

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

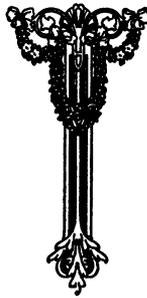


HELD AT
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 22 TO 26, 1924

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 22 TO 26, 1924

LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



California Oil Worker, 310 East Fourth St., Long Beach.

Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield.

Labor News, Eureka.

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.

Labor News, 234 Third St., Long Beach.

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Southern California Labor Press, 443 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles.

East Bay Labor Journal, 200 Twelfth St., Oakland.

Union Labor Record, 286 Twelfth St., Oakland.

California Labor Chronicle, 3524 Fourth Ave., Sacramento.

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino.

The Labor Leader, San Diego.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco.

The Musical and Theatrical News, 68 Haight St., San Francisco.

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission St., San Francisco.

The Seamen's Journal, 525 Market St., San Francisco.

The Searchlight, 59 Clay St., San Francisco.

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

Union Advocate, 740 State St., Santa Barbara.

Stockton Labor Journal, 216 E. Market St., Stockton.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

FRANK THOMAS.....4250 Swift Avenue, San Diego

District No. 2—(Los Angeles County)

AL C. BECK.....204 W. Fifty-third Street, Los Angeles

R. W. ROBINSON.....304 Coronado Avenue, Long Beach

District No. 3—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

W. E. BANKER.....1139 Broadway, Fresno

District No. 4—(San Joaquin County)

CLARENCE LEONARD.....Box 365, Stockton

District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

ROS. MANNINA.....481 Orchard Street, San Jose

District No. 6—(Alameda County)

DONALD WITT.....387 Twelfth Street, Oakland

District No. 7—(Vacancy)

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

ELMA F. SMITH.....1423 Lincoln Avenue, Napa

District No. 9—(San Francisco)

J. J. MATHESON.....600 Clayton Street, San Francisco

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

CHARLES CHILDS.....225 Burrows Street, San Francisco

District No. 10—(Sacramento and Adjacent Counties)

C. E. RYNEARSON.....Box 664, Marysville

District No. 11—(Humboldt and Adjacent Counties)

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

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PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED

No.	Introduced by	Referred to Committee on	Action of Convention	Page
1	Michael Casey and Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	35
2	John Pratt, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	34
3	Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles	Resolutions	Adopted	37
4	Ben Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland	Legislation	Adopted	27
5	Central Labor Council, Long Beach	Legislation	Adopted	27
6	Central Labor Council, Long Beach	Legislation	Adopted	28
7	J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach	Legislation	Adopted	29
8	Walters No. 30, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	30
9	Walters No. 30, San Francisco	Grievance	Adopted	55
10	Walters No. 30, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	30
11	Walters No. 30, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	30
12	Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Op- erators No. 162, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	30
13	Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Op- erators No. 162, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	31
14	Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Op- erators No. 162, San Francisco	Legislation	Ref. to Ex. Council	31
15	Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Op- erators No. 162, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	37
16	A. Berryessa, Federal Employes No. 1, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	38
17	A. Berryessa, Federal Employes No. 1, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	38
18	A. Berryessa, Federation Employes No. 1, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	38
19	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	31
20	John Pratt, Bricklayers No. 2, Los An- geles	Legislation	Adopted	32
21	J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman, Cen- tral Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Ref. to Ex. Council	32
22	J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman, Cen- tral Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	33
23	Auto Mechanics No. 1546, Oakland	Legislation	Ref. to Ex. Council	34
24	A. M. Thompson, Central Labor Council, Oakland	Resolutions	Substitute Adopted	52
25	Anna Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	44
26	Elma F. Smith, Central Labor Council, Napa	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted as Amended	45
27	J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman, Cen- tral Labor Council, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Non-concurred	45
28	Seamen's Delegation, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	39
29	Seamen's Delegation, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	39
30	Letter Carriers No. 214 and P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	39
31	Letter Carriers No. 214 and P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	40
32	Letter Carriers No. 214 and P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolutions	Adopted	40
33	R. E. Van Horn, Cigarmakers No. 225, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	46
34	R. E. Van Horn, Cigarmakers No. 225, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	46
35	J. C. Coulter, F. Jackson, Harvey Frem- ming, Long Beach	Legislation	Ref. to Ex. Council	34
36	Bakers No. 37 Delegation, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Ref. to Ex. Council	47
37	J. Peterson, Bakers No. 24, San Fran- cisco	Grievance	Non-concurred	55
38	Clarence G. Leonard, Musicians No. 189, Stockton	Legislation	Ref. to Ex. Council	34
39	Delegation Bakers' Union	Labels and Boycotts	Ref. to Ex. Council	47
40	Andrew Furuseth, I. N. Hylen and Peter Olsen, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	41
41	E. N. Park, Stage Employes No. 33, Los Angeles	Legislation	Ref. to Ex. Council	35
42	J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	42
43	J. C. Coulter and H. C. Fremming, Long Beach	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	47
44	Walter Barnes, Carpenters No. 1296, and E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Op- erators No. 297, San Diego	Legislation	Adopted	42
45	Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego	Legislation	Adopted	43
46	John J. Swanson, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	43
47	John J. Swanson, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	43
48	Leon Shook, Electrical Workers No. 465, San Diego	Legislation	Adopted	43
49	Margaret Kinkenbinder, Labor Council, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	48
50	Margaret Finkenbinder, Labor Council, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	48
51	Teamsters' Delegation	Legislation	Adopted	44
52	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	44
53	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Legislation	Substitute Adopted	49
54	Frank Lee and Geo. Ross, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	48

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.
- 1922-1924 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1924- Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.

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, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11,345.
- 1910 St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208.
- 1911 Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1912 Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1913 Seattle, Wash.—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
- 1914 Philadelphia, Pa.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1915 San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30.
- 1916 Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168.
- 1917 Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60.
- 1919 Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1920 Montreal, Canada.—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174.
- 1922 Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85.
- 1923 Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85.
- 1924 El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

of the

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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

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

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

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

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

The fourth annual convention took place at Fresno in January, 1904. Fred C. Wheeler of Los Angeles had served the Federation during the year as State organizer, and very satisfactory results were reported to the convention. The Federation was now in its fourth year, and it was universally conceded that the State body was a mighty power for the betterment of the toilers' conditions in every city, town, and hamlet.

Sacramento was chosen as the convention city of 1905. Much progress was reported in the upbuilding of new and old unions throughout the State. This session of the Federation differed from others because the Legislature of the State was in session at the same time in the same city, and a great deal of attention was given to legislative work.

The sixth convention was held in Germania Hall, Oakland, January 1-6, 1906.

The year's work of the Executive Council had been exceedingly heavy, much organizing work had been done, jurisdictional disputes adjusted, and legislative work carried on to a greater degree than ever before. Several propositions on politics enlivened the sessions of this convention.

Stockton was the next convention city. During the year the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration had taken place, and all records and effects of the Federation had been destroyed. Notwithstanding this handicap, substantial progress was reported in every field of action. George A. Tracy of San Francisco was elected president to succeed T. F. Gallagher of Oakland, who had been acting in that capacity since the resignation of G. S. Brower, which took place during the year.

The eighth annual convention took place in the Farragut Theater at Vallejo, in January, 1908. Much progress had again been made. During the year numerous strikes had taken place, among them that of the United Railroads' employes of San Francisco, the Iron Trades' strike for eight hours in San Francisco and vicinity, also the Telephone

Operators' and the Steam Laundry Workers' struggle for better conditions. The problem of Asiatic immigration was also given more and more attention by the State Federation.

The ninth annual convention took place at San Jose, October 5-9, 1908; the previous convention having changed the time of holding conventions from the month of January to October. This convention went fully into the proposed new Primary Law, Direct Legislation, Referendum and Recall.

San Rafael was the convention city of 1909. This convention took up the task of organizing the unskilled and migratory laborers. A change was also made in the selection of vice-presidents, who had theretofore been chosen at large. According to the law now in force, the State is apportioned into districts, and the vice-presidents elected from the respective districts must be residents of same. This insures a more representative make-up of the Executive Council.

The eleventh annual convention was held in the Union Labor Temple at Los Angeles, October 4-8, 1910. In ten years the membership of the Federation had increased from ten thousand to over forty-five thousand. The attendance of delegates at the annual conventions had also increased, and in more than one respect this convention was a remarkable gathering. The "Times" explosion had taken place a few days before the opening of the convention. The National Bankers' convention was in session at the same time, and while the latter was welcomed and wined and dined with much affectation by the city administration and the newspapers, none of these had a kind word for the representatives of the men and women who toil and who came from all parts of California to deliberate upon the problems, grievances, and aspirations of the workers. A great deal of work pertaining to all the phases of the movement was transacted.

Bakersfield was chosen as convention city of 1911. The year preceding the twelfth annual convention was made memorable by extraordinary success in obtaining favorable legislation, the details of which are set forth in the Reports of Officers published in the proceedings of that year.

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately thirty-five thousand trade unionists being represented by more than two hundred delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached sixty-two thousand, a gain of six thousand since the previous convention. The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen vice-presidents.

The fourteenth annual conclave was held at Fresno. The Light and Power Council strike was reviewed at length, with the result that the issues of the struggle were transferred to the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor. The report on labor legislation again showed substantial achievements.

The fifteenth convention city was Stockton, where for several months past a bitter attack had been made upon Organized Labor by a newly formed association of would-be labor crushers. This gathering was a record-breaker, both in point of attendance, enthusiasm, and in other respects. The pending "Minimum Wage Amendment" received a great deal of attention at this convention; the Executive Council had reported favorably upon this measure, but the convention voted to oppose it.

Santa Rosa was the convention city in 1915. During the year the iniquitous Poll Tax had been abolished through 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 Producers and Consumers was endorsed and various measures were approved for submission to the ensuing Legislature.

The twentieth annual convention was held at Bakersfield. The thorough and effec-

tive 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 convention having been advanced on account of the change made in the American Federation of Labor convention time. This convention reviewed the ruinous economy policy of the present Governor of California and vigorously denounced his attempts to destroy the great humanitarian agencies built up under the progressive administration of former Governor Johnson.

In harmony with the denunciation of Governor Richardson the convention urged all delegates to participate in the formation of the State Conference for Progressive Political Action, sponsored by the Executive Council of the Federation and the Legislative Representatives of the big four Railroad Brotherhoods. Immediately following adjournment of the convention practically all the delegates met with representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Farmers Union for the purpose of organizing the State Conference for Progressive Political Action. The conference adopted a declaration of purposes and plan of action based upon the platform of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The twenty-fifth annual convention was held in Santa Barbara. 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-five 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 evergrowing 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 22, 1924—Morning Session

The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order in Elks' Hall, Santa Barbara, at 10:10 o'clock a. m. by Chairman Frank Morley of the Local Committee on Arrangements.

After a brief address of welcome, he presented Mayor Andera of Santa Barbara, who extended the greetings of the city to the delegates assembled and requested that during their deliberations they send a message to the War Department urging that the round-the-world flyers stop at Santa Barbara.

City Manager Herbert Nunn next added his welcome to that of the Mayor and reminded his hearers that the City of Santa Barbara was proud of its reputation for hospitality as evidenced by a recital of the early history of the city leading up to the present time.

Rev. C. A. Spaulding of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Barbara was then introduced and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor (I say 'fellow delegates' because I hold credentials as a delegate to this body from the Santa Barbara Presbytery, and while other duties in the city will make it impossible for me to attend regularly, I shall be happy to avail myself of the privilege of coming in as occasion presents itself):

"It is with great pleasure that I bring you the greetings of Santa Barbara and its religious and social groups. As I have been listening to the preceding speakers who have been bringing similar welcomes, I am reminded of the story of the elderly spinster who never had had a lover. In her advanced years she fell heir to \$150,000, when, strange to say, she had numerous suitors. One of them advanced to the point where he made a definite proposal of marriage. He told her how beautiful, how charming, how lovely she was. In fact, he exhausted the vocabulary of affection. When he had finished the spinster said, 'You know, George, I think you're the biggest liar on earth, but I do like to hear you talk. Go on!'

"In this reflection I am not impugning in the least the sincerity of the welcome brought by my two fellow-citizens, nor suggesting for one moment that my own words are prompted by ulterior motives. It must strike those of you who are older in the work of the Federation of Labor, with grim humor—the avidity with which every organization now jumps at the opportunity of flirting with organized labor in these days of its power.

"We welcome you to this city because of the message that you can bring to us—and not only to us in this community, but to the State and to the Nation and to the world. That message, if I may phrase it, would be something as follows: Labor is the law of life; the obligation to work is the law of God. No legacy justifies leisure, no amount of income can excuse a man from a corresponding productive output. Any man can **earn** a rest, but no man can **inherit** one. Where life is so circumstanced that daily toil is not a necessity, then some voluntary productive occupation is a moral obligation. 'If a man will not work, neither shall he eat,' is applicable to the muleteer, so also is it applicable to the millionaire by inheritance. This nation is cursed with a second generation who have inherited wealth for which they themselves have rendered no due service, and if this convention can bring to the world this message of the dignity and honor and obligation on the part of everyone to produce, they will have assisted materially in solving one of the gravest problems affecting the social life of this generation.

"I was interested in noting in the paper on Saturday evening that it was the expectation of the leaders of this convention that it would go down in the history of labor as one of the most important, due to the questions discussed and the possible legislation initiated. May I suggest this frank word with reference to invoking law as an ally: Too often law has been looked upon as a force or an instrument to restrain a certain group in human society that we call criminals, or it has been looked upon as an instrument

by which one social group could restrain another social group. For example, capital invokes law to restrain labor, and labor invokes law to restrain capital. Law, as the great pathway to liberty, has never really been appreciated. One of the great contributions that this convention could make would be the emphasis upon the obligation to obey all laws. It would seem to me that we have come to that place in human history when we can clearly see that any law enacted must be based on justice to all. It is my sincere hope that no laws in the future will be enacted that those who father them would be instrumental in breaking were they leveled against their own social group.

"It was my pleasure as well as my privilege to spend three years of my university life in Oxford. Some of you may know that this historic city is known in England as 'the Home of Lost Causes.' This, I take it, is due to the fact that the movements there inaugurated, while intense and sincere, were narrow and limited and restricted in their vision and considered mainly but one side of the question.

"As our mayor has so fittingly said in his felicitous remarks, we hope to make Santa Barbara a great convention city. But we want to make it more than that. We want to make it a city of living issues, not a 'Home of Lost Causes.' And we confidently rely upon this great convention to embody in its deliberations all of those broad and human interests that will advance the cause of humanity and make more staple our commonwealth."

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

President Brown announced that in accordance with the laws of the Federation he had appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

Walter Barnes, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego, Chairman;
M. S. Cusack, Central Labor Union, Santa Barbara;
George A. Dean, Street Carmen No. 276, Stockton.

Chairman Barnes of the Committee on Credentials then read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Twenty-fifth 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:

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
N. S. Kehoe, 63.
Carpenters No. 743:
Wallace Watson, 189.
Kern County Labor Council:
J. M. McIntosh, 1.
Wallace Watson, 1.
Musicians No. 263:
J. M. McIntosh, 65.
Stage Employes No. 215:
George W. Davis, 22.

Machinists No. 653:
J. H. Chambers, 75.
Stage Employes No. 158:
H. R. Snow, 17.
Steam & Operating Engineers No. 336:
G. R. Wilson, 61.
Teamsters No. 431:
A. D. Strong, 249.

EUREKA—

Federated Trades & Labor Council:
Wm. P. Whitlock, 1.
Geo. Galloway, 1.
Hod Carriers No. 181: (20)
J. C. Olsen, 10.
C. A. Kelley, 10.
Sawmill Workers & Woodsmen No. 17673:
Geo. Galloway, 33.

LONG BEACH—

Barbers No. 622: (133)
Lloyd Cruson, 67.
H. O. Billings, 66.
Carpenters No. 710:
R. W. Robinson, 771.
Culinary Workers No. 681:
Richard E. Croskey, 285.
Central Labor Council:
Fred W. Jackson, 1.
Harvey C. Fremming, 1.
Oil Workers No. 128:
J. C. Coulter, 540.
Plasterers No. 343: (244)
Wm. C. Leest, 82.
Harry F. Chatlin, 81.
Elmer Seibert, 81.

FRESNO—

Bakers No. 43:
M. M. Leininger, 73.
Barbers No. 332:
Elbert C. Hunt, 121.
Carpenters No. 701:
W. E. Banker, 488.
Cooks and Waiters No. 62:
J. J. Aldridge, 301.
Laundry Workers No. 86:
A. V. Rowe, 237.
Labor Council:
J. H. Chambers, 1.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers No. 37: (350)
James P. Wells, 175.
Steve Fabizanovic, 175.
Barbers No. 295:
G. E. Rainey, 385.
Beverage Dispensers No 284:
A. B. Hassel, 17.

Boilermakers No. 92:
H. H. Halter, 100.

Bricklayers No. 2:
John Pratt, 788.

Carpenters No. 158:
A. R. Gifford, 1686.

Carpenters No. 426: (1532)
C. E. Camp, 766.
James Gray, 766.

Central Labor Council:
J. W. Buzzell, 1.
Harvey E. Garman, 1.

Cigar Makers No. 225:
R. E. Van Horn, 57.

Cooks No. 468: (716)
Jack Barnett, 239.
Christian Huber, 239.
Al C. Beck, 238.

Floorworkers No. 2094:
Frank Overcash, 592.

Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204: (40)
Dan M. Brown, 20.
Fred J. Miller, 20.

Garment Workers No. 125: (550)
Pauline Sadler, 275.
Anna Peterson, 275.

Hoisting & Portable Engineers No. 391:
(75)
P. A. Judd, 38.
C. S. Mueller, 37.

Machinists No. 311: (400)
C. F. Grow, 134.
Wm. A. Emmerson, 133.
Herbert A. Crawford, 133.

Moving Picture Operators No. 150:
M. J. Sands, 185.

Musicians No. 47: (900)
F. Carothers, 450.
Jno. D. Tobias, 450.

Pattern Makers Association: (101)
J. W. Buzzell, 51.
M. A. Koch, 50.

Railway Carmen No. 1368: (19)
R. S. Roberts, 10.
John Robertson, 9.

Stage Employees No. 33: (409)
William H. Mentzer, 137.
Ernest N. Park, 136.
John J. Riley, 136.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists and Assistants No. 15251 (27)
P. D. Noel, 14.
Frederick W. Kaplan, 13.

Stereotypers No. 58:
Al Miller, 103.

Teamsters No. 208:
Geo. E. Bevan, 102.

Typographical No. 174: (663)
Eugene Donovan, 221.
James A. Conkle, 221.
Seth R. Brown, 221.

Waiters No. 17: (700)
Shell Harding, 350.
Frank Johnston, 350.

Waitresses & Cafeteria Workers No. 639:
(547)
Josephine Perry.
Addie Beck.
Margaret Reudler.
Bee Tumber.

MARYSVILLE—

Central Labor Council:
C. E. Rynearson, 1.

Musicians No. 158:
C. E. Rynearson, 49.

MERCED—

Culinary Workers No. 184:
Chas. W. McLaughlin, 20.

NAPA—

Carpenters No. 2114: (73)
Herbert Canning, 37.
U. S. Gracy, 36.

Central Labor Council:
Elma F. Smith, 1.

Garment Workers No. 137:
Sarah MacLean, 61.

OAKLAND:

Bakers No. 119: (200)
C. H. Bullock, 100.
Geo. McFarlane, 100.

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (200)
James Shea, 67.
Frank Nelk, 67.
R. L. Davidson, 66.

Barbers No. 134:
Frank B. Perry, 392.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324:
Michel Nielsen, 55.

Central Labor Council:
A. M. Thompson, 1.

Electrical Workers No. 50:
Thos. C. Robbins, 51.

Machinists No. 284:
Bruce A. Munro, 500.

Auto Mechanics No. 1546 (167)
Al Strasser, 56.
Harry Bryant, 56.
Walter Champain, 55.

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: (340)
G. A. Silverthorn, 170.
William P. Fee, 170.

Stage Employees No. 107: (53)
Warren R. H. Sawyer, 27.
Frank C. Casey, 26.

Street Carmen No. 192:
B. F. Bowbeer, 1000.

Teamsters No. 70: (400)
Donald Witt, 200.
Frank Church, 200.

