem.), San Francisco.
21 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, U, W, Y, XX.**
5 Bad Votes: **A, O, T, V, YY.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **X, Z, ZZ.**
- CARLSON, THOMAS M. (Rep.), Richmond.
21 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, W, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**
2 Bad Votes: **T, U.**
Absent 6 roll calls: **H, I, L, S, V, X.**
- CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Wilmington.
4 Good Votes: **B, C, F, W.**
21 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**
Absent 4 roll calls: **H, L, U, X.**
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward.
3 Good Votes: **D, H, L.**
22 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, YY, Z.**
Absent 4 roll calls: **E, R, XX, ZZ.**

- CLARKE, GEORGE A. (Rep.), Bishop.
 15 Bad Votes: F, J, K, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 11 Bad Votes: B, F, I, J, K, N, S, U, W, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 3 roll calls: M, Y, Z.
- CLEARY, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Lindsay.
 14 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, O, P, Q, R, X, XX, Z.
 9 Bad Votes: F, I, J, K, M, N, S, W, Y.
 Absent 6 roll calls: L, T, U, V, YY, ZZ.
- CLEVELAND, GEORGE C. (Rep.), Watsonville.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, E, M.
 19 Bad Votes: C, F, G, H, I, J, L, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, XX, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, K, Q, X, Y, YY.
- CONNOLLY, P. (Dem.), Ukiah.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, I, L, M, N, O, XX.
 15 Bad Votes: F, J, K, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 5 roll calls: D, E, G, H, U.
- COOMBS, F. L. (Rep.), Napa.
 13 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, L, M, N, O, P, R, W, X, XX.
 13 Bad Votes: F, G, I, J, K, S, T, U, V, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 3 roll calls: D, H, Q.
- CRITTENDEN, B. S. (Rep.), Tracy.
 26 Good Votes: A, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W,
 X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 3 Bad Votes: B, C, S.
 Voted on every roll call.
- CROTHER, J. (Rep.), Oakland.
 10 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, G, M, N, R, T, V.
 10 Bad Votes: B, F, I, J, K, S, U, XX, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 9 roll calls: H, L, O, P, Q, W, X, Y, Z.
- DAVIS, GEORGE H. (Rep.), El Centro.
 7 Good Votes: B, C, E, J, L, W, Z.
 21 Bad Votes: A, D, G, H, I, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, Y,
 YY, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- DAWSON, CHARLES B. (Rep.), Huntington Park.
 3 Good Votes: G, W, Z.
 25 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V,
 X, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- DEAN, GEORGE A. (Rep.), Stockton.
 27 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 1 Bad Vote: S.
 Absent 1 roll call: N.
- DONOHUE, EMMETT I. (Rep.), Petaluma.
 21 Good Votes: B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, U, W, Y, XX, YY,
 Z, ZZ.
 5 Bad Votes: A, Q, S, T, V.
 Absent 3 roll calls: D, I, X.
- DORRIS, GRACE S. (Rep.), Bakersfield.
 29 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T,
 U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 Bad Votes: None.
 Voted on every roll call.
- DOUGLAS, G. H. (Rep.), Crescent City. (Died on March 27, 1923.)
- DOZIER, EARNEST (Rep.), Redding.
 2 Good Votes: B, M.
 26 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.
 Absent 1 roll call: ZZ.
- DUVAL, WALTER H. (Rep.), Saticoy.
 2 Good Votes: B, L.
 20 Bad Votes: A, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, YY, Z.
 Absent 7 roll calls: E, O, W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.
- EKSWARD, FRANK L. (Rep.), Burlingame.
 9 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, L, W, X, XX.
 15 Bad Votes: A, F, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, Y, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 5 roll calls: G, I, M, T, Z.

- EMME, OTTO J. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, X,
 XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 2 Bad Votes: M, S.
 Absent 2 roll calls: I, W.
- ERB, LOUIS F. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 13 Good Votes: B, C, D, F, G, I, L, M, N, W, X, XX, Z.
 8 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, S, T, V, YY.
 Absent 8 roll calls: E, H, J, K, R, U, Y, ZZ.
- FELLOW, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco.
 26 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.
 1 Bad Vote: S.
 Absent 2 roll calls: L, ZZ.
- FOSTER, CHARLES A. (Rep.), Fowler.
 6 Good Votes: E, F, H, J, L, W.
 22 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, G, I, K, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, Y,
 YY, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: Q.
- FOX, CHRIS B. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 12 Good Votes: A, D, F, G, I, J, M, N, O, R, W, Z.
 11 Bad Votes: B, C, K, O, S, T, U, V, Y, XX, ZZ.
 Absent 6 roll calls: E, H, L, P, X, YY.