Typographical No. 36 (299)
David L. Beatty, 150.
C. D. Rogers, 149.

PASADENA—

Typographical No. 583:
Harry Eads, 70.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers No. 112:
S. A. Brittain, 115.

Federated Trades Council:
Archer C. Sullivan, 1.
S. A. Brittain, 1.

Moving Picture Operators No. 252:
Lynn Abraham, 18.

SAN DIEGO—

Carpenters No. 1296:
Walter Barnes, 495.

Electrical Workers No. 465:
Leon Shook, 133.

Federated Trades & Labor Council:
Frank A. Thomas, 1.

Moving Picture Operators No. 297:
E. H. Dowell, 20.

Musicians No. 325: (337)
Robert Jackson, 169.
John L. Donnelly, 168.

Stage Employees No. 122:
Isaac McCoy, 23.

Typographical No. 221:
Albert G. Rogers, 125.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen: (1500)
Peter E. Olsen, 750.
I. N. Hylen, 750.

Bakers No. 24: (600)
Gus Becker, 300.
J. Petersen, 300.

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (396)
J. D. Blodgett, 198.
Geo. G. Kidwell, 198.

Barbers No. 148: (700)
Roe H. Baker, 350.
George Borges, 350.

Bill Posters & Billers No. 44:
B. A. Brundage, 78.

Bottlers No. 293: (281)
A. J. Rogers, 141.
R. F. Westphal, 140.

Brewery Workers No. 7:
Emil Muri, 200.

Butchers No. 115:
M. S. Maxwell, 583.

Butchers No. 508:
M. Guerra, 144.

Sausage Makers No. 203:
Max Grunhof, 100.

- Carpenters No. 22:
 John J. Swanson, 1542.
 Carpenters No. 483:
 Chas. Notestine, 1247.
 Grocery Clerks No. 648: (117)
 Tina Fosen, 59.
 W. G. Desepte, 58.
 Cooks No. 44: (1490)
 Rudolph Wartenberg, 249.
 A. J. Van Bebber, 249.
 P. J. Sexton, 248.
 J. A. St. Peters, 248.
 B. F. Dodge, 248.
 H. D. McDowell, 248.
 Electrical Workers No. 6: (350)
 Eugene Rush, 175.
 Bea Rush, 175.
 Federal Employees No. 1:
 Al Berryessa, 969.
 Ferryboatmen's Union (745)
 C. W. Deal, 373.
 Mark D. Reid, 372.
 Garment Workers No. 131 (800)
 Nellie Casey, 400.
 Margaret Stump, 400.
 Hospital Stewards and Nurses No. 16031:
 Andrew J. Amos, 27.
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (118)
 Oscar Franson, 54.
 Henry Anderson, 54.
 Labor Council:
 Marguerite Finkenbinder, 1.
 United Laborers No. 1:
 Joseph Marshall, 200.
 Laundry Workers No. 26: (1800)
 Chas. Hawley, 300.
 D. J. Gorman, 300.
 Chas. Childs, 300.
 Ed. Flatley, 300.
 Jno. O'Keefe, 300.
 Anna J. Brown, 300.
 Letter Carriers No. 214: (600)
 John C. Daley, 300.
 Porter S. Finney, 300.
 Machinists No. 68: (1000)
 Geo. Ross, 500.
 Frank Lee, 500.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders Union of the Pacific:
 Patrick Flynn, 1500.
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:
 Horace F. Strother, 380.
 Auto Mechanics No. 1305:
 Alexander Koffer, 375.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (583)
 J. J. Rusk, 292.
 F. J. McGovern, 291.
 Molders No. 164:
 A. T. Wynn, 650.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 162:
 Anthony L. Noriega, 100.
 Musicians No. 6: (1500)
 Arthur S. Morey, 375.
 James G. Dewey, 375.
 Walter A. Weber, 375.
 J. J. Matheson, 375.
 Office Employees Association No. 13188:
 Helen Quinn, 300.
 Painters No. 658:
 A. Fraschina, 48.
 Post Office Clerks No. 2:
 John J. Murphy, 671.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24:
 Stephen P. Kane, 585.
 Web Pressmen No. 4:
 Daniel C. Murphy, 120.
 Sailors Union of the Pacific: (2000)
 Andrew Furuseh, 667.
 Harry Ohlsen, 667.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
 Stage Employees No. 16:
 F. B. Williams, 125.
 Street Carmen No. 518:
 John B. Mooney, 667.
 Teamsters No. 85: (2000)
 Michael Casey, 334.
 Jas. E. Hopkins, 334.
 John Woodall, 333.
 Frank Walsh, 333.
 Daniel Sweeney, 333.
 Ambrose Milton, 333.
 Typographical No. 21: (900)
 Thos. S. Black, 150.
 Geo. S. Hollis, 150.
 Don K. Stauffer, 150.
 Harry Johnston, 150.
 Claude K. Couse, 150.
 George H. Knell, 150.
 Varnishers & Polishers No. 134:
 J. Tuite, 150.
 Waiters No. 30: (1939)
 Hugo Ernst, 647.
 L. A. Francoeur, 646.
 John H. King, 646.
- SAN JOSE—**
- Barbers No. 252:
 Ros. Mannina, 112.
 Central Labor Council:
 Geo. A. Batchelor, 1.
 Hod Carriers No. 234: (40)
 J. E. Gustafson, 20.
 Geo. J. W. Crever, 20.
- SAN PEDRO—**
- Butchers No. 551: (67)
 Frank Kaasnesky, 34.
 John Staggell, 33.
 Carpenters No. 1140:
 J. C. Blair, 479.
 Central Labor Council:
 Thos. O. Stout, 1.
 Culinary Workers No. 754 (279)
 Thos. O. Stout, 140.
 Orville Perry, 139.
- SANTA BARBARA—**
- Barbers No. 832: (37)
 W. P. Hansen, 19.
 A. A. Cluster, 18.
 Bricklayers No. 5: (57)
 J. O. Larson, 29.
 Frank Strehle, 28.
 Carpenters No. 1062: (427)
 H. A. Livermore, 214.
 O. M. Clark, 213.
 Central Labor Union:
 M. S. Cusak, 1.
 Frank Morley, 1.
 Culinary Workers No. 498: (16)
 Birdie Potter Amort, 8.
 Frank G. Jenkins, 8.
 Electrical Workers No. 413:
 I. E. Martin, 34.
 Hod Carriers No. 195: (58)
 J. M. Ortega, 29.
 Chas. Jordan, 29.
 Machinists No. 338: (16)
 J. D. Gardane, 8.
 J. A. Dunn, 8.
 Painters No. 715: (137)
 George Luth, 68.
 Clifford Knight, 69.
 Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114: (48)
 Frank C. Morley, 24.
 M. E. Sliction, 24.
 Typographical No. 394: (28)
 A. H. Holland, 14.
 Claude C. Hopkins, 14.
 Women's Union Label League No. 468:
 (14)
 Flora M. Clark, 7.
 Edith Clark, 7.
- SANTA ROSA—**
- Hod Carriers No. 139: (112)
 Frank Rivers, 56.
 Joe Bolleg, 56.
 Central Labor Council:
 A. J. Homan, 1.
 H. T. Pitner, 1.
 Steam & Operating Engineers No. 147:
 (13)
 Lee R. Bradford, 7.
 Fred Yosting, 6.
- STOCKTON—**
- Bakers No. 120:
 Al Kromer, 33.
 Central Labor Council:
 Clarence E. Leonard, 1.

Moving Picture Operators No. 428:
 Leo W. Allard, 13.
 Musicians No. 189:
 Clarence Leonard, 141.
 Stage Employees No. 90:
 John H. McGinnis, 16.
 Street Carmen No. 276:
 Geo. A. Dean, 21.

TAFT—

Typographical No. 811: (8)
 Elvis Barnes, 4.
 M. A. Hamilton, 4.

VENTURA—

Painters No. 955: (19)
 K. J. Kingsafer, 10.
 William F. Ealy, 9.

VISALIA—

Typographical No. 519:
 H. O. Paulson, 23.

VALLEJO—

Teamsters No. 490:
 J. B. Dale, 94.

Fraternal Delegates from Women's Union Label League

Credentials have been received from the Women's Union Label League, Local Union No. 36, of Los Angeles for Mrs. Mamie Huber and we recommend that she be seated as a fraternal delegate.

Fraternal Delegate from Japan

During the year the Executive Council of this Federation extended an invitation to the General Federation of Labor in Japan to send a fraternal delegate to our Twenty-fifth Annual Convention.

The invitation was accepted and Bunji Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Labor in Japan, has been duly authorized to represent the organized working people of Japan as a fraternal delegate at this convention.

We recommend that he be seated as a fraternal delegate.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WALTER BARNES, Chairman,
 M. S. CUSACK,
 GEORGE A. DEAN,
 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; Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; Ben Bowbeer, 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—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; Elmer Seibert, Plasterers No. 343, Long Beach; Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles; Don K. Stauffer, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland; Harvey C. Fremming, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; James G. Dewey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Leon Shook, Electrical Workers No. 456, San Diego; John J. Swanson, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco.

Resolutions—J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers, Los Angeles; John W. King, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Geo. A. Batchelor, Central Labor Union, San Jose; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego; C. E. Rynearson, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

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

Grievances—Frank A. Thomas, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego; James Shea, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, Oakland; Frank Morley, Central Labor Union, Santa Barbara; A. T. Wynn, Molders No. 164, San Francisco; Geo. Galloway, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Central Labor Council, Napa; James P. Wells, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Marguerite Finkenbinder, Labor Council, San Francisco; James Gray, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; Daniel Sweeney, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

Thanks—Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; S. A. Brittain, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; Josephine Perry, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Margaret Stump, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco.

President Brown also announced the following appointments:

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

Sergeant-at-Arms—John L. Donnelly, Musicians No. 325, San Diego.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—I. N. Hylan, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco.

The appointments were approved by the convention.

A communication was read from Recreation Center of Santa Barbara extending the use of its clubrooms and information bureau.

A communication was read from the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Barbara extending hearty greetings and cordial good wishes.

President Brown introduced Past President C. D. Rogers, the first president of the California State Federation of Labor, who made a few appropriate remarks.

Official badges were then distributed to the delegates.

Delegate Mooney moved the compliance with the request of Mayor Andera that a telegram be sent to the War Department urging that the round-the-world flyers stop at this city.

Unanimously carried.

Delegate Birdie Potter Amort of the local Culinary Workers requested the delegates to patronize only the fair restaurants as noted on the printed lists furnished.

The president announced that all resolutions must be submitted in duplicate.

Adjournment was taken until 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, September 23, 1924—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:40 a. m. by President Seth R. Brown.

Communications and telegrams inviting the convention to meet in San Diego in 1925 were read from the San Diego Advertising Club, San Diego Lions' Club, American Legion Post No. 6, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Mayor John L. Bacon, San Diego Aerie of Eagles.

Communication was read from the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-9, of San Diego, in which they requested endorsement of proposed laws to have soda ash packed in tin containers; to have the alien restriction laws apply to Mexico and Canada; to provide laws compelling contractors on public works to give preference to American citizens in the employment of help; to increase the present border patrol.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Cordial invitations were read from Santa Barbara Aerie No. 442, Order of Eagles, and Castle Rock Lodge No. 151 Knights of Pythias to make use of their clubrooms by visiting members of these lodges.

Invitations to attend church were read from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Christian Church and the First Congregational Church.

A telegram of greetings was read from Walter F. Lineberger of Long Beach.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Walter Barnes of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on Credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

FRESNO—

Moving Picture Operators No. 599:
G. C. Miller, 11.

LOS ANGELES—

Iron Workers & Pile Drivers No. 51: (225)
Jess Filling, 113.
G. F. Loeser, 112.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 208:
J. S. Horn (additional delegate), 51.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29:
Fred Ewald, 151.

SAN JOSE—

Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
Walter Mathewson, 20.

SANTA BARBARA—

Railway & Steamship Clerks No. 751:
F. W. Tenney, 20.

TAFT—

Carpenters No. 1774:
J. C. Reed, 81.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Chairman John J. Murphy of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

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 rising 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,

JOHN J. MURPHY, Chairman.
FRANK G. JENKINS,
JOHN PRATT,
D. K. STAUFFER.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg called attention to the part of the Reports of Officers covering the Japanese exclusion by law, the credit for which is due to the persistent work of the Joint-Committee, representing the American Legion, State Federation of Labor, State Grange and the Native Sons of the Golden West. These four organizations authorized Mr. V. S. McClatchy to represent them on this question before Congressional committees.

As Mr. McClatchy was present a motion was carried inviting him to address the convention. President Brown appointed Ex-President Murphy and Delegate Furuseth to escort Mr. McClatchy to the rostrum, where, after a brief introduction by President Brown, he spoke, in part, as follows:

ADDRESS OF V. S. McCLATCHY

The Exclusion of Aliens Ineligible to Citizenship

Mr. President and Delegates:

The fifty years' fight made by California Labor for exclusion of Asiatics, because of the menace they offer to the nation, economically and racially, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the present session of Congress, in the adoption of that provision of the Immigration bill which excludes aliens ineligible to citizenship. Under it there can be barred effectually hereafter the Japanese, the only one of the barred races which has defied practically the exclusion policy of this country.

There are in the United States today 275,000 Japanese—125,000 in Hawaii, over 100,000 in California, and the balance in other States of the Union; and they are increasing by birth at the rate of 12,000 per year. Last year, in California, one birth in every eleven was Japanese. No other English-speaking country has permitted the Japanese to gain such a foothold within its borders. Australia, New Zealand, and the countries of South Africa excluded Japanese rigidly from the first, while Canada, which first restricted Japanese immigration, is now looking to total exclusion.

The victory at Washington was finally won through the combined efforts of the California State Federation of Labor with three other State organizations—the American Legion, the State Grange, and the Native Sons of the Golden West—backed by the endorsement of the three national organizations, by active assistance of their national executives and legislative committees in Washington, by co-ordinated work of the Federation of Labor and the American Legion in the State of Washington, and by enthusiastic co-operation of the members of the California congressional delegation.

To me has been assigned the pleasant task of informing you as to the conduct of this campaign, and as to the present situation, perhaps partly because of my position as secretary of the Joint Committee, but more because it chanced that I was the only California representative of that committee who was able to remain in Washington throughout the three months' consideration of the exclusion measure.

Some years ago, the leaders of the exclusion movement in this State decided that the only effective method to prevent further entrance of Japanese would be to enact into a general law the nation's established policy of excluding all aliens ineligible to citizenship, and thus incidentally cancel the Gentlemen's Agreement. That plan appeared not only perfectly logical, but also suggested no discrimination against Japan. Accordingly, the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion, and the National Grange, in national conventions extending over the last three years, unanimously approved that plan and demanded its adoption by Congress.

The California State bodies of the three great organizations named, together with the Native Sons of the Golden West, decided to act in co-operation on this issue. A committee was organized to take charge of the campaign (it has since been called the California Joint Immigration Committee) composed of the executive officer of each of the four organizations, and three other persons selected because of knowledge of the subject—State Attorney-General U. S. Webb, ex-United States Senator J. D. Phelan, and V. S. McClatchy—the department adjutant of the American Legion acting as chairman.

The Joint Committee, in the summer of 1923, decided to push an aggressive campaign before the then approaching session of Congress for inclusion in the contemplated new restrictive Immigration bill of a provision for the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship. The plan was discussed with members of the California delegation prior to their departure for Washington. Senator Johnson is a member of the Senate Immigration Committee, while Congressmen Raker and Free are members of the House Immigration Committee. It was considered also with Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, chairman of the House Committee.

Congress met in early December. The first form of the immigration bill was introduced during the following month and the bill, as passed was approved May 26. Four times in that period the fight for exclusion was lost and again retrieved.

It was learned in December that strong influences were at work within the House

Committee to eliminate exclusion from the bill then in preparation, and to place Japan under quota. That would have been done undoubtedly if California had remained silent. The Joint Committee sent a strongly worded protest to Chairman Johnson of the House Committee, declaring in effect that, acting for the State, the four organizations would insist on Congress considering the exclusion measure on its merits, would decline to accept compromise of any kind, and, if Congress defeated the measure, would place responsibility for defeat where it belonged. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of your Federation, went to Washington in January and took up the matter personally. As result of these efforts, backed by the work of the California delegation, the exclusion provision was kept in the House Committee bill.

In February it was learned, authoritatively, that the Senate Immigration Committee had determined to present a bill of its own which would ignore exclusion and place Japan under the quota; and that no hearings on the bill would be granted. The joint Committee wired a very urgent request for a hearing on behalf of California before the Senate Committee reported a bill, and this request was forcibly supported by Senator Johnson and Senator Shortridge. The request was finally granted, and hearing on the bill, open to all interested, opened on March 11th.

The Joint Committee sent three of its members to Washington to present the case of California to the Senate Committee and to Congress—State Attorney-General Webb, ex-Senator Phelan, and myself as Secretary of the Committee. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, unfortunately could not accompany the party. The printed report of the hearing gives fully the argument presented by the three named, as well as by their opponents. Attorney-General Webb, who had already successfully represented California before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Alien Land Law case and in the Japanese Naturalization case, made a convincing presentation of the legal and treaty phases of the subject; I devoted my statement to conditions which had developed under operation of the Gentlemen's Agreement; and Senator Phelan covered the case generally in a masterly closing argument. Senator Shortridge, in the absence of Senator Johnson, acted as sponsor for the State's presentation.

Attorney-General Webb was compelled to return immediately to California. Senator Phelan remained for some weeks and until his departure for Europe with his invalid sister. In that time he carried the gospel of the facts to the individual members of Senate and House, his personal acquaintance and popularity and his standing as an ex-Senator giving him a hearing where others could not have obtained it. I remained in Washington until the bill was finally approved, acting in that time as representative of the Joint Committee, and doing what I could in accord with its established policy.

Because of Japan's demand and the public attention drawn thereto; because of the diametrically opposed and determinedly expressed views of the House Committee and of Secretary Hughes; and because of the urge of various church organizations in conflict with the plea of the California representatives—Congress was compelled to give to the subject a more searching investigation than it had given, perhaps, to any one other matter in many years. The campaign of education was manifestly to our advantage, and gradually the Senate, which had been hopelessly against us, was converted. Two days before the Hanihara letter, with its implied threat of "grave consequences" was presented, a poll of the Senate showed 54 votes, a safe majority, pledged for exclusion. In the House for weeks, a safe majority for exclusion had been conceded because of the exhaustive investigation made by the House Committee and its illuminating report of March 24th, signed by 15 of its 17 members.

The presentation of the Hanihara letter was a dramatic episode which blinded newspaper correspondents and the public to the fundamental reasons which justified Congress in acting contrary to the demands of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes and the urge of church and commercial organizations and Eastern newspapers; but those reasons, with the facts on which they rested, outlined in my letter to the Editor of "Nichi Bei" July 23rd, will secure from every red-blooded and thinking American, as they become familiar therewith, uncompromising endorsement for the step taken by Congress.

The Hanihara letter undoubtedly was a powerful factor in the final result. It made the members more willing to investigate thoroughly the claims of California and the House Committee; it forced a realization of the situation on many doubtful members and made them more insistent on following a policy demanded by national necessity and dignity. The impromptu speech made by Senator Hiram Johnson, in executive session of the Senate, is said to have been a great factor in solidifying sentiment in the Senate.

In each House the exclusion provision of the bill received a practically unanimous vote without roll call. In the lower House only one man spoke against it.

Because of slight differences in the bill as passed separately in each House, principally as to the time when the exclusion provision would become effective, the bill went to conference, and there encountered new dangers. President Coolidge, at the insistent demand of Secretary Hughes, requested insertion of an amendment, the text of which he furnished, providing for postponement of exclusion until March, 1926,

and authority for the President, in the meanwhile, to make a treaty with any nation which would except it from the exclusion provision of the Act. The conferees, it was reported, had first agreed to accept this amendment, but afterwards decided adversely.

Later, the President asked for insertion of another proposed amendment, postponing operation of the exclusion provision until March, 1925, and requesting the President in the meanwhile to negotiate abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan. This amendment, if adopted, would have given recognition to the Gentlemen's Agreement and placed Japan under quota for eight months, at least. The conferees accepted the amendment, and so reported.

The House declined to accept the report and sent the bill back to the conferees with instructions to eliminate the amendment; vote, 191 to 171. The record is not a fair index of the sentiment of the House however, for more than 40 votes, pledged to the exclusion provision, were switched or failed to record under insistent demand from the Administration. The bill, as finally agreed upon by the conferees under instructions, was then passed by both Houses.

While the bill was before the President for approval, the published statement having been made that he would probably veto it, he called before him, in conference with Secretary Hughes, the chairman of each Immigration Committee and the Republican and Democratic leader of each House. He was advised by this representative committee of the reasons which impelled Congress to pass the measure, and the insuperable objections, in its judgment, against each and all of the three plans suggested by Secretary Hughes to take the place of the exclusion provision—that is, an agreement, or a treaty, or place for Japan under quota. The President was informed that Congress in its then frame of mind, would undoubtedly pass the provision over his veto, should he see fit to exercise that prerogative.

The President signed the bill, stating in a message, however, that he did so reluctantly and would have vetoed the exclusion provision if it had been presented in a bill separate from the general immigration measure. Afterwards, Secretary Hughes, in answer to Japan's protest, declared in a courteous and statesmanlike document, that Congress had acted entirely within its rights and without intent to offend Japan and that the executive department had no discretion in the matter. President Coolidge, in his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President, said the incident is a closed one and we must seek by some means besides immigration to assure Japan of our respect and friendliness.

Nevertheless, there is an apparent determination on the part of Japan to force Congress to reconsider its action as to the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, so far as Japanese are concerned. The Japanese cabinet, in June, published a statement of its determination to appeal the matter to the Conference of the League of Nations, now in session at Geneva; and the Foreign Office at Tokyo, gave out a statement, August 16, in which it declined to accept the view of President Coolidge that the incident is a closed one.

Japan has had support in this stand from a number of organizations in this country led by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, acting through its affiliated association, the Commission for International Justice and Good-Will. Japan has been assured by these organizations that the action of Congress has not the approval of the President, or Secretary of State, or the public; and that every effort would be made to induce Congress to so modify the legislation as to meet Japan's demands. In California this movement has met endorsement from the Pacific Conference for International Good-Will, the Pacific Presbyterian Synod, the State Church Federation and various denominational institutions, and from the Executive Board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

It is fair to assume that these organizations have acted without full knowledge or understanding of the basic facts and reasons which induced Congressional action; and that it is the part of wisdom to secure a wide dissemination of such knowledge. It is certain that the present policy of such institutions in encouraging Japan to demand something which Congress cannot concede must make for increased friction and ill will, rather than promote a better understanding between the two nations, as was doubtless the purpose of the policy.

It is the judgment of the Joint Committee that the national policy for exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship can be considered permanently established in practice only when the great American public has full understanding of the fact which justified Congress, without regard to party, or district, or class affiliation, in recording its almost unanimous decision in opposition to the Administration on this subject. To that end it becomes the duty of every member of the four State organizations and of every loyal American to make a study of the case and to be prepared to meet the active propaganda now being directed against Congress for a reopening of the question in Japan's behalf.

The existing situation as thus briefly outlined, has forced the Joint Committee to continue in active service and to maintain an office at 910 Humboldt Bank building, San Francisco, from which office any desired information may be obtained.

President Brown extended the thanks of the convention to Mr. McClatchy for his interesting discourse.

Delegate Furuseth moved a rising vote of thanks to Mr. McClatchy and that his remarks be placed in the minutes. Unanimously carried.

President Brown next called on Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, to make an address, during which he made an exhaustive report of the work done by the Bureau during the time of his incumbency.

On motion Mr. C. H. Emons, representing the Near East Relief, was granted the privilege of the floor to plead the cause of destitute children under their charge, caused primarily by the atrocities of the Turks on the Armenians.

President Brown appointed Delegates Dale and Beck to escort Mr. Emons to the rostrum. Mr. Emons spoke at length to the convention on the future of the 70,000 orphan children now under the care of the Near East Relief.

On motion the session of the convention was extended for the purpose of granting the privilege of the floor to Mr. C. A. Adams, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and representing the People's Bank & Trust Company of Los Angeles.

President Brown appointed Delegates Horn and Buzzell to escort Mr. Adams to the rostrum.

Mr. Adams explained the ethics of liquid credits or surplus earnings of the workman versus the unsecured credits of the business man and contractors.

At the conclusion of the address President Brown tendered the thanks of the convention to Mr. Adams.

Chairman Morley of the local committee announced that an official photograph of the delegates and visitors would be taken immediately after adjournment.

President Brown instructed the chairmen of the various committees to proceed immediately with their work to the end that early reports may be made.

Adjournment was taken until 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 24, 1924—Morning Session

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams of invitation relating to the 1925 convention of the Federation from Eureka Typographical Union, Eureka Woman's Union Labor League, Eureka Hod Carriers Local, Local 220 Cooks and Waiters, San Diego Goats Club, San Diego County District Council of Carpenters, and San Diego City Clerk.

E. E. Lampton, on behalf of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, sent a telegram of greetings and best wishes to the convention.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Walter Barnes of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on Credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

SANTA BARBARA—

Musicians No. 308:
Edward DeMariano, 127.

SANTA ROSA—

Electrical Workers No. 594:
T. C. Vickers, 30.

The report of the committee was adopted.

By unanimous consent J. J. Swanson, Carpenters No. 22, was permitted to introduce proposition referring to Mechanics Lien laws and Industrial Accident Insurance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Watson of the Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

To the Delegates Attending the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your committee on legislation desires at this time to submit its recommendations on the reports of officers submitted to this convention.

In doing so it first deals with the report of its president, Seth R. Brown, on all matters whereon he has touched upon legislation.

President Brown on page 4 deals with the act of the last Legislature known as the Employment Agency Act, which was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

While the American people are growing accustomed to such declarations as these, we join with our president in the expression of the opinion that the majority sentiment expressed by both houses at Sacramento, backed up by the overwhelming appeals of the people, have not been lost on the employing interests of this State.

As we are aware that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we would suggest that this matter should not drop. We fear that in a few years, unless an agitation is kept up, we will drift back into accepting the heartless condition which so generally prevailed prior to eighteen months ago. Some form of amendment to the constitution must be thought of, as suggested by President Brown, that a feature of mercy may be secured by the unfortunate thousands who are forced to accept jobs at the hands of an exacting employment agency.

Our president has dealt with the State Water and Power Act on the same page. Too much truth on this subject cannot be published, nor too much of wise and intelligent effort be put forth for the accomplishment of all this act promises for the people of this State. It seems to us a strange proposition, that it should require an amendment to the constitution for the people of this State to retain possession of that which is their own, and to develop it as they shall select. It seems to us that the matter should be reversed and that it should require a change to our constitution to permit the people's natural rights being given away to rich corporations, to enable them to become richer and the people to whom they at present belong be made poorer to the extent of such exploitation.

Your president on the same page has touched upon the Conference of Progressive Political Action of California, and its work in this state and what it accomplished during the recent primary elections. It is no small ground for self congratulation to know that the governor's reactionary program in behalf of the big corporations has been spoiled. The mandate of the people to their governor has been: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further."

Your committee would urge all delegates here present to keep up a constant agitation, so that every contest carried over to the general election in November will be carried by the progressives. The greatest blow of the governor's reactionary program has fallen upon the workers. It is fit and proper that the workers should arise in all their might to defeat the supporters of the governor.

Concluding our comment on the president's reference to the candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, we feel it to be a matter of considerable comfort that the two men, La Follette and Wheeler, have so far received the support of the electors of this nation that the prospect lies before us of their election to the White House by a considerable majority.

The fear of this prospect has scared the party of reaction and monopolistic privilege into considerable activity and with it a campaign of villification and slander. It stands to reason that the present party being well entrenched in a quagmire of filth will have at their hands plenty of mud to fling at the progressive candidates.

We cannot close this comment on President Seth R. Brown's report without a recommendation that this convention will give a unanimous indorsement of the California Water and Power Act and also La Follette and Wheeler as representing the original spirit of America, as declared 148 years ago on that memorable July 4th.

A motion to adopt the report, as read, was unanimously carried.

Passing on the report of Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg, we join with him in a suggested change in the law that when attachment is made of a business, the employes of that particular establishment should be notified of such attachment in order that they may receive the benefit of the law which provides for the recovery of their wages whereby they have a first lien. We consider that inasmuch as the sheriff makes the attachment, he should be considered the proper party to notify the wage earners.

We strongly endorse the suggestion on page 16, Section 2, that the small claims courts whose limit for debt recovery is at present \$50 should be raised to certainly not less than \$150. The smaller sum represents usually a week's pay and invariably the boss who fails to meet his obligations promises at the end of the week to meet it during the second. This often keeps the patient worker at work for two, three or four weeks, only to discover that the \$50 limit has been exceeded and the small claims court is then of no assistance to him. We say most emphatically with our secretary that the law should be amended.

A motion to concur was carried.

As to Section 3, we are in agreement that the political subdivision should be permitted to pay the wages of men on public work where such work has been stopped

and the contractor unable to pay by reason of his inability to draw money on his work. As to the balance of this section we are unable to agree that it will be possible to get a lien on crops when wages have not been paid by cropping contractors. The reason we have for saying this is that when wages are due, crops are frequently a thousand or more miles away. We would suggest that the cropping contractor be required to put up a guarantee bond covering the wages and file same with the Justice of the Peace of the township—a separate bond being required for each township.

Delegate Thompson spoke in favor of bonding the contractor.

Delegate Black spoke in favor of holding the farmer responsible.

Delegate A. J. Rogers spoke in favor of referring this recommendation back to the committee.

Delegate Childs moved to refer back to committee.

Delegate Hollis spoke in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

Delegates Beck, Robbins and Smith spoke.

Motion to refer back to committee carried.

We note that in our secretary's report he suggests several changes in the child labor law—in fact he suggests seven. They are all of them important and we think them worthy of serious attention. But we are doubtful whether No. 3 would carry, as so many scholars who attend school deliver morning newspapers. We think that were we to place on No. 3 a limit of 12 years of age there might be a better chance for a change in the law in this respect.

Delegate Murphy spoke in favor of raising the age limit.

Delegate Dale favored the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Ewald spoke in favor of 12 years.

Delegate Amont spoke in favor of raising the age limit.

Delegate Beck favored the limit of 12 years.

A motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried by a vote of 134 to 9.

In the matter of employment agencies we think the suggestion is an admirable one, that those free agencies which operate in several parts of the state should be under the supervision of the Labor Commissioner and be compelled to furnish statistics or reports of their placement work. Operating as they do at the present time, it leaves the state labor commission without a perfect record of the entire labor situation in the state. Any incompleteness on such important matters frustrates the original purpose of the Labor Commissioner.

A motion to concur was carried.

Once again we commend to this convention a change in the law relating to underground workers. The eight hours should be counted from the time the men go underground rather than from the time they begin actual work. Frequently much time is consumed in the travel to the point of work and as the spirit of the law relating to underground workers was a health measure, we also contend that the eight hours should start from the moment a man enters underground.

A motion to concur was carried.

This committee endorses the expression of the secretary relative to aliens on public works. While the law would appear, as no doubt it was originally intended, to prevent aliens working on public works, there is so much that is not clear, that contractors use aliens in considerable numbers on such work. We think this matter should be dealt with in the coming session of the legislature.

Nothing is more galling than to find our citizens taxed oftentimes in season of unemployment, to afford relief for the unemployed only to discover that aliens reap the advantage and citizens with their families are left to struggle with poverty. The hog for cheap foreign labor must forever be taught the lesson that America is for Americans, and not for his particular pleasure to exploit.

A motion to concur was carried.

Trade schools, as our secretary proposes should be supervised. No genuine school but would welcome such a law. The present fraudulent trade schools, promising so much, not only fail to teach, but rob the anxious learner of possibly his last small savings, leaving him or her stranded in a distant city. These heartless vultures of our modern society must have their career quickly ended.

A motion to concur was carried.

The Eight-Hour Act for Women, as was further amended by the last legislature, was intended to prevent a circumvention of the act originally passed. This law was vetoed by the governor with his characteristic contempt of humanitarian measures. With the certainty that the coming legislature will be progressive, we urge that every effort be used to have a similar bill carried, and if vetoed, then repassed over the governor's veto. Our reason for this suggestion is that we consider the womanhood of this state of such supreme importance, that not even a governor's desire to play to the tune of reduced taxes to monopolistic corporations should have any weight where the moral, mental and physical welfare of California women is involved.

A motion to concur was carried.

Secretary Scharrenberg, reporting for the Executive Council, states that definite action is recommended this convention of four measures on the November ballot. These are Numbers 4, 13, 16, and 18. Your committee concurs, and believes that such action will be taken and the convention resolve to carry out by all means within its power such recommendations.

A motion to concur was carried.

Your committee would be remiss were it to pass over the reference to Japanese exclusion—a matter for which the State Federation has for some twenty years contended with untiring effort. We observe with satisfaction that Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg has given credit to those organizations which stood with us in the final and successful effort.

We agree with Brother Scharrenberg that our action was taken on the grounds that exclusion of races should obtain where citizenship is impossible and the race is unassimilable. At the same time we extend the hand of fraternal welcome to Japan in her every effort to organization of labor.

Your committee in conclusion desires to say that such legislative measures as are contained in the reports dealt with are highly gratifying and must place the State Federation of Labor in the eyes of the public as standing for the social advancement of the people of this great state of the Golden West. By such endorsement we will maintain our reputation for the advancement of social uplift as was declared by the three gentlemen who gave us welcome at the opening of this convention.

(Signed)

W. WATSON, Chairman.
J. B. DALE.
GENE RUSH.
AL. C. BECK.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, dealing with the "Officers Reports," was adopted except that part pertaining to liens on crops, which was referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

With respect to the communication from the San Diego Longshoremen's Union, the Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

Communication from International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-9, 851 W. Market St., San Diego, Calif. President: C. F. Wilhelm. Secretary-Treasurer: H. T. Trulson.

September 8, 1924.

California State Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fifth Annual Convention.

Dear Sir and Brothers: I write to you in behalf of this organization to have the following indorsed by the convention, and have same recommended to become a law:

1. Hereafter soda ash must be packed in tin containers, for interstate and local delivery.

2. At the present time soda ash is packed in loose-mesh gunny sacks and is detrimental to the health of citizens who handle same.

3. That the alien restriction laws apply with equal force on the border of the Republic of Mexico and Dominion of Canada. At the present time aliens enter this country by merely paying the head tax, and become competitors and work for less wage than local citizens, thereby becoming a menace to the established union wage of the community.

4. To amend the laws of contracts and submission of bids to local and national contractors, on public works, of which we the citizens are a part and pay in the ultimate by way of taxes. That hereafter preferential employment shall be given in order named: American citizens, naturalized American citizens; if not available then aliens, said aliens to have a permit card, issued at point of entry into the United States of America, to work in the United States of America.

5. To amend the laws of item 4, to read, that no bids will be submitted to contract for public works, national or state, below the scale of wages of the vicinity, State, county, or city, or possessions of the United States of America.

6. That the secretary be instructed to write to the Immigration Bureau, Department of Labor, to increase the present border patrol, to restrict and apprehend as many as possible of the aliens who are illegally in this country, and to instruct the inspectors to proceed to the jobs where these aliens are working to apprehend and deport said aliens.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

H. T. TRULSON.

Your committee considers these things of great importance and suggests that they be referred to the Executive Board with instructions to further investigate and secure legislation thereon.

(Signed)

W. WATSON, Chairman.
J. B. DALE.
GENE RUSH.
AL. C. BECK.

Chairman Watson moved to adopt the Committee's report.

Delegate Ernst moved to amend to reject that part of communication referring to classification of citizens and balance of communication be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation as amended was carried.

Chairman Watson of the Committee on Legislation then continued to report, as follows:

Proposition No. 4—Presented by B. F. Bowbeer of Street Carmen's Union No. 192 of Oakland.

Resolved, That the Legislative Representative of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to render all assistance possible to secure at the coming session of the California State Legislature the passage of the following bill:

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street and electric railways, of whatever motive power, owned or operated by corporations in this state. Except, that a leeway of not more than twenty minutes be allowed for the completion of a run. In case of accident or unavoidable delay extra labor may be performed for extra compensation.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate or knowingly allow the violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine or not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as applying to any street or interurban electric railway operated as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation in any case in which said steam railroad is subject to the act of Congress entitled An Act to Regulate Commerce, approved February 4th, 1887, and known as the Interstate Commerce Act.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 4.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by H. C. Fremming and Fred W. Jackson of Central Labor Council of Long Beach.

Whereas, There is upon the statute books of this State a law known as the "Women's Eight-Hour Law," and

Whereas, This law was passed as the result of the untiring efforts of organized labor in this State with a view to protect the women who are forced to toil in industry, and

Whereas, The law in its inception aimed to regulate the hours of labor for women in such a manner as would render illegal any attempt by unscrupulous employers to permit their women employes to work, or cause to be worked, a greater number of hours than was good for their physical and mental well-being, and

Whereas, The hours so specified by statute are not to exceed eight hours per day, with a maximum of forty-eight hours per week, and

Whereas, It was the intention and desire of the sponsors of the law aforesaid, that its provisions and application should provide one day's rest in seven for the women employed in industry, and

Whereas, The law in its present form is ambiguous, indefinite, in part non-enforceable, and full of loopholes that permit employers to work women seven days per week, without fear of penalty for so doing, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention, express its dissatisfaction with the operation of the present California Women's Eight-Hour Law, and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use all its power to have the law amended to definitely provide one full day's rest in seven for women employed in industry.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 5.

Delegate Strothers spoke in favor of its application to all employees.

H. C. Fremming, one of the authors of the resolution, explained the object desired to be gained by the resolution.

Chas. Childs spoke in favor of the resolution.

C. E. Reyerson claimed that the one day's rest in seven could not be enforced in the fruit industry.

F. W. Jackson, Birdie Potter Amort, F. Carothers, J. B. Mooney and J. C. Coulter spoke in favor of the resolution.

E. N. Park suggested holding the proposition over to act in conjunction with another resolution to come up later.

Delegate Ernst maintained that unions should regulate hours for men.

The previous question was called for and the recommendation of the committee concurred in.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by H. C. Fremming and Fred W. Jackson of Central Labor Council of Long Beach.

Whereas, There is upon the statute books of this State a law known as the California "Women's Minimum Wage Law," and

Whereas, The law in its inception aimed to render illegal any attempt by unscrupulous employers to avoid payment of the minimum wage to women employed as aforesaid, and

Whereas, In the canning industry there arises certain periods during which women are employed in so-called emergency work, due to the perishable character of commodities and foods then in process of canning, and

Whereas, During the 1924 canning season, the operators of canneries in Long Beach and vicinity employed, or caused to be employed, women and girls in the canning of fish and other foods of a perishable character, such employment being designated as emergency work, and

Whereas, The women and girls employed as aforesaid were put at work, and did work, on a piece-work basis, with the result that the provisions of the "Women's Minimum Wage Law" are evaded, and such women and girls were unable to earn more than fifty cents per day, and

Whereas, It was the intention and desire of the sponsors of the law aforesaid, that its provisions and application should secure for the women employed in industry, under any and all conditions of employment, emergency or otherwise, the minimum wage specified in the law, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, express its dissatisfaction with the operation of the present California Women's Minimum Wage Law, and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use all its power to have the law amended so as to bring within its scope and protection all women employed in industry.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 6.

Delegate Furuseth explained that the United States Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional laws regulating wages for women.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

President Brown announced that the nomination of officers would take place immediately after the convening of the afternoon session.

Delegate Fremming invited all the delegates to accept the hospitality of Ventura at the Knights of Pythias hall Friday night.

Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

Wednesday, September 24, 1924—Afternoon Session

President Brown called the convention to order at 2 p. m. and called for nominations of officers.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

For President—Roe H. Baker, nominated by Delegate Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco; seconded by Delegates Barnes, Fremming, Hawley and Scharrenberg.

Eugene Donovan, nominated by Delegate J. C. Conkle of Los Angeles; seconded by Delegates Jackson, Rogers, of Oakland, Ewald and Kidwell.

F. Carothers, nominated by Delegate E. H. Dowell of San Diego.

For Vice-President, First District, one to be elected—F. Thomas, nominated by Delegate Barnes.

For Vice-President, Second District, two to be elected—Al C. Beck, nominated by Delegate Buzzell.

R. W. Robinson, nominated by Delegate Coulter.

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

Harry Chambers, nominated by Delegate Hunt.