- FULWIDER, L. E. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 11 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, I, J, L, M, N, W.
 17 Bad Votes: A, F, G, K, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: Y.
- GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: B, YY, Z.
 25 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: O.
- HAWES, F. C. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 22 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, W, X,
 XX, Y, Z.
 3 Bad Votes: S, T, V.
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, K, YY, ZZ.
- HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma.
 24 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W,
 X, XX, Z, ZZ.
 3 Bad Votes: G, S, YY.
 Absent 2 roll calls: H, Y.
- HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 23 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W,
 XX, Y, Z, ZZ.
 1 Bad Vote: YY.
 Absent 5 roll calls: D, L, S, T, X.
- JOHNSON, FRANK (Rep.), Hardwick.
 11 Good Votes: A, D, E, F, H, L, O, P, R, V, X.
 9 Bad Votes: B, C, I, J, K, M, Q, S, U.
 Absent 9 roll calls: G, N, T, W, Y, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.
- JOHNSTON, J. W. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 17 Good Votes: B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, R, U, W, X, XX, Y.
 6 Bad Votes: A, P, Q, S, T, V.
 Absent 6 roll calls: E, H, L, YY, Z, ZZ.
- JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario.
 20 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, L, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, XX,
 Z, YY.
 8 Bad Votes: F, I, J, K, M, S, Y, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: N.
- KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto.
 6 Good Votes: J, L, R, W, X, Z.
 18 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, H, I, K, M, O, P, Q, T, U, V, Y, XX, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 5 roll calls: D, E, G, N, S.
- LYMAN, R. M., Jr. (Rep.), Oakland.
 9 Good Votes: A, L, M, P, Q, R, V, W, Y.
 14 Bad Votes: B, C, E, F, G, I, J, O, S, U, X, XX, YY, Z.
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, H, K, N, T, ZZ.

- LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 9 Good Votes: C, F, H, I, J, N, U, W, Y.
 9 Bad Votes: A, B, M, O, P, Q, R, T, V.
 Absent 11 roll calls: D, E, G, K, L, S, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.
- MATHEWS, A. J. (Rep.), Susanville.
 15 Good Votes: A, D, F, G, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, V, W, X, Z.
 6 Bad Votes: I, J, K, U, Y, YY.
 Absent 8 roll calls: B, C, E, H, S, T, XX, ZZ.
- McDOWELL, HERBERT (Rep.), Fresno.
 15 Good Votes: A, E, F, I, J, L, M, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, Z.
 10 Bad Votes: B, C, G, K, S, U, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, H, N, X.
- McMILLAN, ALEX (Dem.), Shandon.
 17 Good Votes: B, C, F, G, I, K, L, M, N, O, T, U, V, X, XX, YY, Z.
 6 Bad Votes: A, R, S, W, Y, ZZ.
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, E, H, J, P, Q.
- McPHERSON, ROBERT B. (Rep.), Vallejo.
 17 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, L, M, O, R, U, W, Y, YY, Z.
 8 Bad Votes: A, K, P, S, T, V, X, ZZ.
 Absent 4 roll calls: G, N, Q, XX.
- MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 5 Good Votes: C, D, E, H, Z.
 24 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X,
 XX, Y, YY, ZZ.
 Voted on every roll call.
- MILLER, ELEANOR (Rep.), Pasadena.
 23 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W, X,
 XX, Y, Z, ZZ.
 5 Bad Votes: A, B, M, S, YY.
 Absent 1 roll call: T.
- MITCHELL, ALLEN G. (Rep.), Pomona.
 4 Good Votes: B, L, R, Z.
 22 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T, U, V, XX,
 YY, ZZ.
 Absent 3 roll calls: W, X, Y.
- MITCHELL, T. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 18 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, X, Y, Z.
 1 Bad Vote: YY.
 Absent 10 roll calls: E, L, O, S, T, U, V, W, XX, ZZ.
- MOORE, FRED J. (Rep.), Eureka.
 5 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, L.
 20 Bad Votes: A, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y.
 Absent 4 roll calls: XX, YY, Z, ZZ.
- MORRIS, C. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 11 Good Votes: B, C, E, F, I, J, L, R, U, W, XX.
 10 Bad Votes: A, N, O, P, Q, S, T, V, YY, Z.
 Absent 8 roll calls: D, G, H, K, M, X, Y, ZZ.
- MORRISON, H. F. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V,
 W, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.
 1 Bad Vote: S.
 Absent 3 roll calls: T, X, Z.
- MUELLER, EDWIN A. (Rep.), El Cajon.
 14 Good Votes: D, E, H, K, L, O, P, Q, R, U, V, X, XX, YY.
 12 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J, M, N, S, T, ZZ.