For Vice-President, Fourth District, one to be elected—C. E. Leonard, nominated by Delegate McGinnis.

For Vice-President, Fifth District, one to be elected—R. Mannina nominated.

For Vice-President, Sixth District, one to be elected—D. C. Witt nominated by Delegate J. E. Hopkins.

For Vice-President, Seventh District, one to be elected—No nomination; referred to incoming Executive Council.

For Vice-President, Eighth District, one to be elected—Elma Smith nominated by Delegate Stump.

For Vice-President, Ninth District, three to be elected—J. E. Hopkins, nominated by delegate Murphy.

J. J. Matheson, nominated by Delegate Weber.

A. L. Noreiga, nominated by Delegate Carruthers.

Chas. Childs, nominated by Delegate Hopkins.

For Vice-President, Tenth District—C. E. Rynearson, nominated by Delegate Smith.

For Vice-President, Eleventh District—Geo. Galloway, nominated by Delegate Thomas.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, nominated by Delegate Horn.

For Delegate to American Federation of Labor, one to be elected—R. W. Robinson, nominated by Delegate Fremming.

A. R. Gifford, nominated by Delegate Pratt.

Delegate Kidwell requested unanimous consent to present a proposition relating to the State Labor Commission, and one relating to direct primary law. A motion to grant carried.

Unanimous consent requested by Delegate Dale to present a proposition pertaining to the tax on chauffeurs. Motion to grant carried.

Unanimous consent requested by Delegate Finkenbinder to present a proposition relating to Foster Lunches and Compton Lunches. A motion to grant carried.

Unanimous consent requested by Delegate Shook to submit a proposition placing the sale of gasoline under the Railroad Commission. Motion to grant carried.

The request of A. R. Gifford that he be permitted to withdraw his nomination as a delegate to the American Federation was denied.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the Barbers' Local Union No. 431, requesting that Eureka be selected as the next convention city.

Delegate Rynearson made an explanation of his opposition to the one day's rest in seven proposition at the morning session. He was under the impression that it specified a certain day. He now favors the proposition.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION—(Continued)

Proposition No. 7—Presented by J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers Union No. 128 of Long Beach.

Whereas, It is common knowledge that accidents occurring in the oil fields of the State of California have reached an alarming degree, and

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission have through their efforts completed and put into effect certain rules and regulations, known as the General Petroleum Industry Safety Rules, which if properly carried out will serve to minimize accidents in the oil fields of this state, and

Whereas, Because of no Act being on the statute books of this state covering such safety rules, employers oftimes assume an arbitrary position on the question of putting into effect such safety measures as are laid down in the above mentioned safety rules, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled concur in the purposed act submitted herewith, and that they request the

Legislative Committee of the Federation to put forth every effort to place such an act upon the statute books of this state.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 7.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by John W. King, L. A. Francoeur and Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation System is based upon the following basic principles: First, that each industry and employment should bear the financial burden or cost of all accidental injuries or deaths occurring in such industry and employment; Second, that at least 66 per cent of the loss of the employe's earning power should be paid to him weekly for the support of himself and dependents during the period of recovery; and Third, that a speedy adjustment of all claims for compensation should be furnished by the State, without cost to the applicant; and

Whereas, The present Workmen's Compensation Law of California is very defective in the application of these major basic principles, the most apparent and grievous of these defects being as follows: The first principle is flagrantly violated by the exemption of many industries and employments from the operation of the system; the second principle is often violated by employers and insurance companies arbitrarily ceasing to pay benefits at any time and compelling the employe to long delays and vexation in order to vindicate his rights; and the third principle is even more flagrantly violated by the failure of the Industrial Accident Commission and the law to provide adequate legal and medical expert advice, assistance and evidence in prosecuting their claims before either the commission or the courts; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we hereby request and instruct the Legislative Committee and the Legislative Agent of the Federation to prepare and press before the coming session of the State Legislature such amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act as will minimize or entirely obviate the aforesaid defects in the existing law.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 8.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by John W. King, L. A. Francoeur and Hugo Ernst of Waiters Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, There are a great many evils in the conduct of private employment agencies and trade schools furnishing positions to their pupils, that can be eliminated or greatly minimized through the establishment of a proper system of inspection and supervision under the management of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the cost of such system of inspection and supervision should be borne by such agencies; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, California, September, 1924, that we favor such increase of licenses or charges to be imposed upon these employment agencies and trade schools as will provide sufficient moneys to defray the cost of the upkeep of such system of inspection and supervision.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 10 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by John W. King, L. A. Francoeur and Hugo Ernst of Waiters Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The main function of the State Labor Commissioner is to enforce the labor laws of the state; and

Whereas, The rapid increase of the number and amounts of wage claims collected is an indication not only of the great necessity for such activities on the part of the State Labor Commissioner, but also of the necessity of a more general and rigid enforcement of all labor laws which regulate the payment of wages, principally the statute providing for semi-monthly pay-days; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we favor such increase in the legislative appropriation for the conduct of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics as will enable that office to enforce more strictly and more efficiently the labor laws of the State of California.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 11.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Both houses of the forty-fifth session of the State Legislature approved

and passed the sanitary measure introduced by the Moving Picture Operators of this state, and,

Whereas, His Honor Friend W. Richardson, the governor of this state, in his wisdom vetoed our efforts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of this Federation be instructed to use every effort to again submit this sanitary measure and work for its successful passage.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 12.

The Committee's report was concurred in.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators Union No. 152 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Both houses of the forty-fifth session of the State Legislature approved and passed a bill, providing that it would be illegal to operate a motor-driven motion picture machine with any person that is not at least twenty-one years of age, and,

Whereas, His Honor Friend W. Richardson, the governor of this state, in his wisdom vetoed the efforts of the Moving Picture Operators of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of this Federation be instructed to use every effort to again present this worthy measure at the next session of the State Legislature and work for its successful passage.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 13.

The Committee's report was concurred in.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators Union No. 152 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation Act has been improved to its present status after many hard fought battles championed by the Organized Labor Movement, and,

Whereas, The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act do not provide ample protection to the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort be made to have the Act amended as follows:

(a) To provide for free legal aid to applicants for compensation in presenting their claims to the commission, or in case of appeal before the courts.

(b) To provide expert and unbiased medical advice, free of cost to the applicant, as well as X-ray and other necessary expert evidence in contested cases.

(c) To provide that the statute of limitation shall not begin to run in cases of occupational injuries until after the discovery of the existence of such injury and its cause.

(d) To provide for a staff of safety engineers and inspectors at the expense of the state, sufficient to provide for the inspection of every place of employment at least twice a year.

(e) To increase the weekly amount of compensation to 75 per cent of the wages or salary, and that the minimum compensation of 90 per cent of the wages shall be paid in all cases where the wages are less than \$3.50 a day.

(f) To extend the scope of the compensation system to all classes of employes now exempt, such as domestics and agricultural workers.

The committee recommended that the Executive Council be instructed to obtain whatever measures they possibly can through action with members of the Assembly and Senate.

A motion to concur in the recommendations of the committee was carried.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of the Pacific of San Francisco.

Whereas, The field of personal credit is so undeveloped in America that many of our members fall an easy prey to loan sharks; and

Whereas, Credit Unions are agencies among organized groups which afford the best means of obtaining loans at reasonable rates for legitimate purposes; be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled at Santa Barbara, September 22-28, that we favor and endorse the enactment of legislation which will provide for the formation and incorporation of Credit Unions for the purpose of promoting thrift among the members, and to enable the members thereof when in need to obtain for productive purposes moderate loans of money for short periods and at reasonable rates of interest, and urge our representatives in the Legislature to support such legislation.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 19.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by John Pratt of Bricklayers Union No. 2 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There has been upon the statute books of the State of California for some years a law designed for the safety of bricklayers and other laborers performing work upon buildings, which law among other things provides that scaffolds put up in and about buildings for the use of said workmen should be under the supervision and inspection of the State Industrial Accident Commission; and,

Whereas, For a number of years after the passage of said law the said commission ably supervised and inspected such scaffoldings by properly policing all buildings under construction throughout the state, to the great benefit of workmen engaged in such labor, and in such a manner as to save a large number of lives and avoid many accidents and much grievous hardship and suffering on the part of workers engaged in hazardous labor; and,

Whereas, Several months ago there was made a sweeping reduction in the force of the State Industrial Accident Commission, resulting in a depletion of the number of inspectors and supervisors of buildings under construction throughout the state; and,

Whereas, As a result of said drastic reduction in the number of employes of the California State Industrial Accident Commission, the said commission has been unable to provide proper and adequate inspection of buildings, so as to compel all persons engaged in building to rigidly obey said law; and,

Whereas, As a result thereof, there have been many lives lost and injuries sustained by workmen employed in and about buildings due to defective and improperly constructed scaffolding; and,

Whereas, The law referred to, properly enforced, is not only a wise and beneficent measure resulting in the protection of life and limb, but is also of great economic value in the reduction of claims for accident and death and in the saving to industrial pursuits of many skilled laborers; and,

Whereas, In order to have efficient and adequate policing of the building industry by the State Industrial Accident Commission it is necessary that said commission shall have a larger staff for the purpose of enforcing the safety laws. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, does hereby most earnestly and respectfully urge, recommend and demand, that sufficient funds and men be furnished to the State Industrial Accident Commission to enable it to adequately and properly police the building industry in the State of California, to the end that the safety laws may be properly enforced; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Friend W. Richardson, Governor of the State of California, and that copies of the same be also transmitted to the representatives of the press, so that this expression of the heartfelt conviction of the State Federation of Labor may be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of this commonwealth, and all our citizens be stimulated to a strong and abiding sentiment in favor of the proper enforcement of the wise and just safety laws of this state.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 20.

The Committee's report was concurred in.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The state law governing the collection of wages is often defeated in its purpose, because its present wording places upon the claimant the burden of proof that the employer has the ability to pay; often requiring proof before an action can be instituted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming Executive Council to investigate and if deemed advisable to submit to the next session of the California Legislature an amendment to Section 532, Wage Law; in substance as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to engage or employ any other person to perform any labor or services unless such employer has the means or ability to pay for such labor or services at the time of such employment and when the wages are due and payable. A wilful refusal to pay the wages for such labor or services whenever the same shall become due and payable shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this act. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Your committee realizes the impossibility of carrying out the proposal and recognizes that the object is to place full proof of an employer's ability to pay with that employer rather than with the employe, and therefore concurs in the suggestion that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to secure such legislation as will provide for this need.

A motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

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

Election Board

Supervisors—F. J. McGovern of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, San Francisco; Ernest N. Park, Stage Employes No. 33, Los Angeles; Claude C. Hopkins, Typographical No. 394, Santa Barbara.

Tally Clerks—J. M. McIntosh of Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; Richard E. Croskey, Culinary Workers No. 681, Long Beach; Wm. A. Emmerson, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; C. H. Bullock, Bakers No. 119, Oakland; Emil Muri, Brewery Workers No. 7, San Francisco; Thomas O. Stout, Central Labor Council, San Pedro; Chas. Notestine, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco; Harvey E. Garman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; S. A. Brittain, Barbers No. 115, Sacramento.

The convention adjourned at 5 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY**Thursday, September 25, 1924—Morning Session**

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read a communication from the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at present in session in Santa Barbara, sending greetings and inviting this convention to send a representative to address their convention.

On motion by Secretary Scharrenberg, President Brown appointed Delegate Dale to comply with the request.

A telegram was read from San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council inviting the 1925 convention.

Telegrams to the same effect were read from Eureka Central Labor Council, Eureka Dry Squad, Eureka Carpenters and Joiners Local No. 1040, Eureka La Follette Club, Eureka Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Continued)

Chairman Watson, of the Committee on Legislation, reported as follows:

Proposition No. 22—Presented by J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Tax Relief Association of California has formulated a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which will be submitted to the next session of the Legislature, so that it can be voted upon by the people at the following election, and

Whereas, This amendment will exempt \$2000 worth of improvements on land to each individual taxpayer and will exempt all personal property from ordinary taxation, and will take effect gradually at the rate of 25 per cent each year, so that it will not be in full effect until the fourth year, and,

Whereas, This amendment is a conservative measure to reduce taxes on homes and on every kind of business, and on improved farms, inasmuch as orchard trees, vines, alfalfa, etc., are among the "improvements" entitled to the exemption privilege; there will be some increase in taxes on unimproved vacant land, held for speculative purposes; this measure will promote home building, stimulate all local industries, and increase the prosperity of every section of California, and,

Whereas, This measure will not affect the "corporation taxes" now levied for the support of the state government, and will not dislocate the machinery of obtaining funds for the support of the commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles heartily approves this proposed amendment as of great benefit to the working classes, and herewith requests the coming annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Santa Barbara during the week beginning September 22nd, to also approve this measure.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 22.

The Committee's report was concurred in.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by East Bay Auto Mechanics Lodge of Machinists Union No. 1546 of Oakland.

The auto bus and stage lines are becoming a popular means of transportation and public utility in the State of California, responsible for the life, limb and property of the patronage in the fulfillment of their work, and,

Whereas, The state governments and the United States government have seen fit and deemed it necessary in the past to establish on all state and inter-state passenger carrying railroads, a system of government inspection as to the condition of locomotive air brakes, with the idea in mind of safeguarding the life, limb and property of the user of this means of transportation. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the East Bay Auto Mechanics Lodge No. 1546, I. A. of M. do hereby go on record, demanding the complete mechanical inspection of steering gears, brakes, running gears and electrical apparatus on all stage and bus lines in the State of California. And be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be carried to the legislature in the State of California as a public safety measure. And, be it further

Resolved, That the necessary ways and means be devised and carried out to call for the establishment of a competent bureau of inspection, and that all inspectors employed by this bureau shall be practical automotive mechanics or engineers, with five years or more of practical work in this state.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 23 be referred to the Executive Council to take such steps as they may deem wise. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Clarence G. Leonard of Musicians' Union No. 189, Stockton.

Whereas, School bands and orchestras, fostered and supported by the State, have in the past donated or sold their services, in competition with professional musicians, and

Whereas, Such unfair competition has seriously impaired the earning capacity of said professional musicians, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed, to use all efforts to secure the passage of such legislation as to ameliorate these conditions by prohibiting such bands or orchestras from rendering services in competition with professional musicians, excepting for purely school functions, to which no admission is charged, or for parade escort duty at public celebrations of Fourth of July or Armistice Day or other patriotic events in which their school takes part.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 38 be referred to the Executive Council to take such steps as they may deem wise. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by John Pratt of Bricklayers Union No. 2 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are at this time upon the statute books of the State of California, laws permitting the inmates of State institutions to do work on new operations not generally done by inmates, to-wit: the mechanical work in the building trades:

Whereas, The policies seem to be to increase this work done by inmates; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled recommend the formulation of necessary legislation to correct this system.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 2.

Delegate Emerson spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Cooper spoke on the question.

Delegate Rush spoke in favor of the resolution and explained the method employed by contractors on construction work within prison walls.

Delegate Furuseth spoke on the different phases of prison labor.

Delegate Pratt explained the intent of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by James C. Coulter, H. C. Fremming, and Fred W. Jackson of Central Labor Council and Oil Workers' Union No. 128, Long Beach, Calif.

Whereas, The laws providing for the collection of wages by workers in various industries do not provide sufficient and adequate means for insuring the collection of wages past due, and

Whereas, This has caused the loss of thousands of dollars of wages due working men and women in the State of California, and

Whereas, The workers in the oil industry furnish a specific and striking illustration in point, particularly in and around the boom fields of Southern California, where hun-

dreds of workers, from common laborers to drillers, have suffered literally the loss of a great many thousands of dollars within the past year, and have spent considerable money more from savings in hiring attorneys and taking cases into court, only to learn as a rule, that the woefully inadequate enforcement and penalty provisions of the existing laws do not enable them to push successful prosecutions, so that they are worse off after commencing such court action than they were before; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled at Santa Barbara, Cal., that we take proper steps to introduce, through proper legislative channels, additions or amendments to the existing laws governing the collection of wages due workers, providing for the exercise of the fullest powers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in obtaining warrants and prosecuting such violations of the "Payment of Wages" Act, and making more effective the police powers of the State in the fullest enforcement of such decisions, or the enforcement of the most extreme penalties justifiable in the event of the failure of the responsible parties convicted to respond to such decisions or exercise of police power.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 35 be referred to Executive Council for action. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by E. N. Park of I. A. T. S. E. Union No. 33 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Theatrical Federation, composed of stage employees, motion picture machine operators, musicians and billposters, members of the California State Federation of Labor, did instruct its members, delegates to this convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to seek the endorsement and support of an amendment to the law regulating the giving of one day's rest in each seven-day work week; be it

Resolved, That this convention endorse the following amendment and give such support as may be necessary to bring about the adoption of that amendment by the forthcoming State Legislature of California.

AMENDMENT

An act to amend Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for a day of rest from labor," approved February 27, 1893, relating to permission to work more than six days in seven.

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

Section 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide a day of rest from labor," approved February 27, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Every person employed in any occupation of labor shall be entitled to one day's rest therefrom in seven, and it shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to cause or permit his employees, or any of them, to work more than six days in seven; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any case of emergency (nor to public utilities subject to interstate commission regulations).

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 41 be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegates Carothers, Strother, Noriega and Bowbeer spoke.

Chairman Watson explained the reason for the recommendation of the committee.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Respectfully submitted,

WALLACE WATSON, Chairman,
R. W. ROBINSON,
EUGENE RUSH,
AL. G. BECK,
J. B. DALE,

Committee on Legislation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Buzzell reported for the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Michael Casey and Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco.

Whereas, there is a fundamental difference between law and equity—law being the will of the people crystallized into statute by the people's representatives and signed by the executive of state or nation. Equity being the irresponsible will of a judge governed by his conscience, expressing itself through writs of injunction and enforced by fine or imprisonment by the same judge who has issued the forbidding order; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States says that the court of the United

States shall have jurisdiction in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and

Whereas, the Constitution creates but one court—the Supreme Court of the United States—giving to Congress the power to establish other courts and determining their jurisdiction, and

Whereas, Congress has given such general jurisdiction that the judges thereof have deemed it their duty to extend their equity power until it is seriously threatening all the other courts and the whole fabric of human liberty as ordained by our Constitution; therefore be it

Resolved by the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor meeting at Santa Barbara, that we denounce the use that is being made of the equity power under which the freedom of the individual and the government by law as ordained by our Constitution is being desecrated and a form of autocracy vested in the judiciary is being built up, and further

Resolved that we call upon Congress to lay down clear and unmistakable boundaries of the equity jurisdiction leaving all other causes to be determined by the Court of Law; and further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, sent to the chairman of the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and to Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 1.

Delegate Furuseth addressed the convention, as follows:

ADDRESS OF ANDREW FURUSETH

A Sketch of the Historical Development of Tribunician Power

“History gives the birth of the tribunician power as the year 494 before the Christian era. The cause is given as an intense struggle between the Plebeians and the Patricians in Rome. The power given to the Tribune was a power to delay action either in individual Plebeian in a court, he could stop all further consideration of the case during Roman Senate. If the Tribune thought that an injustice was about to be done to any individual Plebeian in a court, he could stop all further consideration of the case during his tribunate, which lasted for one year. If he thought that a law would work serious hardship upon the Plebeians, as a class, he could forbid the publication of such law during his own “tribunate.”

The power of the Tribune was absolute and irresponsible. The Tribune's person was sacrosanct, and to criticize him or to assault him was punishable by death. When the several powers within the Roman Republic were merged in the person of Caesar, he became Tribune for life, as he became personification of all other powers. When the powers vested in Caesars or emperors, who succeeded them, the person of the Caesar or imperator became inviolable and it is here we have the origin of the divine right of kings and of the judges sitting for and acting for the kings. This is why it is yet called the court and why any contempt of court may be punished summarily by the judge.

Lese majeste and contempt of court is the same thing and comes to us from the same source. There must, of course, be order and decorum in the court or its functions would be seriously impaired. But when the court of today exercises the identical powers that the Tribune—and after him the Caesars, emperors and kings—exercised, we have a right to protest and look for a remedy because the power of the king has been curtailed. When the power is now used by the judges to protect the strong against the weak in lieu of protecting the weak against the strong, we are all the more within our rights in protesting and seeking to find and to apply a proper remedy.

The struggle over the exercise of the Tribunician Power in Great Britain is known as the struggle between the law courts and the Chancery courts—in other words between the king and the people. This contest was waged for fully two centuries and came to a final close when William and Mary became the joint sovereigns of England. The accession to power of William and Mary brought a new and improved Bill of Rights, under which the rights and safety of the individual became definitely settled. The British government could no longer use the Chancery power in Great Britain except for specific purposes and under specific conditions. But it used the power in the Colonies, especially in the American States. This resulted in the Declaration of Independence, in which one of the gravest indictments was that the Colonies had been deprived of their rights to be tried by law and were subjected to the jurisdiction of the Chancery court—the Equity court. In substance, this was the old Tribunician power—resurrected to get away from the trend toward democratic institutions and government by law as distinct from government by autocratic, irresponsible power.

The Tribunician power, which is absolute and irresponsible, cannot exist together with democratic institutions, unless the absolute power is definite in its jurisdiction and

so hedged about, that it cannot extend that jurisdiction at will or under temptations too great for poor mortals to bear.

We know that judges are men, that they are subject to passions, to the lust for power, to fear or influence. We know that the priesthood had to be stripped even of the influence, which might control them through their families. We know that kings, whose right to the throne was hereditary, were not proof against the temptations that foolish or designing friends placed before them, and to expect the judge, who is appointed by somebody, to be beyond all fear or temptation is to expect too much from individual frail human nature.

If we desire to preserve American institutions, we cannot permit irresponsible power in the hands of judges any more than in the hands of kings or priests.

The idea that the lawyer who has served in the House of Representatives or in the Senate will be any more true to his oath as a judge than he was as a legislator—and both swear a like oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States—is an idea more in accord with the modern school of Americanism than with any thought found in the writings of any of the Fathers of that Americanism of which we all are justly so proud. Life tenure of office did not protect the kings or the dynasties in the past, nor does it do so in the present. And again be it said reverently but emphatically—judges are men."

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred and Proposition No. 1 was adopted by the unanimous vote of the convention.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Wm. A. Emerson, H. A. Crawford and C. F. Grow of Machinists Union No. 311, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is imperative that the great natural resources of the Colorado River shall be fully utilized by the people of the Southwest, and

Whereas, The Swing-Johnson bill, H. R. 2903, provides for conservation, and storage of water, the full development of hydro-electric power, safety and flood control, and the use of the water for irrigation purposes for the citizens of the United States of America, in American territory, and

Whereas, It is generally known that certain private and corporate interests are exercising every questionable and selfish influence, financially and politically, to secure for themselves the control and exploitation of the resources of the Colorado River, to the perpetual detriment of the people and the nation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and delegates of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled in the city of Santa Barbara, September 22nd, 1924, do hereby condemn the pernicious activity of the private and corporate interests who are unpatriotically and selfishly striving to secure control of the Colorado River for their own private gain. Be it further

Resolved, That this convention do hereby pledge our undivided support and influence with Congress and the Senate, urging them to vote for the early passage of this most important and worthy measure.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 3.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Moving Picture Operators Union No. 152, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The organized theatrical workers of the State of California have organized a State Federation to which all theatrical crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are eligible for membership, and

Whereas, The State Theatrical Federation is now ninety per cent organized, and has the endorsement of the International Alliance Bill Posters and Billers of America, the American Federation of Musicians, and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and the Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled in the city of Santa Barbara, 1924, place their seal of approval on the efforts of these theatrical workers, and indorse their California State Theatrical Federation.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 15.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President Brown announced that the hour for election of officers had arrived and instructed the Election Board to proceed with the election.

At the conclusion of the voting President Brown declared the election closed and the Election Board retired to canvass the vote cast.

Adjournment was taken until 2 p. m.

Thursday, September 25, 1924—Afternoon Session.

President Brown called the convention to order at 2 p. m.

After introducing Bunji Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Labor of Japan, President Brown announced that Mr. Suzuki would address the convention Friday morning.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Continued)

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Al Berryessa, Federal Employes Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is now before the United States Senate and House of Representatives a Bill (S. 3011) to amend the Act entitled "An Act for the Retirement of Employees in the Classified Civil Service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof, and

Whereas, The Retirement Act now in force only allows an employee the maximum sum of \$720.00 per annum, which is insufficient for their maintenance, and

Whereas, The sum of two and one-half per cent (2½%) of the salaries of the federal employes is deducted for the purpose of retirement, and

Whereas, The last report shows that the employees since the operation of this act have contributed \$55,801,611.24, and after paying annuities there remains a balance of a par value of \$34,027,750.00, and

Whereas, This bill allows an employe after thirty years of service and has reached the age of sixty-three years to retire on an annuity of not more than \$1200.00 per annum, and increases the premium to 3½ per centum of their annual salary, and

Whereas, We believe that in view of the fact that the employees are really contributing to their own retirement, that they should be allowed to retire after thirty years actual service regardless of age, and also that the premium should be continued at 2½ per centum per annum, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-fifth Annual Convention assembled at Santa Barbara, California, September 22, 1924, hereby heartily approves and endorses this meritorious measure, and earnestly requests its California senators and representatives in Congress to do their utmost to have these amendments enacted into law at the next session of Congress, which convenes in December.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 16.

Delegate Berryessa spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employes Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, A bill (H. R. 6896) to amend an act entitled "The Classification Act of 1923," approved March 4, 1923, has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate for action, and

Whereas, The purpose of Bill H. R. 6896 is to abolish the Personnel Classification Board created by the act entitled "The Classification Act of 1923," and to transfer the powers, duties and functions vested in said Personnel Classification Board to the United States Civil Service Commission, and

Whereas, The passage of Bill H. R. 6896 by Congress will insure to the benefit of the federal employes, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Twenty-fifth Convention assembled in Santa Barbara, California, September 22, 1924, does hereby heartily approve and endorse this measure, and earnestly requests its two California Senators, Samuel M. Shortridge and Hiram W. Johnson, to do their utmost to have this measure enacted into a law at the next session of Congress in December.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 17. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employes Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the appropriation which allowed increase of compensation for the government employes, other than post office employes contained in Bill H. R. 9561, passed by the Sixty-eighth Congress (first session), the packers and other lower paid employes of the War Department have only received \$1240.00 per annum and the customs laborers \$1320.00 per annum; which merely made the increase of \$240.00 that federal employes have received every year permanent, and

Whereas, Other high paid employes have received further increases in addition to the \$240.00 bonus; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Twenty-fifth Con-

vention assembled in Santa Barbara, California, September 22, 1924, hereby urges the California Representatives in Congress to exercise their best efforts to have the Honorable Secretary of War and the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury cause the pay of the packers and other lower paid employes of the War Department and the customs laborers to be increased to at least \$1500.00 per annum.

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

Proposition No. 28—Presented by the Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, The laws for better safety at sea and to improve the condition of seamen are being constantly violated; and

Whereas, The vessels in our coastwise trade are free to ship their seamen without going before any shipping commissioner—a condition which makes violations easy and safe because there is no supervision and no record left on shore; therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the laws should be so amended that all shipment of seamen, unless they be hired to serve within the same state or to any adjoining state, shall be in the presence of the Shipping Commissioner; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and to all Representatives in Congress from the state of California.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 28.

Delegate Kidwell asked if the operation of the resolution was practical.

Delegate Furuseth explained the operation of the present system of employing seamen, and favored the proposed change.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by the Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, Vessels foreign and American are used to evade and disregard immigration laws, and

Whereas, Such vessels and their owners are notoriously making such violations very profitable, and

Whereas; These violations consist in bringing persons excluded from the United States into the country as seamen, therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the law be so amended that it will as far as possible distinguish between bona-fide and mala-fide seamen and to make this business unprofitable.

Resolved further, That mala-fide seamen should be taken into custody by the Immigration Service and sent back whence they were brought at the expense of the vessels bringing them; and further

Resolved, That any vessels hiring their crew out of the jurisdiction of the mainland of the United States should not be permitted to depart from the mainland of the United States, unless such vessel has in her crew at least as many persons as she had upon arrival, and further

Resolved, That any vessel bringing excluded persons into ports of the United States as seamen shall be deprived of the services of such persons and shall pay their transportation on some other vessel to the place from which brought or to their native country, unless such persons be the specific citizens or subjects of the country whose flag such vessel flies as distinct from any colony or dependency of such country; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to the press, that it be forwarded to the Senators and Congressmen from California and to the chairman of the Committees of Immigration of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 29.

Delegate Furuseth spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by John J. Murphy, John C. Daly and Porter S. Finney of P. O. Clerks No. 2 and Letter Carriers No. 24 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the present retirement law the average yearly pension paid a retired employee of the federal government is \$550.00 per annum, and

Whereas, The present amount paid by the government is entirely insufficient to allow the pensioner to enjoy and maintain the American standard of living, and

Whereas, At the present time there is in the pension fund the sum of \$42,000,000, contributed entirely by employes, and,

Whereas, We believe the pensioned employe should receive an adequate pension rather than allow a large surplus to pile up in the retirement fund, and

Whereas, An amendment to the present retirement law was introduced in the last

session of Congress known as the Leibach-Stanfield Bill (House No. 702) that would grant to all pensioned employes a substantial increase in annuity, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled go on record as favoring the enactment of the Leibach-Stanfield bill, 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. 30.

Delegate Finney spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by John J. Murphy, John C. Daily and Porter S. Finney of P. O. Clerks No. 2 and Letter Carriers No. 214, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The cost of living has been steadily increasing, and

Whereas, The postal employes have never received an increase to correspond with the increased cost of living, and

Whereas, A bill was presented in the last session of Congress that would, if enacted, have given the postal employes an adequate increase, and

Whereas, This bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 273 in favor and 3 against, and

Whereas, President Coolidge vetoed this bill after it had passed both houses of Congress by an overwhelming majority, and

Whereas, This bill as returned to the Senate stands as unfinished business to be considered immediately in the December session, and

Whereas, There is a movement on foot to disregard the present bill and substitute a new bill, and

Whereas, The substitution of a new bill would mean months of delay before it would be considered by Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled at Santa Barbara, September 22 to 26, 1924, do emphatically go on record as favoring Senate Bill 1898 now pending on the congressional calendar, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the California representatives in Congress.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 31.

Delegate Daly spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by John J. Murphy, John C. Daly and Porter S. Finney of P. O. Clerks No. 2 and Letter Carriers No. 214, 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 of the merchant marine, who are not employed by the government of the United States; therefore, be it

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

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

The Committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 32.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BUZZELL, Chairman,
JOHN W. KING,
GEO. A. BATCHELOR,
E. H. DOWELL,
C. E. RYNEARSON,
Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Continued)

Chairman Watson reported for the Committee on Legislation, as follows:

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Andrew Furuseth, Peter Olsen and I. N. Hylan of San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, endorses State Initiative Measure No. 11, which creates Klamath River Fish and Game District and prohibits the construction and maintenance of any dam or other artificial obstruction in waters of this district.

In support of this resolution we state: This measure proposes establishing by popular vote in the quickest practicable way, a fish and game district prohibiting any dam obstructing passage of salmon and trout up Klamath River to mouth of Shasta River, where their eggs sufficiently mature for the Fish and Game Commission to collect and hatch them artificially, thereby maintaining these finest of fish in behalf of every wild-life lover and other food consumers throughout California.

Klamath River flows over 200 miles down a narrow, steep gorge, traversing Siskiyou and dividing Del Norte from Humboldt county. It fills the widest, large canyon in northwestern California. The proposed district has just been opened up to automobile touring. Forever impossible for irrigation with so little tillable land tributary, un-navigable and unpolluted, Klamath River is by nature California's best stream for salmon and trout reproduction. Therefore it must be saved for all the people; first, as a perpetual propagating seedbed to continue restocking the entire state; second, as a vast public playground wherein recreation seekers and resident Indians may keep on freely enjoying these wonderful fish under existing laws.

This is the same measure recommended by over 105,000 registered voters who filed the record initiative petition placing before everybody this opportunity to determine whether the people shall hold for themselves not only the vast resources represented by these peerless food and game fishes, but also what their opponents frankly admit to be the last hydro-electric power development possibility left to the state. This is what a "no" vote now would tie up in private hands until the "trust" is ready to sell it back to us at their own price. By the time northwestern California really needs to sacrifice her birthright of salmon and trout by turning over their last stand to further power development, these lower Klamath dam sites would have grown into a first mortgage upon the state for all time. Many who care little about angling and less for fish are interested in preventing such giving away of a natural resource whose income might reduce taxes for posterity, instead of piling up private profits.

There are 500,000 horse-power of hydro-electric energy in this proposed Klamath River reserve, an amount far in excess of the power at Muscle Shoals.

The present great political revolt against the two old political parties in the main has been called forth through the ready surrender by many federal and state officials of the people's few remaining great natural resources to private interests.

Under measure No. 11 the people have the opportunity to prevent the Klamath River water power surrender. If in future years with the policy of public ownership of water power resources fully established it is deemed necessary to use for industrial purposes this water power, the method of initiative now applied to reserve this power can be equally applied to make it available for use; such use, however, then being based upon service to the people at cost.

The State Federation of Labor at three consecutive conventions has endorsed the California Water and Power Act. In endorsing measure No. 11 the purposes of this act will be conserved.

Committee submitted Proposition No. 40 without recommendation.

Delegate Furuseth moved the adoption of the resolution.

This motion was amended to refer the resolution to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Kidwell moved to postpone action on the resolution until Friday morning.

Delegate Johnson stated that sufficient evidence had not been presented to show that the adoption of this resolution would not endanger the success of the Water and Power Act, and was therefore in favor of referring the resolution to the incoming Executive Council.

On motion Edward Rosenberg, representing the Water and Power Act, was granted the privilege of the floor to speak on this question in conjunction with the Water and Power Act and advised the convention that this resolution would not be in conflict with the Water and Power Act.

On motion the previous question was called for.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

The amendment was lost.

The motion to adopt Proposition No. 40 was unanimously carried.

On motion Dr. Campbell, Progressive candidate for the Assembly from Santa Barbara and Ventura district, was granted the privilege of the floor.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Garman of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present primary election laws of California practically prevent many voters from giving a free expression of their choice at the primary election, because of provisions in the present law which require a declaration of affiliation at the time of registration; therefore be it

Resolved, By the 25th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use every endeavor to secure an amendment to the California Primary Election Law which will provide that declaration of party affiliation need only be made at the polls.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 42.

Delegate Murphy spoke against the adoption of the resolution.

Secretary Scharrenberg advocated the adoption of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Walter Barnes, Carpenters 296, San Diego, California; Edward H. Dowell, Moving Picture Operators 297, San Diego.

Whereas, In those districts adjoining the Mexican border a deplorable condition has developed, in that employers give preference to alien labor to the detriment of American citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring the amendment of the existing law, governing the employment of aliens on city, county and state work, to insure our own citizens having the preference and to provide adequate penalties for failure to employ citizens of the United States on all city, county and state work, whether done by contract or day labor.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 44. Concurred in.

At this point President Brown called for the report of the Election Board.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Chairman McGovern, of the Election Board, reported as follows:

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

For President—Roe H. Baker, 35,319; F. Carothers, 14,415; Eugene Donovan, 540.

For Vice-President, District 3—W. E. Banker, 34,930; J. H. Chambers, 14,994.

For Vice-President, District 9—Chas Childs, 39,513; Jas. E. Hopkins, 45,662; Jos. J. Matheson, 40,043; A. Noriega, 22,948.

Delegation to American Federation of Labor—A. H. Gifford, 0; R. W. Robinson, 51,174.

Total vote cast, 51,174. A majority is 25,588.

F. J. MCGOVERN,
E. N. PARK,
CLAUDE C. HOPKINS,
Supervisors of Election.

On motion the report of the Election Board was received and adopted.

Note—The tabulated returns of the election are printed on pages 60 to 66.

President Brown then declared the following elected:

For President—Roe H. Baker.

For Vice-President, District No. 3—W. E. Banker.

For Vice-Presidents, District No. 9—Chas. Childs, Jas. E. Hopkins and Jos. J. Matheson.

For Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—R. W. Robinson.

The following were declared elected without opposition:

Vice-President, District No. 1—Frank Thomas.

Vice-Presidents, District No. 2—Al C. Beck and R. W. Robinson.

Vice-President, District No. 4—Clarence Leonard.

Vice-President, District No. 5—Ros. Mannina.

Vice-President, District No. 6—Donald Witt.

Vice-President, District No. 8—Elma F. Smith.

Vice-President, District No. 10—C. R. Rynearson.

Vice-President, District No. 11—Geo. Galloway.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Continued)

Chairman Watson then continued to report, as follows:

Proposition No. 45—Presented by San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego, California.

Whereas, The present State Workers' Compensation Law fails to provide for the payment of compensation for the first week's disability, and

Whereas, Said failure to pay for the first week's disability tends to work a hardship upon the injured workers, and

Whereas, The compensation department has, by making returns to employers of a part of the annual premium, proves that the first week's disability may be paid the worker without increasing the present premiums on workers' insurance; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring the payment of compensation for the first week's disability and that our legislative agent use every effort to have the existing law amended to provide for the same.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 45. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by John J. Swanson of Carpenters' Union No. 22, San Francisco.

Whereas, A number of wealthy insurance companies are engaged in an industrial accident compensation insurance business in the State of California, and are making excessively large profits therefrom, and

Whereas, In their greed for profit and in their disregard of the welfare of injured workmen and women, these companies have developed a system of medical treatment that is operated on a commercial basis similar to that of the average American factory rather than upon humane basis, having for its purpose the welfare of injured men and women who constitute a precious possession of the state; and

Whereas, Besides giving inferior and ofttimes incompetent medical treatment to the disadvantage of the injured workman and woman, these great insurance combinations and trusts are annually taking millions of dollars out of the State of California, much to the detriment of its citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, By this the 25th annual convention of the State Federation of Labor of California that the officers of the State Federation of Labor be and they are hereby authorized to have presented to the next annual session of the State Legislature of California a bill which shall provide that the State Compensation Insurance Fund of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California shall have the sole and exclusive right to issue and carry compensation insurance and that all private companies shall be debarred from conducting such business in the State of California.

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

Proposition No. 47—Presented by John J. Swanson of Carpenters Union 22, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Some of the employers' organizations in the State of California are spreading propaganda with the avowed purpose of doing away with the Mechanics' Lien Law, at the next session of the California Legislature; and

Whereas, The doing away with the Mechanics' Lien Law would deprive the working man of the right to place a lien against any property to enforce the collection of wages earned on the job; and

Whereas, The Mechanics' Lien Law as it now stands affords considerable protection to laborers and mechanics against unscrupulous contractors and owners; therefore be it

Resolved, By the 25th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we do hereby condemn the attempt to do away with the Mechanics Lien Law, and instruct our Legislative Agent to use his best efforts to the end that the present law remain in full force and effect.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 47. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by Leon Shook of Electrical Workers Union No. 465, of San Diego.

Whereas, The increased use of motor vehicle transportation has tended to place the general public at the mercy of the oil trust; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urge the incoming Executive Board to use every effort to have gasoline declared a public necessity and its sale placed under the regulation of the State Railroad Commission.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 48. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Delegation of Teamsters Union No. 85 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Section 7 of the California Motor Vehicle Act as amended 1919 and 1921 provides for the payment of a license fee of two dollars (\$2) by all chauffeurs, many of whom are members of the I. B. of T. S. C. and H. of America, and

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

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

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 51. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Drivers' Union No. 484 of San Francisco.

Whereas, the Labor Commissioner is hampered in the enforcement of labor laws by the delay in procuring warrants for the arrest of offenders from County Attorneys, and

Whereas, Such delays often afford offenders opportunity to evade the law, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct its legislative representative to have prepared suitable amendments to the Act approved May 24, 1915, which will authorize the Labor Commissioner to issue warrants for arrests of offenders against said laws, and that the legislative representative be instructed to present these proposed amendments at the 1925 session of the Legislature, and work for their enactment.

The Committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 52. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 53 was discussed and re-referred to the Committee for further consideration.

Conclusion of Committee's Report

Your Committee on Legislation, at the conclusion of our work, would mention the fact that is already in many minds, that this convention has before it more resolutions than at any previous convention during the past ten years relating to non-payment of wages, neglect of safety laws, and the consequent increase in the number of accidents and the failure of the Woman's Eight-Hour law and the Woman's Minimum Wage law.