 Absent 3 roll calls: W, Y, Z.
- NOYES, FRED B. (Rep.), Yuba City.
 15 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, X, XX, YY.
 13 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: N.
- PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 12 Good Votes: C, E, F, H, J, K, L, N, S, U, X, XX.
 11 Bad Votes: A, B, G, M, O, P, Q, R, T, V, YY.
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, I, W, Y, Z, ZZ.
- POMEROY, HUGH R. (Rep.), Redondo Beach.
 3 Good Votes: B, L, Z.
 25 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: YY.

- PRENDERGAST, J. J. (Rep.), Redlands.
 8 Good Votes: A, E, N, P, R, T, V, Z.
 17 Bad Votes: B, C, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, O, Q, S, U, W, XX, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, H, X, Y.
- REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F. (Rep.), San Rafael.
 22 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, U, V, W, X,
 XX, Y, ZZ.
 2 Bad Votes: O, S.
 Absent 5 roll calls: I, L, T, YY, Z.
- ROBERTS, F. M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 9 Good Votes: C, E, F, J, K, N, R, W, Z.
 13 Bad Votes: A, B, I, M, O, P, Q, S, T, V, Y, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 7 roll calls: D, G, H, L, U, X, XX.
- ROCK, WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L, M, S.
 6 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, T, V.
 Absent 13 roll calls: E, F, J, N, R, U, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
- ROSENSHINE, A. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 22 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, X,
 XX, YY, Z.
 3 Bad Votes: I, S, Y.
 Absent 4 roll calls: K, U, W, ZZ.
- SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, X,
 XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 2 Bad Votes: S, U.
 Absent 2 roll calls: D, I.
- SCHMIDT, WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W,
 XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 1 Bad Vote: S.
 Absent 3 roll calls: L, T, X.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM SEWARD (Rep.), San Francisco.
 13 Good Votes: B, C, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, W, X, XX, ZZ.
 11 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Y, YY, Z.
 Absent 5 roll calls: E, G, I, J, U.
- SMITH, EDWARD J. (Rep.), Oakland.
 11 Good Votes: B, E, F, G, H, M, N, U, W, Y, Z.
 14 Bad Votes: A, C, I, J, K, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, L, X, XX.
- SNYDER, BERT (Rep.), Chico.
 4 Good Votes: C, E, F, Z.
 18 Bad Votes: A, B, G, I, J, K, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, YY.
 Absent 7 roll calls: D, H, L, N, W, Y, ZZ.
- SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale.
 20 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, H, I, L, N, O, P, R, T, V, W, X, XX, YY,
 Z, ZZ.
 6 Bad Votes: G, J, Q, S, U, Y.
 Absent 3 roll calls: E, K, M.
- SPENCE, HOMER R. (Rep.), Alameda.
 17 Good Votes: A, D, E, F, G, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, XX, Z.
 8 Bad Votes: B, C, I, J, K, U, Y, YY.
 Absent 4 roll calls: H, O, W, ZZ.
- STEVENOT, F. G. (Rep.), Carson Hill.
 23 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, V, W, X,
 XX, Y, YY, Z.
 5 Bad Votes: I, N, S, T, U.
 Absent 1 roll call: ZZ.
- STOW, EDGAR W. (Rep.), Santa Barbara.
 2 Good Votes: B, M.
 23 Bad Votes: A, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX,
 YY, Z, ZZ.
 Absent 4 roll calls: E, H, L, Y.
- WELLER, FRANK C. (Rep.), Glendale.
 3 Good Votes: B, G, Z.
 26 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.
 Voted on every roll call.

- WEST, P. G. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 27 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V,
 W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.
 1 Bad Vote: S.
 Absent 1 roll call: D.
- WHITACRE, P. A. (Rep.), San Diego.
 19 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, O, P, Q, R, U, V, X, XX, Z, ZZ.
 5 Bad Votes: A, I, M, S, T.
 Absent 5 roll calls: F, N, W, Y, YY.
- WILLIAMS, DAVID C. (Rep.), Le Grand.
 5 Good Votes: E, G, L, M, Z.
 23 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, F, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX,
 Y, YY, ZZ.
 Absent 1 roll call: H.
- WOODBIDGE, MRS. CORA (Rep.), Roseville.
 27 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U,
 V, W, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.
 1 Bad Vote: S.
 Absent 1 roll call: Y.
- WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose.
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W,
 X, XX, Y, YY, Z.