Your Committee would point out that this lamentable condition of affairs is co-incident with the economy program of our Governor which he began to put into force on July 1 of last year.

To every thoughtful delegate this convention has revealed the fact that from all parts of this State there has come the cry demanding a change from the reactionary step this State has been taking during the past sixteen months. A people once bold in proclaiming their progressive condition have now to sadly admit that an opposite condition prevails. No longer are the great principles of a humanitarian government our boast.

We feel that these things should not escape the attention of those who advocate progressivism.

W. WATSON, Chairman.
J. B. DALE.
AL C. BECK.
GENE RUSH.
R. W. ROBINSON.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Chairman Smith of the Committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Anna Peterson of U. G. W. of A. No. 125 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The unfair competition of prison labor with free industry is a menace to organized labor, and

Whereas, The products made in penal institutions by convict labor are often made under unsanitary conditions which may carry disease germs into the homes of those purchasing them, and

Whereas, The sale of these products in the State of California brought into this State from other States is a great injury to the industries of this State, employing members of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being

opposed to the manufacture of prison products, except for State institutions, and call upon the members of organized labor to use their influence in every way possible to stop the sale of these products in this state.

Endorsed by the following organizations: U. G. W. of A. No. 125, No. 131, No. 137.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 25.

Delegates Peterson and Miller spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by Elma F. Smith of Central Labor Council of Napa.

Whereas, The demand for the union label, card and button tends to strengthen the labor movement, and

Whereas, The education of women has been neglected as to the value of the purchasing power of the union-earned dollar, and

Whereas, Seventy-five cents of every dollar earned by union labor is spent by women; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor make an appeal to the American Federation of Labor that provision be made to finance women organizers, to devote their entire time in educating women to the necessity of purchasing products bearing the union label.

Endorsed by the following organizations: U. G. W. of A. No. 125, No. 131, No. 137.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 26.

Delegate Peterson spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by J. W. Buzzell and H. E. Graham of Central Labor Council, 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 trademarks 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 the same; and, be it further

Resolved, That we urge and recommend the California State Federation of Labor 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 next American Federation of Labor Convention.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 27.

Delegate Miller spoke in favor of a universal label.

Delegate Murphy advocated concurrence in the recommendation of the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

A resolution relating to the decision of the California Supreme Court in the La Follette case was presented by Chairman Buzzell of the Committee on Resolutions.

After a discussion of the subject matter the convention adjourned at 5:10 p. m. until 9:30 Friday morning.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 26, 1924—Morning Session

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

A telegram was read from Mayor I. W. Lord of Eureka inviting the 1925 convention.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram of good wishes from William H. Johnston, President of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action.

An invitation was extended to the delegates to remain over and attend the annual meeting of the California State Conference for Progressive Political Action.

On motion the request of Delegate Buzzell that he be permitted to withdraw the resolution, introduced on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions at the previous session, was granted.

Brother George P. M. Bowns was granted the privilege of the floor to speak on the union label. Brother Bowns delivered a stirring address on the Union Label.

President Brown introduced Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam as the representative from the Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session, who brought greetings and delivered an eloquent address of hope for concerted action by the clergy and organized labor.

President Brown next introduced Fred Millard from the Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union of America, who spoke to the convention on the problems of the California farmer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS (Continued)

Chairman Smith of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

Proposition No. 33—Presented by E. R. Van Horn of Cigarmakers' Union No. 225, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the city of San Francisco, California, A. D. 1874, there was born the idea from which evolved the Blue Union Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union; and

Whereas, The necessity for a symbol designating union made cigars is now as great, and perhaps greater, than it has ever been before; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the 25th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, strive to unite the full forces of our respective organizations, that we may give our moral support to the Cigarmakers' International Union by a continuous and consistent demand for their product as designated by the Blue Union Label, the original union emblem of the American labor movement.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 33.

Delegate Van Horn spoke in favor of the recommendation of the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by R. E. Van Horn of Cigarmakers' Union No. 225, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The patronage of union labor having been one of the greatest contributing factors in building up the firm of A. Sensenbrenner & Son, manufacturing Santa Fe cigars, from a very small shop into a large and profitable business; and

Whereas, This firm is now manufacturing the larger part of their product in a non-union shop in Los Angeles, Cal., where it absolutely refuses to pay union wages or permit organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the 25th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, place the firm of A. Sensenbrenner & Son, their product, the Santa Fe cigar, or any other brand of cigars made by them, on our unfair list; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to give this matter their immediate attention to the end that all organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor be informed of the fact that Santa Fe cigars are no longer union made and requesting affiliated organizations to notify their members of our action in placing the Santa Fe cigar on the unfair list of organized labor, asking them that they no longer purchase Santa Fe cigars or products of the firm of A. Sensenbrenner &

Son until such time as these products bear the Blue Union Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 34.

Delegates Barnes and Van Horn spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Bakers' Union No. 37, in conjunction with the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., tried many times to arrange a peaceful co-operation with R. B. Ward & Co., Incorporated, of Los Angeles, Cal., and

Whereas, The said R. B. Ward & Co., Incorporated, declined the said peaceful co-operation with organized labor, and

Whereas, Organized labor of Los Angeles put the said R. B. Ward & Co., Incorporated, on the official unfair list, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor of the State of California put the said R. B. Ward Co., Incorporated, on its unfair list, and be it further

Resolved, That an energetic campaign should be carried on against the said R. B. Ward Co., Incorporated.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 36.

A motion was carried to consider resolution No. 36 in conjunction with resolution No. 39.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by delegations from Bakers' Unions.

Whereas, The R. B. Ward & Co., a baking corporation, manufacturers and distributors of what is known as Vanity Cake, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile Eastern capital of the same personnel as the Ward Baking Co. of the Eastern States, now engaged in an effort to destroy the Bakers' Union;

Whereas, The R. B. Ward & Co.'s apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast baking business, largely built up under union conditions by home capital and personnel, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry of the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The various local unions of Bakery Workers in the State of California and on the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a campaign giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the R. B. Ward & Co., therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled declare its undivided support to the various Bakers' local unions of the Pacific Coast in this publicity campaign against the interests of the non-union R. B. Ward & Co., and that the officers of the California State Federation be authorized and directed to circularize affiliated local unions requesting them to declare likewise and render all moral assistance to the Bakery Workers in this contest.

A motion was made to refer resolutions Nos. 36 and 39 to the incoming Executive Council with power to levy a boycott if the conferences now being had fail to reach a settlement.

Delegate Becker explained the history of the controversy with the Ward Baking Co.

Delegate Casey spoke in favor of the motion and reviewed the conferences had to date.

Delegate Wells favored the adoption of the resolution at this time.

Delegate Fabizanovic urged the adoption of the resolution.

Delegates Bullock and Buzzell spoke in favor of the motion to refer.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was carried.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by J. C. Coulter and H. C. Fremming of Long Beach, Cal.

Whereas, The International Association Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, with the able assistance of the State Federation of Labor, is still striving to perfect its organization, and thereby improve the condition of the workers in the oil industry, to do which every possible sort and degree of assistance is necessary, and

Whereas, The endorsement by the California State Federation of Labor at its twenty-fourth annual convention of the products of the Jameson Oil Company, as being the only oil company in the country using the union label on its products, has been of material assistance to us in our efforts, inasmuch as it brought to the attention of thousands of union men the fact that union made gasoline could be procured, thereby increasing the degree of good will that existed between the employer and employee, and

Whereas, The Jameson Oil Company is still the only oil company displaying the union label on its refined products, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara, reaffirms its action of last convention, asking all delegates upon returning to their homes to request all Central Labor Councils and local unions to urge all members of organized labor to use "Propello," the only union made gasoline on the market today; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the State Federation of Labor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution, together with a letter of appreciation for fairness to his employers, to Mr. J. W. Jameson, of the Jameson Oil Company, Arcade Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 43.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by Marguerite Finkenbinder of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, There is operated in the city of San Francisco a chain of restaurants, known as the Foster Lunches, successors to the White Lunches, which latter has been on the We Don't Patronize List of the California State Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Said Foster Lunches are absolutely unfair to the Culinary Crafts of San Francisco, Cal., and

Whereas, The Culinary Locals of San Francisco, in conjunction with the San Francisco Labor Council, have made repeated attempts to unionize said establishments but have met with a flat refusal to do anything in the matter, now be it therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, that we place said Foster Lunches of San Francisco on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the State Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 49. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by Marguerite Finkenbinder of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, Repeated attempts have been made by the Culinary Unions of San Francisco to unionize the so-called "Compton Lunches" of San Francisco, Cal., and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council, after trying to organize said institutions, but without result, has placed said institutions on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council, be it therefore

Resolved, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Santa Barbara, Cal., that we place said Compton Lunches of San Francisco, Cal., on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 50. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by Frank Lee and George Ross of Machinists Union No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Pacific Portland Cement Co. in its new plant in Redwood City have initiated a seven-day week schedule and have reduced wages from seven dollars a day to six dollars a day, and

Whereas, In consequence of said arbitrary action, Machinists Local No. 68 after repeatedly trying to adjust this grievance, had to call its men concerned out on strike and also by unanimous vote levied a boycott against said firm, and instructed its delegates to the State Federation of Labor to submit the action taken by Local No. 68 for your endorsement.

The Committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 54.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

We the committee on Label and Boycotts submit the above report and urge that all delegates bring the attention of their various organizations to the need of supporting the action taken by the Committee.

We are also sorry to state that instead of taking any names from the "Don't Patronize list" we have been compelled to add more to it.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH, Chairman,
MARGUERITE FINKENBINDER,
J. P. WELLS,
DANIEL SWEENEY.

Motion to adopt the report of the committee carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Continued)

Chairman Watson, on behalf of his Committee, submitted the following substitute for Proposition No. 53:

Substitute for Proposition No. 53—Whereas, The election laws of the State of California are vague and uncertain of interpretation, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct its legislative representative to have prepared suitable amendments to said laws which will guarantee a place on the ballot to any and all independent candidates (including Presidential electors) who may as by petition prescribed seek such place, and be it further

Resolved, That the said laws be amended so as to provide that one per cent of the voters, whether registered as affiliated with any political party or not, may petition for a place on the ballot in the primary election and exercise all the rights and privileges of other political parties and candidates, and that the legislative representative be instructed to present these proposed amendments at the 1925 session of the legislature and work for their enactment into law.

The Committee recommended adoption of the substitute for Proposition No. 53. The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL UPHELD

Chairman Watson of the Legislation Committee read a telegram from J. R. Haynes of Los Angeles suggesting that a resolution be adopted opposing any changes being made by the incoming legislature detrimental to the initiative, referendum and recall, and presented the following resolution:

Inasmuch as there is a movement afoot to change the initiative, referendum and recall at the coming session of the legislature, this convention reaffirms its many previous decisions opposing any change in the initiative, referendum and recall which will restrict and impair their free use by the people.

A motion to adopt was carried unanimously.

Motion to concur in the report of the committee as a whole carried.

Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

Friday, September 26, 1924—Afternoon Session

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from James Patrick, Chief of Police of San Diego, inviting the convention to meet in that city in 1925.

President Brown introduced Fraternal Delegate Bunji Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Labor in Japan.

ADDRESS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE SUZUKI

"Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: It is my great pleasure to meet you for the third time as the representative of organized labor of Japan. Especially at this time when you are gathered together for the 25th convention in as many years and to commend you for the splendid work you have accomplished in the cause for which we jointly labor—you in America and I in Japan. Your achievements in the cause of labor are worthy, but your tireless efforts to awaken the consciousness of the general public to a realization of the important part in the country's economic structure which labor has played and will always play in the affairs of mankind is beyond all else the outstanding element of the activities of the California State Federation of Labor.

I need not dwell upon the strides you have made in the ranks of organized labor. These are well known. You are also aware of the general advancement in the conditions of labor due in large measure to the efficient work of the labor unions. But I do wish to present to you an accurate picture of conditions in Japan at present and compare these with those prevailing twelve years ago—the commencement of organized labor in Japan. At that time there was as a beginning but fifteen members of organized labor, or, I should say, as a nucleus of what has developed into the great bodies of highly organized unions which are at this time crystallizing into a federation under one banner.

The fifteen members we had then have grown steadily until today there are under the banners of organized labor in Japan 150,000. I confidently expect this number to augment itself during the next ten-year period to 1,500,000, or to increase tenfold. You will recall, I am sure, that when I visited you here for the first time in 1915—three years after the first organization of a labor movement in Japan—we had in our country a total membership of but 3,000. Then, we grew by the sheer determination of a few leaders who were far-sighted enough to realize the inevitable position labor would

occupy in Japan as in other civilized countries. Then progress was exceedingly slow and fraught with difficulties, both governmental and private. Little by little the leaven has strengthened and swollen the ranks of labor and little by little the handicaps have been removed and impediments brushed aside until today we are on the threshold of complete emancipation. We hope soon to be given recognition by the constituted authorities of Japan and to be henceforth viewed as an integral part of the structure of the Japanese Nation.

If the increase in membership were all that I could report to you as the result of our labors during the past twelve years, my message would be lacking the essential to make it worth while. But I am happy and proud to inform you that the economic and social position of the laboring man in Japan has been greatly improved. We have still much work ahead of us in this regard and realize full well the enormity of the task before us. But we are endeavoring to keep abreast of the highest ideals that you have imparted to us and the response is more than gratifying. In this regard you should know that so real a factor has labor become in Japan and the position of the trade union so well established in the minds of the employers of labor, that there is consternation abroad in our land and there is general apprehension regarding the future status of capital as to its plans for industrial operation and expansion. It is being realized that capital must take into partnership with it the workers of the land. The day of paternalistic condescension from the ranks of the capitalists viewing the working classes from their imaginary position of supremacy is nearing its end. Labor in Japan demands that it shall be treated on a basis of equality with the employers of labor. It recognizes no superiority of any class, least of all the capitalist class. It harbors no malice against capitalists as individuals but will make no compromise with a system with which it can have no share or part.

Just a word regarding the actual position so far as wages are concerned in Japan. During the past ten years there has been an average increase of about 300% in the wages paid ordinary labor. I mean by this that the wages paid at this period are in the main, about 300% higher than those paid ten years ago. Many will attribute this rise in the standard of wages to the great impetus industry received in Japan as a result of the many war activities and other factors in connection with the war. But the fact is that without the timely efforts of organized labor, which was quick to grasp the situation, the plight of labor would have been as before. Now the advance mentioned may be looked upon as fairly representative of the improvements which are expected to result from our work during the ten-year period immediately to follow.

The position labor occupies today in Japan compares favorably with that of the most enlightened country of Europe excepting that which prevails in the United Kingdom. The aim of the workers in Japan is to pursue the American ideal for labor and to urge its cause ceaselessly until we shall see in Japan a state of things for the laboring man equal to that prevailing in your great and wonderful country. From a comparative standpoint, Japanese labor at this time is on a parity with that of the United States so far as its aims and aspirations are concerned. Social legislation is becoming an ordinary expectation and reality. Labor does not claim complete responsibility for every piece of social legislation which brings about a desired reform. But it does claim that it is the vanguard of civilization. It takes up the most advanced ideals of the world and then carries them further in their application to the needs of our people. The government fully realizes that unless it is in tune with the march of advanced modernism and responsive to the chords of humanity, the workers' organizations may be expected to be heard from decisively at once.

Much talk these days is heard on all sides regarding the subject of internationalism. I wish to mention a few things that confront us in our program of work along the lines of internationalism. It has been apparent that in the past most of the so-called international movements have been in truth either inter-European or inter-American, never has there been truly an international labor movement on a comprehensive scale. Of course we do not live in Utopia, and we must be prepared to accept the conditions as we find them so far as world conception is concerned. But since the thought and ideal of a world or international all-embracing workers' movement is the dominant theme in the minds of people everywhere, I deem it proper to place before you some facts bearing upon the subject.

In the Asiatic mainland the workers are, so to speak, just beginning to see the light of day. Japan is endeavoring through her labor organizations to assist the efforts of the Koreans, Chinese and others in Asia to stand alone, that they may before long measure shoulder to shoulder with themselves. This fairly represents the attitude of Japanese labor and it should be understood that organized labor in Japan is at this time insisting upon the removal of barriers of whatever form that may impede the work of elevating the condition of the Korean and Chinese laborer whether within or without their territorial boundary lines. In this connection I can inform you that there are now about 300,000 Korean workers in Japan proper. These are not all organized as yet. There are two labor organizations established among the Koreans and moving forward. These have not yet been brought into the Federation of Labor of Japan, but this result is to be expected in the not distant future. Organized labor in Japan is doing its ut-

most to extend the full measure of protection to the workers of Korea and particularly to those Korean workers on the mainland of Japan. It is the intention to merge them along with the Chinese workers into one harmonious whole under the general Federation of Labor of Japan,

Japanese labor stands for true internationalism among the workers of the world. Organized labor in Japan is opposed to the principle of Chinese exclusion and while there never has been any national legislation excluding Chinese labor from Japan, the matter being in the hands of the prefectural authorities, still labor takes a firm stand against the principle of exclusion. It feels it rather its function to elevate the condition of the workers and by organizing them bring them to a position of acceptability. It is true that under the system of prefectural administration there has been some determined effort by the authorities to keep out the cheap Chinese labor but they have not been wholly successful. There are several thousands who have successfully entered the country. We are going to organize them at our first opportunity. Before leaving this subject I may point out, however, that in Japan we have an acute situation so far as density of population is concerned. In an area about the size of California we harbor a population 18 times greater than your own. But as I have said—even with this staggering condition facing the workers of Japan from an economic standpoint,—so firmly rooted are they in the principle of international brotherhood and co-operation that they are insisting that there shall be no barriers against any people on account of race. Instead of exclusion we urge elevation. We believe in the nobility of friendship and international helpfulness. The true position of organized labor should be, according to Japanese conception, the application of the principles of brotherly justice and inter-racial assistance through the medium of organized labor. I liken the attitude of organized labor toward a people who may be, for the moment, considered as inferior to that of the Big Brother who stretches forth his hand in helpfulness.

In the Orient there is a strong feeling with the leaders of organized labor that there should be a pan-Oriental Federation of Labor as there now exists a pan-American Federation of Labor on the American continent. The idea springs not from any thought of violent competition or the military strengthening of our position, but rather from a desire to standardize our efforts along the broad lines of co-operative labor unionism. In short to emulate the principles that have actuated you in the formation of a similar body on this side of the Pacific. When some few years ago we in Japan received word of the formation of a pan-American Federation of Labor we were much pleased with the plans as we then understood them; we saw in the creation of such an organization on this side of the Pacific an example and we have been studying the question of our responding to our obvious duty in the Orient that we too might engage in as worthy an undertaking. So there is occasion to anticipate with real genuine interest that time, perhaps several years distant, when the Orient will announce that there is in existence an organized body of workers that will occupy, perhaps, a position of such strength and solidarity that they would be quite a factor in the future.

Just a word about the manifestations of the spirit of Workers Internationalism as it was my happy privilege to observe while attending the International Labor Conference held at Geneva recently, and in visiting other labor organizations—both those of a national and an international character. When I left Japan for Geneva, at the end of April of this year, there were four in our party, consisting of myself, two advisers and a secretary—all from organized labor of Japan. At the conclusion of our stay at Geneva we all agreed that the spontaneous exhibition of the feelings of common relationship, manifested in numerous acts of unreserved friendship, gave ample testimony of the practical working out of the theories of true internationalism, an internationalism not feigned or put on as a cloak, but one of the heart. Then, again, after the conference, when our party disbanded, two going to Moscow, one to Germany and myself to France, Belgium and Holland, to be all joined again at the 56th annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress at Hull, England, we saw in the mixed assemblage from the various countries of Europe, including Russia, Canada and America, a picture of international fraternization and comradeship such as would demand one's approbation.

Just as I was in the midst of this most noteworthy experience, enjoying to the full the feeling of oneness with my fellows gathered in the conference, I was overjoyed to be informed that the 25th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor had extended me its invitation to attend as a Fraternal Delegate. This showed me conclusively that what I had been witnessing in these European labor conferences as manifestations of world brotherhood were in reality the actual and concrete results of the normal processes of the true ideals of Trade Unionism.

Fellow workers, this brings me now to a subject that, in my judgment, justifies plain speaking. I am forced to allude to a question which is causing consternation among my people. I refer to the recent enactment by your Congress at Washington of a law which excludes from entry to your country our citizens. The general feeling of the Japanese people on this matter is undisguisedly one of injury to the cause of our mutual friendship. So far as organized labor is concerned there is no disposition to oppose the desires of American organized labor in wishing to exclude Orientals. If the admission of Orientals into this country was deemed to be an economic question, then

would it not have been possible to have found some other way to have accomplished the desired end without having given offense to your co-workers in the labor movement? There is a keen desire to see manifested by organized labor in America more of a spirit of mutual co-operation. Such an attitude shared by organized labor on both sides will be productive of great good and will go far towards dispelling the oft recurring misgivings of Japanese workers as to the positions they occupy in the minds of organized workers in America.

While the councils of labor in various parts of Europe are seriously wrestling with the problems that confront them, there is heard on many sides expression indicating discouragement over the continued aloofness of American labor. There is no mistaking their feelings of disappointment. I think there may be detected even a note of bitterness in their speech. Frankly, it is not alone in Europe where this reaction against America's state of isolation is observed. Even in Japan the voices of labor leaders may be heard crying out against what seems to them as being an unjustifiable resistance to an association with their co-workers in the councils of labor throughout the world. To them it seems that labor's fight is not an American, British, Russian or Japanese issue, but an issue in which the entire body of the workers of the world are jointly and severally interested. We Japanese are deeply concerned over the apparent nationalistic quality of most of your deliberations. In our opinion the true objectives of labor cannot be wholly realized except by and through an uninterrupted peace of the world. Therefore we, the workers of the world, should band ourselves together to stand as an indissoluble body to insure everlasting peace. Having once banded ourselves together, we must treat as our deadly enemies the agencies of war.

In conclusion, I wish to offer my best wishes to you, my fellow workers, and to express the hope that in the not distant future we will be meeting each other regularly in the exchange of Fraternal Delegates to our respective conventions. Perhaps we shall find within the ranks of our own organizations the machinery to use in the future in mitigating the causes of discord among us. Yes, we can go much farther than this. We can sympathetically study each other's problems and assist very materially our respective commonwealths in coming to a proper understanding of the aims, aspirations and ideals of the peoples facing each other from opposite sides of the great Pacific Ocean."

Secretary Scharrenberg in a few chosen words fittingly responded, for the convention, to the speech of Fraternal Delegate Suzuki.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Continued)

Chairman Buzzell reported for the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Proposition No. 24—Presented by A. M. Thompson of Central Labor Council of Oakland, Alameda county.

Whereas, In keeping with the recommendation of the American Federation of Labor that daily labor papers be started wherever possible, a daily newspaper has been launched by organized labor of Oakland, and

Whereas, This new journal, The Daily Record, is pledged, in printed words, to reflect and carry out at all times the policies of the American Federation of Labor and its subordinate bodies on all political issues, and

Whereas, The Record stands pledged to follow the political policies of the California State Federation of Labor and to be Labor's spokesman in the daily newspaper field for all that is clean, progressive, human and forward-looking in legislation, and

Whereas, The Daily Record, giving organized labor a progressive voice in the daily newspaper field on political, social and industrial matters, would be a valuable asset to the State labor movement, and

Whereas, Relying upon the pledges above made, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby endorse The Daily Record, wish it long life and urge all trade unionists to give it their support.

To this resolution (No. 24) your committee has given much time and consideration.

In the first meeting of the committee the question of ownership of the newspaper was inquired into and we requested Delegate A. M. Thompson to appear before the committee, which he did, accompanied by Delegate Jas. Shea of Oakland. These two delegates told your committee that the paper was a stock company with all the stock owned by local unions, with a provision that no individual could buy or acquire any stock. On this presentation your committee had in mind not to recommend endorsement carte blanc, as requested, but to commend the Oakland Trade Unionists upon their initiative in starting a labor-owned daily paper. However, on Wednesday all the delegates were furnished with copies of this paper, "The Daily Record" of the issue of Monday, September 22, and on page 4, under the broad heading for the page, "News

of Organized Labor," is the announcement, "Served by Federated Press, the United Labor Press of California, and International Labor Press."

Your committee being mindful of the action of the American Federation of Labor in the Portland convention, last year, which is set forth on pages 130 and 254 of the proceedings of that convention, wherein the American Federation of Labor condemns the Federated Press, and in view of certain developments during the past few months which have shown to the world that W. Z. Foster and others, who control the policies of the Federated Press, are enemies of the trade union movement and that their press service is used against the American Federation of Labor, your committee again called Delegate Thompson before it and went into this matter from all angles. Brother Thompson stated that he had not known of this action by the American Federation of Labor and he did not believe that the significance of the subscription to the Federated Press was realized by his associates, and requested to be allowed to take this up with his board of directors. He has communicated the committee's position to his board of directors and received the following replies:

"Oakland, Calif., Sept. 25, 1924.

"A. H. Thompson,

"Barbara Hotel or Labor Convention Hall, Santa Barbara, Calif.

"Refer you published statement of our attitude. Have discontinued Federated Press service today. We stand by the statement as published in every respect. Letter follows.

"STANTON W. LORE."

"Oakland, Calif., September 25, 1924.

"State Federation of Labor in Session, Santa Barbara, California.

"Brothers: It seems that there is an objection to our receiving service from the Federated Press. We have been receiving such service for several years. It is true that only a small percentage has been available to us owing to the extreme views held by contributors to that service. We are on this date notifying the Federated Press that we no longer desire their service, and, as we are not under contract with them, this notice of discontinuance is in effect at once.

"We desire to reiterate the statement in The Daily Record as distributed at the convention. Your stand is our stand in all things.

"With best wishes for the convention, and knowing that all measures passed will be for the best interests of organized labor and humanity in general, we remain,

"Yours fraternally,

"THE DAILY RECORD.

"By S. W. Lore, Manager."

In view of this rebuke to the Federated Press and in consideration of the second "whereas" of the resolution, together with the published statement on the front page of the paper distributed in the convention: "To reflect and carry out at all times the policies of the American Federation of Labor and its subordinate state bodies on all political issues," and their statement in the third "whereas": "The Record stands pledged to follow the political policies of the California State Federation and to be labor's spokesman in the daily newspaper field," your committee recommends that the convention express its hearty approval of the initiative of the Oakland Trade Unionist in their effort to establish this daily paper.

It was moved to adopt the Committee's report.

Delegate Thompson spoke at length on the policies, aims and aspirations of The Daily Record.

The recommendation of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

ENDORSEMENT OF LA FOLLETTE AND WHEELER

Chairman Buzzell, on behalf of his committee, then submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always stood out against the use of the injunction, the usurpation of power by the courts, and corrupt practices in public office and governmental administration, and

Whereas, United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, both of whom have earned enviable reputations as champions of the people's cause, are now candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, upon a platform which embodies practically all the political demands of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has given its unqualified endorsement of the candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler; be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-fifth Con-

vention in Santa Barbara, give its unqualified endorsement of Senator Robert M. La Follette for President and Senator Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That this Federation pledge its fullest strength to the American Federation of Labor and its Non-Partisan Campaign Committee to accomplish the election of these two candidates.

It was moved to adopt the resolution.

The motion to adopt was unanimously carried.

By permission of the Chair, Delegate Thompson of Oakland led the convention in three rousing cheers for Robert M. La Follette.

INVITING SENATOR LA FOLLETTE TO VISIT LOS ANGELES

Chairman Buzzell, of the Committee on Resolutions, then recommended the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That inasmuch as press dispatches in Los Angeles papers indicate that Senator La Follette intends to visit part of the Pacific Coast on a speaking tour, that this convention telegraph the next President of the United States, Robert M. La Follette, to include the city of Los Angeles in this proposed western itinerary if at all possible.

Delegate Rowe spoke in favor of the resolution.

The convention concurred in the recommendation of the Committee.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF WOODROW WILSON

Chairman Buzzell then recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That in respect to the memory of and in honor of a man who proved himself a sincere friend of the common people of this country, this convention arise and stand in silence for one moment, while we revere the life and character of Woodrow Wilson.

The convention concurred in the above resolution.

The delegates rose and stood with bowed heads in silence for one minute.

RESOLUTION ON CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT DECISION

Chairman Buzzell, of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following resolution:

In connection with the decision of the California Supreme Court upon its interpretation of the State election law, by which La Follette and Wheeler electors are denied a place upon the ballot at the next election, your committee believes this convention would be guilty of an unpardonable omission if it should adjourn without voicing a most vigorous protest against this decision, especially in view of the fact that the equivalent of 700,000 signatures were secured to nominating petitions in one day, and in the further fact that the law itself provides that it is not the intention of the law to prevent the expression of the electorate under any circumstances, where an open and general expression for it is demanded by a representative cross-section of the electorate of the State.

Your committee believes further that this decision, which comes as a four to three decision, is the greatest proof, so far, in the history of this State, that Labor's position of protest against a bare majority decision of the Supreme Court on any decision, is right.

We believe, and recommend that the convention should go on record protesting against this decision as being an abortion by the court of the power it exercises.

We also recommend that the convention convey to all its membership that no matter what vehicle the La Follette and Wheeler electors must use, that no one should let down one iota in our effort to carry California for our champions, and to roll up such a majority that the court will hesitate to thwart the public will, when that expressed will is within the law.

J. W. BUZZELL, Chairman,
JOHN W. KING,
E. H. DOWELL,
G. A. BATCHELOR,
C. E. RYNEARSON,

Committee on Resolutions.

It was moved to adopt the resolution as submitted by the Committee.

Delegates Ernst, Furuseth and Murphy spoke in favor of the resolution.

The convention unanimously concurred in the resolution.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Chairman Thomas, of the Grievances Committee, reported as follows:

Proposition No. 9—Presented by John W. King, L. A. Francoeur and Hugo Ernst of Waiters Union No. 30 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has become very noticeable in the present campaign for the election of President of the United States that big business is controlling the news film service to theaters and moving picture houses entirely in favor of the Republican candidate by excluding all films depicting the candidacy of his opponents on the Democratic and Independent tickets; and

Whereas, This condition of affairs is in violation of the American principles of free speech and a free press and deserves the emphatic condemnation of Americans of all shades of opinion and political belief; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we express our earnest and emphatic protest against this abuse of publicity, and do hereby call this matter to the attention of the labor movement at large, and to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with the request that it take such action in the premises as will remedy the aforesaid condition and to afford to the candidate for President endorsed by the American Federation of Labor the same publicity and recognition by the film producers and news agencies as is now devoted to the Republican candidate.

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

Proposition No. 37—Presented by J. Peterson of Bakers' Union No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, The World War of 1914-1918, according to the late President Wilson, was fought in the interests of commercialism and its vested interests, and

Whereas, Woodrow Wilson, in order to popularize war and the entrance of the United States into the war, psychologized the workers and instilled into their minds a jingoistic war spirit through the cleverly designed scheme of the preparedness and Preparedness Day demonstrations, and

Whereas, With the end of the World War, the cause of the World War did not end, but continues to breed new and more terrible wars, and

Whereas, The capitalists and militarists are again resorting to the same scheme of preparedness for war demonstrations, but now under the slightly different name of Defense Day; for the purpose of mobilizing the war machinery of this country and again create a war spirit in the minds of the workers, and

Whereas, We see in this attempt to prepare and eventually force upon the nation another war; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 24, Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America, go on record as opposed to and protesting against the participation of organized labor in the celebration of the Defense Day, Preparedness or Mobilization Day on September 12, 1924, and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegation to the forthcoming convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held at Santa Barbara, to there introduce and bring before the delegates assembled this resolution, with the purpose of having it endorsed by the convention.

The Committee recommended non-currence in Proposition No. 37.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK A. THOMAS, Chairman,
JAMES SHEA,
FRANK MORLEY,
A. T. WYNN,
GEO. GALLOWAY,

Committee on Grievances.

The recommendation of the Committee on Proposition No. 37 was adopted.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary Fremming of the Committee reported as follows:

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

Greetings::

We, your Committee on Officers' Reports, beg leave to submit the following:

In that part of the report of your President dealing with the question of workers' education your committee believes that too much publicity cannot be given to a work of this character and it is earnestly hoped that the delegates gathered in convention will put forth their best endeavors upon their return to their respective districts to establish classes which will have for its purpose the enlightenment of the workers in their districts relative to economics, in particular, and general education.

Your Committee calls your attention to the report of Vice-President F. A. Thomas of District No. 1, page 5 of the pamphlets captioned "Reports of Officers." We call your attention to the accomplishments made by the following local organizations of the city of San Diego, namely: Plumbers, Electricians (inside workers) and Painters, who have by their efforts put into effect the five-day work week, and to further strengthen their position in this regard it is hoped that the Carpenters will soon follow in this particular good work. Your attention is also directed to the victory obtained before the courts of justice, in substance that "right or wrong a decision of a labor organization is the law of that organization, and that any member disobeying such laws is properly and legally subject to such penalties as the organization may see fit to impose." This is a signal victory for organized labor in that the mandates and laws of an organization shall be in the position of directing the destinies of such organizations.

Your committee was interested in the splendid report made by Vice-President J. F. Cambiano of District No. 5 and feels that particular citation should be given to the loyal trade unionists who have made such a valiant fight in the Santa Clara district and because of their efforts have been able to break the backbone of those who seek to destroy us.

Your committee was interested in noting that in District No. 7 that classes in Workers' Education had been started and that an active campaign in this regard is being waged by the trade-unionists of that district.

Your committee was particularly pleased with that part of the Report of District No. 9 wherein it was stated that a Trade-Union Promotion League was formed in San Francisco and that 68 local unions had become identified with such work. Much good can come and will come to the labor movement if an effort of this character is put forth throughout the nation, and your committee recommends that an effort be made in all districts to form a Trade-Union Promotion League.

Your committee was deeply interested in the splendid report of Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg, and trust that each delegate will carefully peruse each section of the report so that a better and more definite understanding of the activities of the State Federation will be had by them. Your attention is directed to the State Federation's membership statistics on page 17 of the Report, wherein the progress numerically of the State Federation of Labor can best be ascertained from the figures set forth in this statistical column.

Your committee desires to take this opportunity of commending Secretary Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg for his active participation in the Japanese Exclusion by law activities. He has worked untiringly and unceasingly to bring about the desired results which we are quite familiar with, and your committee believes that much of the responsibility of obtaining the results as have been obtained relative to this question can be traced directly to the activities of Brother Scharrenberg.

Your committee directs your attention to that part of Secretary Scharrenberg's report on page 20 dealing with Workers' Education. All of the necessary information relative to formation of classes is obtained.

Thus having covered the Report of Officers as set forth by the President and Secretary and various Vice-Presidents, your committee takes leave to recommend a few propositions which they deem of vital import to the well-being of the California State Federation of Labor: Your committee recommends that a greater effort be made on the part of all district Vice-Presidents to the end that new affiliations will be made and delinquent organizations will become affiliated with the Federation. We believe that if a definite programmed campaign is put forth by the district Vice-Presidents that by convention time next year the membership statistical column will see a definite increase.

Too much cannot be said relative to the value of the Federation to each and every local union throughout the State and it is the belief of the committee that

many local unions who have not seen fit to identify themselves with the State body have done so because of lack of understanding.

Your committee further recommends that the President and Secretary endeavor to at least once each year make a complete tour of the State, requesting special meetings to be called of the many Central Labor Councils, and at such specially called meetings to give a resume of work done and that which is anticipated by the Federation. We believe that this effort would have for its purpose a stimulating effect upon the affiliated local unions and as a result of such an effect the Federation and its work will become known to the rank and file.

Your committee desires at this time to express its appreciation for the good work done by our President, Seth R. Brown, and the committee feels that every delegate at this convention wishes our retiring President every success in his future endeavors as First Vice-President of the International Typographical Union, to which position he has recently been elected.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. ROGERS, Chairman,
JOHN J. SWANSON,
LEON SHOOK,
JAMES G. DEWEY,
HARVEY C. FREMMING,
Committee on Officers' Reports.

It was moved to adopt the report and concur in the recommendations of the Committee. Carried.

ELECTION OF 1925 CONVENTION CITY

President Brown then called for nominations of the 1925 convention city.

Delegate Buzzell placed Eureka in nomination.

Delegate Fremming placed San Diego in nomination.

President Brown appointed Delegates Watson and Ernst as tellers.

Following is the result of the roll call on the selection of the 1925 convention city:

Roll Call Vote for Convention City

For Eureka—Bakersfield: N. S. Kehoe, Wallace Watson, J. M. McIntosh; Eureka: Geo. Galloway; Fresno: A. D. Strong; Long Beach: Fred W. Jackson; Los Angeles: J. W. Buzzell, Christian Huber, Al. C. Beck, Anna Peterson, Jess Filling, G. F. Loeser, Wm. A. Emmerson, M. A. Koch; Marysville: C. E. Rynearson; Napa: U. S. Gracy, Elma F. Smith, Sarah McLean; Oakland: Michael Nielsen, A. M. Thompson, G. A. Silverthorn, Wm. P. Fee, Donald Witt, Frank Church, David L. Beatty; San Francisco: Peter Olsen, Gus Becker, B. A. Brundage, John J. Swanson, Eugene Rush, Bea Rush, Nellie Casey, Margaret Stump, John C. Daly, Porter S. Finney, Geo. Ross, Patrick Flynn, Horance F. Strother, Anthony L. Noriega, Arthur S. Morey, Helen Quinn, Daniel C. Murphy, F. B. Williams, Michael Casey, Thos S. Black; Santa Barbara: Barbers No. 832, O. M. Clark, M. S. Cusak, Birdie Potter Amort, Cliord Knight, Frank C. Morley, M. E. Slicton; Stockton: Geo. O. Dean; Taft: J. C. Reed; Visalia: H. O. Paulson; representing a total of 16,316 votes.

For San Diego—Fresno: J. J. Aldridge; Long Beach: R. W. Robinson, Richard E. Croskey, Harvey C. Fremming, J. C. Coulter, Wm. C. Leest; Los Angeles: James P. Wells, Steve Fabizanovic, A. B. Hassel, H. H. Halter, John Pratt, A. R. Gifford, C. E. Camp, James Gray, Harvey E. Garman, R. E. Van Horn, Jack Barnett, Frank Overcash, Fred J. Miller, C. F. Grow, Herbert A. Crawford, M. J. Sands, William H. Mentzer, A. Miller, John S. Horn, Seth R. Brown, Frank Johnston, Waitresses No. 639; Oakland: Geo McFarlane, R. L. Davidson, Bruce A. Munro, Warren R. H. Sawyer, B. F. Bowbeer, C. D. Rogers; Pasadena: Harry Eads; San Diego: Walter Barnes, Leon Shook, Frank A. Thomas, E. H. Dowell, Robert Jackson, John L. Donnelly, Isaac McCoy, Albert G. Rogers; San Francisco: J. Petersen, George Borges, A. J. Rogers, Emil Muri, Chas. Notestine, Rudolph Wartenberg, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Chas. Hawley, Frank Lee, A. T. Wynn, John J. Murhpy, Andrew Furusest, Fred Ewald, Hugo Ernst; San Jose: Ros Mannina; San Pedro: J. C. Blair, Thos. O. Stout, Orville Perry; Santa Barbara: H. A. Livermore, Frank Morley, Frank G. Jenkins, I. E. Martin, J. M. Ortega, Chas. Jordan, George Luth, A. H. Holland, Claude C. Hopkins; Ventura: K. J. Kingsafer; Vallejo: J. B. Dale; representing 27,241 votes.

San Diego was declared selected as the next convention city.

President Brown then requested former President Daniel C. Murphy to take the gavel.

Past President Murphy called for the report of the Committee on Thanks.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Secretary Rogers of the Committee read the following report:

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Thanks desire, on behalf of the Delegates of the convention to express the appreciation to organized labor and the local arrangements committee for all of the entertainment and courtesies which have been extended to the delegates and guests of this convention during their stay in the City of Santa Barbara:

To Mayor Andera, City Manager Herbert Nunn and other city officials, we extend our thanks for the many privileges granted to the delegates and visitors to our convention;

To Rev. C. A. Spaulding, for his timely address and message of hope for the workers;

To the Morning Press, we are extremely grateful for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings of this convention;

To Typographical Union No. 394, for their thoughtfulness in supplying the Morning Press free of charge to the delegates, we are extremely grateful;

To the Elks Club, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Pythias and the churches of Santa Barbara, we express the thanks of the delegates for their cordial invitation and hospitality;

To Mrs. Frederick Forest Peabody, nationally known as Kathleen Burke, the famous Red Cross Worker, and Honorary Member of Boiler Makers Union No. 6 of San Francisco, for the splendid reception and entertainment accorded the lady delegates and visitors, we express our thanks for her hospitality.