 2 Bad Votes: M, S.
 Absent 2 roll calls: L, ZZ.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Based Upon Twenty-Nine Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. DORRIS, GRACE S.....	Rep.	29	0	0
2. BROUGHTON, ESTO B.....	Dem.	28	0	1
3. DEAN, GEORGE A.....	Rep.	27	1	1
4. WEST, P. G.....	Rep.	27	1	1
5. WOODBRIDGE, MRS. CORA.....	Rep.	27	1	1
6. FELLOW, ROY	Rep.	26	1	2
7. CRITTENDEN, B. S.....	Rep.	26	3	0
8. MORRISON, H. F.....	Rep.	25	1	3
9. SCHMIDT, WALTER J.....	Rep.	25	1	3
10. EMME, OTTO J.....	Rep.	25	2	2
11. SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	25	2	2
12. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	25	2	2
13. HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	24	3	2
14. HORNBLLOWER, WILLIAM B.....	Rep.	23	1	5
15. MILLER, ELEANOR	Rep.	23	5	1
16. STEVENOT, F. G.....	Rep.	23	5	1
17. REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F.....	Rep.	22	2	5
18. BERNARD, VAN	Rep.	22	3	4
19. HAWES, F. C.....	Rep.	22	3	4
20. ROSENSHINE, A. A.....	Rep.	22	3	4
21. BADARACCO, J. B.....	Dem.	21	1	8
22. CARLSON, THOMAS M.....	Rep.	21	2	6
23. BURNS, JOSEPH F.....	Dem.	21	5	3
24. DONOHUE, EMMETT I.....	Rep.	21	5	3
25. SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	20	6	3
26. JONES, ISAAC	Rep.	20	8	1
27. WHITACRE, P. A.....	Rep.	19	5	5
28. MITCHELL, T. A.....	Rep.	18	1	10
29. JOHNSTON, J. W.....	Rep.	17	6	6
30. McMILLAN, ALEX	Dem.	17	6	6
31. McPHERSON, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	17	8	4
32. SPENCE, HOMER R.....	Rep.	17	8	4

33. MATHEWS, A. J.....	Rep.	15	6	8
34. McDOWELL, HERBERT	Rep.	15	10	4
35. CLARKE, GEORGE A.....	Rep.	15	11	3
36. NOYES, FRED B.....	Rep.	15	13	1
37. CLEARY, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	14	9	6
38. MUELLER, EDWIN A.....	Rep.	14	12	3
39. ERB, LOUIS F.....	Rep.	13	8	8
40. SCOTT, WILLIAM SEWARD.....	Rep.	13	11	5
41. COOMBS, F. L.....	Rep.	13	13	3
42. BALL, C. D.....	Rep.	12	8	9
43. FOX, CHRIS B.....	Rep.	12	11	6
44. PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	12	11	6
45. JOHNSON, FRANK	Rep.	11	9	9
46. MORRIS, C. W.....	Rep.	11	10	8
47. SMITH, EDWARD J.....	Rep.	11	14	4
48. FULWIDER, L. E.....	Rep.	11	17	1
49. ROCK, WALTER J.....	Rep.	10	6	13
50. CROTER, J.....	Rep.	10	10	9
51. LYONS, HARRY	Rep.	9	9	11
52. ROBERTS, F. M.....	Rep.	9	13	7
53. LYMAN, R. M., JR.....	Rep.	9	14	6
54. CONNOLLY, P.....	Dem.	9	15	5
55. EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	9	15	5
56. PRENDERGAST, J. J.....	Rep.	8	17	4
57. DAVIS, GEORGE H.....	Rep.	7	21	1
58. ANDERSON, F. W.....	Rep.	6	17	6
59. KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	6	18	5
60. FOSTER, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	6	22	1
61. MOORE, FRED J.....	Rep.	5	20	4
62. WILLIAMS, DAVID C.....	Rep.	5	23	1
63. MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	5	24	0
64. SNYDER, BERT	Rep.	4	18	7
65. CLEVELAND, GEORGE C.....	Rep.	4	19	6
66. BAKER, C. C.....	Rep.	4	20	5
67. CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	4	21	4
68. MITCHELL, ALLEN G.....	Rep.	4	22	3
69. CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	3	22	4
70. DAWSON, CHARLES B.....	Rep.	3	25	1
71. GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	3	25	1
72. POMEROY, HUGH R.....	Rep.	3	25	1
73. WELLER, FRANK C.....	Rep.	3	26	0
74. DUVAL, WALTER H.....	Rep.	2	20	7
75. STOW, EDGAR W.....	Rep.	2	23	4
76. DOZIER, EARNEST	Rep.	2	26	1
77. BROMLEY, E. P.....	Rep.	1	19	9
78. BAKER, EDWIN	Rep.	1	22	6
79. BADHAM, W. E.....	Rep.	1	25	3