To the management of the Hotel Faulding we express our thanks for the courtesy extended the delegates and friends;

To the members of organized labor who donated their machines for the entertainment of delegates and guests, we are grateful;

We also wish to thank the various speakers and delegates for their words of wisdom and enlightenment on behalf of the organized workers of California.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desires to show the appreciation of the delegates, to some of the active local committeemen, by presenting them suitable tokens of esteem, and respectfully ask Delegates Frank Morley, A. H. Holland, O. M. Clark, C. C. Hopkins, I. E. Martin and Peter W. Hansen to come forth for the presentation.

Your committee respectfully requests Past President Daniel C. Murphy to present the tokens of esteem to the local committeemen, and also present the token of esteem, from the many friends and delegates of retiring President Seth R. Brown, in appreciation for the valuable service he has rendered the Federation.

It was moved to adopt the Committee's report and to concur in the recommendations contained therein. Carried.

APPRECIATION FOR RETIRING PRESIDENT SETH R. BROWN

In conclusion the committee submits the following resolution on the retirement of President Brown and respectfully asks that it be made a record in the minutes and proceedings of the convention.

Whereas, We have observed with deep regret the retirement of Seth R. Brown from the office of President of the California State Federation of Labor, which office he has held with honor for three consecutive terms; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, California, this 26th day of September, 1924, that we express to Brother Brown our thanks and appreciation for the valuable services he has rendered the labor movement of this State, and for the fairness and justice he has displayed as presiding officer of this body, further

Resolved, That we record our high esteem of the personal qualities of Brother Brown, which have endeared him to his friends and commanded the respect of his opponents; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this convention, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Brother Brown.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA J. BROWN, Chairman,
A. J. ROGERS,
MARGARET STUMP,
JOSEPHINE PERRY,
S. A. BRITAIN,

Committee on Thanks.

It was moved to adopt the resolution submitted by the Committee.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

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

Past President Murphy then presented the members of the local Committee on Arrangements suitable tokens of appreciation and, on behalf of the delegates, thanked them for their efforts to make the convention a success.

Past President Murphy then, on behalf of the delegates, presented retiring President Brown a handsome traveling bag and an engraved set of silver plates.

President Brown feelingly responded to the presentation speech of Ex-President Murphy.

President Brown appointed Past President Rogers as a committee of one to escort incoming President Roe H. Baker to the platform.

President Brown introduced Roe H. Baker as the new president of the California State Federation of Labor and as such presented his gavel of office to President Baker.

President Baker fittingly acknowledged his installation into office.

A motion was unanimously carried that when this convention adjourn it adjourn out of respect to the memory of John O. Walsh of San Francisco.

The Convention adjourned at 5:10 p. m.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary.

DAVID L. BEATTY, 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.

A. Sensenbrenner & Son, Manufacturers of the Santa Fe Cigar.

The Benicia-Martinez Ferry Co.

Dad's Cookie Co.

All Oriental Meat Markets.

The Pacific Portland Cement Co.

The "Foster Lunches" and the "Compton Lunches."

TABULATED STATEMENT ON ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Note.—Eugene Donovan was a candidate for President and received the following votes: Los Angeles Pattern Makers, J. W. Buzzell, 101; Merced Culinary Workers No. 184, Chas. W. McLaughlin, 20; San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, J. G. Blodgett, 198; Geo. G. Kidwell, 198; Visalia Typographical No. 519, H. O. Paulson, 23.

There were two candidates for Delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, namely—A. R. Gifford and R. W. Robinson. However, all votes were cast for R. W. Robinson.

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
BAKERSFIELD—								
Barbers No. 317 (63):								
N. S. Kehoe.....	63			63	63	63	63	
Carpenters No. 743 (189):								
Central Labor Council (1):								
Wallace Watson.....	190		190		190	190	190	
Musicians No. 263 (65):								
Central Labor Council (1):								
J. M. McIntosh.....		66		66		66	66	66
Eureka—								
Federated Trades Council (1):								
Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen								
No. 17673 (33):								
Geo. Galloway.....	34		34		34	34	34	
Fresno—								
Bakers No. 43 (73):								
H. M. Leininger.....		73		73	73		73	73
Barbers No. 333 (121):								
Elbert C. Hunt.....	121			121	121	121		121
Culinary Workers No. 62 (301):								
J. J. Aldridge.....	301		301		301	301		301
Laundry Workers No. 86 (237):								
A. V. Rowe.....		237		237		237	237	237
Central Labor Council (1):								
Machinists No. 653 (75):								
J. H. Chambers.....		76		76		76	76	76
Moving Picture Operators No. 599								
(11):								
G. C. Miller.....		11		11				11
Stage Employes No. 158 (17):								
H. R. Snow.....		17		17				17
Steam & Operating Engineers No.								
336 (61):								
G. R. Wilson.....		61		61	61		61	61
Teamsters No. 431 (249):								
A. D. Strong.....		249		249	249	249	249	
Long Beach—								
Barbers No. 622 (133):								
H. O. Billings.....	133			133	133	133	133	
Carpenters No. 710 (771):								
R. W. Robinson.....	771		771		771	771	771	
Culinary Workers No. 681 (285):								
Richard E. Croskey.....		285	285		285	285		285
Central Labor Council:								
Fred W. Jackson.....		1		1		1		1
Harvey C. Fremming.....	1			1	1	1		1

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
Oil Workers No. 128 (540): J. C. Coulter.....	540			540	540	540		540
Plasterers No. 343 (244): Wm. E. Leest.....		122	122		122		122	122
Harry F. Chatlin.....		122	122		122		122	122
Los Angeles—								
Bakers No. 37 (350): Steve Fabizanovic.....		175		175		175	175	175
J. P. Wells.....		175		175		175	175	175
Barbers No. 295 (385): R. E. Rainey.....	385		385		385	385	385	
Beverage Dispensers No. 284 (17): A. B. Hassel.....		17	17		17	17	17	
Boilermakers No. 92 (100): H. H. Halter.....	100		100		100	100	100	
Bricklayers No. 2 (788): John Pratt.....		788		788	788	788		788
Carpenters No. 158 (1686): A. R. Gifford.....		1686		1686		1686	1686	1686
Carpenters No. 426 (1532): C. E. Camp.....	766		766		766	766	766	
James A. Gray.....	766		766		766	766	766	
Central Labor Council: Harvey E. Garman.....		1	1		1	1	1	
J. W. Buzzell.....		1	1		1	1	1	
Cigarmakers No. 225 (57): R. E. Van Horn.....	57		57		57	57	57	
Cooks No. 468 (716): Jack Barnett.....	239		239		239	239	239	
Christian Huber.....	239		239		239	239		239
Al C. Beck.....	238		238		238	238	238	
Floor Workers No. 2094 (592): Frank Overcash.....		592	592		592	592		592
Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204 (40): Fred J. Miller.....		40	40		40	40	40	
Garment Workers No. 125 (550): Pauline Sadler.....		275	275		275	275	275	
Anna Peterson.....		275	275		275	275	275	
Iron Workers No. 51 (225): Jess Filling.....		113		113		113	113	113
G. F. Loeser.....	112		112		112	112	112	
Machinists No. 311 (400): Wm. A. Emerson.....		200		200	200		200	200
Herbert A. Crawford.....		200		200	200		200	200
Moving Picture Operators: No. 150 (185): M. J. Sands.....		185		185				185
Musicians No. 47 (900): F. Carothers.....		450		450				450
John D. Tobias.....		450		450		450	450	450
Pattern Makers Ass'n (101): J. W. Buzzell.....			101		101	101	101	

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
Stage Employes No. 33 (409):								
W. H. Mentzer.....		137		137		137	137	137
Earnest W. Park.....		136		136		136	136	136
J. J. Riley.....		136		136		136	136	136
Stereotypers No. 58 (103):								
Albert F. Miller.....		103		103		103	103	103
Teamsters No. 208 (102):								
John S. Horn.....		102	102		102	102	102	
Typographical No. 174 (662):								
Seth R. Brown.....	221		221		221	221	221	
James A. Conkle.....		221		221		221	221	221
Eugene Donovan.....		221		221		221	221	221
Waiters No. 17 (700):								
Shell Harding.....		350				350	350	350
Frank Johnston.....	350		350		350	350	350	
Waitresses No. 639 (547):								
Josephine Perry.....		137	137		137	137		137
Addie Beck.....	137		137		137	137	137	
Margaret Rinder.....		137	137		137	137		137
Bee Tumber.....		136	136		136	136		136
Marysville—								
Central Labor Council (1):								
Musicians No. 158 (49):								
C. E. Rynearson.....	50		50		50	50	50	
Merced—								
Culinary Workers No. 184 (20):								
Chas. W. McLaughlin.....				20	20			20
Napa—								
Carpenters No. 2114 (73):								
U. S. Gracy.....	73			73	73	73	73	
Central Labor Council:								
Elma F. Smith.....	1		1		1	1	1	
Garment Workers No. 137 (63):								
Sarah MacLean.....	63		63		63	63	63	
Oakland—								
Bakers No. 119 (200):								
C. H. Bullock.....	100			100	100	100	100	100
George MacFarlane.....	100			100	100	100	100	100
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (200):								
James Shea.....		67		67		67	67	67
Frank Nelk.....	67			67		67	67	67
Robert L. Davidson.....		66		66	66	66	66	
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324 (55):								
Michel Nielsen.....	55		55			55		55
Labor Council:								
A. M. Thompson.....	1		1		1	1	1	
Machinists No. 284 (500):								
Bruce A. Munro.....	500		500		500	500	500	
Auto Mechanics No. 1546 (167):								
Al Strasser.....	56		56		56	56	56	
Harry Bryant.....	56		56		56	56	56	
Walter Champion.....	55		55		55	55	55	

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (340):								
G. A. Silverthorn.....		170		170	170	170	170	.....
William P. Fee.....		170		170	170	170	170	.....
Stage Employes No. 107 (53):								
F. C. Casey.....		26		26		26	26	26
Warren R. H. Sawyer.....		27		27				26
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):								
B. F. Bowbeer.....	1000		1000		1000	1000	1000	.....
Teamsters No. 70 (400):								
Donald M. Witt.....	200		200			200	200	200
Frank Church.....	200		200			200	200	200
Typographical No. 36 (299):								
D. L. Beatty.....	150		150		150	150	150	.....
C. D. Rogers.....	149			149	149	149	149	.....
Pasadena—								
Typographical No. 583 (70):								
Harry H. Eads.....		70		70		70	70	70
Sacramento—								
Barbers No. 112 (115):								
Federated Trades Council:								
S. A. Brittain.....	116		116		116	116	116	.....
Moving Picture Operators No. 252								
(18):								
A. Lynn Abraham.....		18		18			18	18
San Diego—								
Carpenters No. 1296 (495):								
Walter Barnes.....	495		495		495	495	495	.....
Electrical Workers No. 465 (133):								
Leon Shook.....	133		133		133	133	133	.....
Federated Trades & Labor Council								
(1):								
Frank A. Thomas.....	1		1			1	1	1
Moving Picture Operators No. 297								
(20):								
E. H. Dowell.....		20		20				20
Musicians No. 325 (337):								
Robert Jackson.....		169		169				169
John L. Donnelly.....		168		168		168	168	168
Stage Employes No. 122 (23):								
Isaac McCoy.....		23		23				23
Typographical No. 221 (125):								
Albert G. Rogers.....	125		125					125
San Francisco—								
Alaska Fishermen (1500):								
Delegation.....	1500		1500		1500	1500	1500	.....
Bakers No. 24 (600):								
Gus Becker.....	300		300		300			.....
Jurgen Petersen.....		300		300	300		300	300
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (396):								
J. G. Blodgett.....				198		198	198	198
Geo. G. Kidwell.....				198		198	198	198
Barbers No. 148 (700):								
Roe H. Baker.....	350		350		350	350	350	.....
Geo. L. Borges.....	350		350		350	350	350	.....

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (78):								
B. A. Brundage.....	78			78		78	78	78
Bottlers No. 293 (281):								
A. J. Rogers.....	281		281		281	281	281	
Brewery Workmen No. 7 (200):								
Emil Muri.....	200		200		200	200	200	
Sausage Makers No. 203 (100):								
M. R. Grunhof.....	100		100		100	100		100
Carpenters No. 22 (1542):								
John J. Swanson.....	1542		1542		1542	1542	1542	
Carpenters No. 483 (1247):								
Chas. O. Notestine.....	1247		1247		1247	1247	1247	
Cooks No. 44 (1490):								
Delegation.....		1490	1490		1490	1490		1490
Electrical Workers No. 6 (350):								
Eugene Rush.....	175		175		175	175	175	
Bea Rush.....	175		175		175	175	175	
Federal Employes No. 1 (969):								
Al. Berryessa.....	969		969		969	969	969	
Ferryboatmen's Union (745):								
Mark G. Reid.....	745		745		745	745	745	
Garment Workers No. 131 (800):								
Nellie Casey.....	400		400		400	400		400
Margaret Stump.....	400		400		400	400	400	
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (118):								
Henry Anderson.....	118			118	118	118	118	
Labor Council (1):								
Marguerite Finkenbinder.....	1		1		1	1	1	
United Laborers No. 1 (200):								
Joseph Marshall.....	200		200		200	200	200	
Laundry Workers No. 26 (1800):								
Chas. J. Hawley.....	300		300		300	300	300	
D. J. Gorman.....	300		300		300	300	300	
Chas. Childs.....	300		300		300	300	300	
Ed Flatley.....	300		300		300	300	300	
John O'Keefe.....	300		300		300	300	300	
Anna J. Brown.....	300		300		300	300	300	
Letter Carriers No. 214 (600):								
John C. Daly.....	600		600		600	600		600
Machinists No. 68 (1000):								
Geo. M. Ross.....	500			500	500		500	500
Frank Lee.....		500		500	500		500	500
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water- tenders Union of the Pacific (1500):								
Patrick Flynn.....	1500		1500		1500	1500	1500	
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40 (380):								
H. F. Strother.....	380		380		380	380	380	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (583):								
John J. Rusk.....	292		292		292	292		292
F. J. McGovern.....	291			291	291	291	291	
Molders No. 164 (650):								
A. T. Wynn.....	650		650		650	650	650	

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
Moving Picture Operators No. 162 (100):								
Anthony L. Noreiga.....		100		100		100	100	100
Musicians No. 6 (1500):								
James G. Dewey.....	1500			1500		1500	1500	1500
Office Employes No. 13188 (300):								
Helen Quinn.....	300		300		300	300	300	
P. O. Clerks No. 2 (671):								
John J. Murphy.....	671		671		671	671	671	
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (585)								
Stephen P. Kane.....		585		585			585	585
Web Pressmen No. 4 (120):								
Daniel C. Murphy.....	120		120		120	120	120	
Sailors Union of the Pacific (2000):								
Delegation.....	2000		2000		2000	2000	2000	
Stage Employes No. 16 (125):								
F. B. Williams.....		125		125		125	125	125
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29 (151):								
Fred Ewald.....		151		151	151		151	151
Street Carmen No. 518 (667):								
John B. Mooney.....	667		667			667	667	667
Teamsters No. 85 (2000):								
Delegation.....	2000		2000		2000	2000	2000	
Typographical No. 21 (900):								
Thomas S. Black.....		150		150	150	150		150
Geo. S. Hollis.....		150		150	150		150	150
D. K. Stauffer.....		150		150	150	150		150
Harry Johnston.....	150			150	150	150		150
Claude K. Couse.....		150		150	150		150	150
George H. Knell.....		150		150	150		150	150
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134 (150):								
Jos. Tuite.....	150		150		150	150	150	
Waiters No. 30 (1939):								
Hugo Ernst.....	647		647		647	647		647
L. A. Francoeur.....	646		646		646	646		646
John W. King.....	646		646		646	646		646
San Jose—								
Barbers No. 252 (112):								
Ros Mannina.....	112		112		112	112	112	
Central Labor Council:								
G. A. Batchelor.....		1		1		1	1	
San Pedro—								
Butchers No. 551 (67):								
Frank Krasnesky.....	67		67		67	67		67
Central Labor Council:								
Thos. O. Stout.....		1		1		1		1
Culinary Workers No. 754 (279):								
Orville Perry.....		279		279		279		279
Santa Barbara—								
Barbers No. 832 (37):								
W. P. Hansen.....	19		19		19	19		19
A. A. Cluster.....	18		18		18	18		18

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 (Vote for three)			
	Roe H. Baker	F. Carothers	W. E. Banker	J. H. Chambers	Chas. Childs	James E. Hopkins	Jos. J. Matheson	Anthony L. Noreiga
Carpenters No. 1062 (427):								
O. M. Clark.....	213		213		213	213		213
H. H. Livermore.....	214		214		214	214		214
Central Labor Union:								
M. S. Cusack.....	1		1		1		1	1
Frank Morley.....	1			1	1		1	1
Culinary Workers No. 498 (16):								
Birdie Potter Amort.....	8		8		8	8	8	
Frank G. Jenkins.....	8		8		8	8	8	
Electrical Workers No. 413 (34):								
I. E. Martin.....		34		34	34	34		34
Hod Carriers No. 195 (58):								
J. M. Ortega.....	29			29		29	29	29
Charles Jordan.....	29			29		29	29	29
Musicians No. 308 (127):								
Edward De Marino.....		127	127		127	127		127
Painters No. 715 (137):								
Geo. Luth.....	68		68		68	68		68
Clif Knight.....	69		69		69		69	69
Plumbers No. 114 (48):								
F. C. Morley.....		24		24	24			24
M. E. Slicton.....		24		24	24			24
Railway & Steamship Clerks No. 751 (20):								
F. W. Tenney.....	20			20		20	20	20
Typographical No. 390 (28):								
Claude C. Hopkins.....	28		28		28	28		
Women's Union Label League No. 468 (14):								28
Edith Clark.....	14		14		14	14	14	
Stockton—								
Musicians No. 189 (141):								
Central Labor Council (1):								
Clarence Leonard.....		142		142		142	142	142
Moving Picture Operators No. 428 (13):		13		13		13	13	13
Street Carmen No. 276 (21):								
Geo. A. Dean.....	21		21		21	21		21
Stage Employes No. 90 (16):								
John H. McGinnis.....		16		16				16
Taft—								
Carpenters No. 1774 (81):								
J. C. Reed.....	81			81		81	81	81
Ventura—								
Painters No. 955:								
K. J. Kingsafer.....	19			19		19		19
Visalia—								
Typographical No. 519 (23):								
H. O. Paulson.....				23	23		23	23
Vallejo—								
Teamsters No. 490 (94):								
J. B. Dale.....	94		94		94	94	94	

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, September 4, 1924.

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

It is pleasing to note that the close of the business of the California State Federation of Labor for the past year shows its affiliated organizations to be in excellent condition, both numerically and financially. While it is true that industrial conditions in California during the last four months have not kept pace with the abnormal prosperous industrial conditions previously enjoyed, Organized Labor has moved steadily forward, largely due to the splendid organization campaigns carried on in various communities throughout the State.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

One of the forward steps during the year to further the plans of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, as approved by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, was negotiated by the Committee on Education of the California State Federation of Labor. After several conferences with representatives of the University of California it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee from the Federation to co-operate with a similar committee from the University of California.

The Joint Committee meets the requirements of the Workers' Education Bureau in that the majority of the committee shall be composed of bona fide labor representatives. The personnel of the committee is as follows: Labor—Seth R. Brown, Daniel C. Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, James Mullen and J. L. Kerchen. University Extension—L. J. Richardson, Ira B. Cross, Solomon Blum and Jessica Peixotto.

The principal purpose in forming this joint committee is to further workers' education in California in accordance with the plans of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, as approved by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. Daniel C. Murphy was elected chairman of the Joint Committee, L. J. Richardson, Vice-Chairman, and J. L. Kerchen, Secretary.

In this connection it is a pleasure to report that Miss Caroline Schleaf, a member of the Office Employees' Union of San Francisco and a member of the State Federation's Committee on Education, has been signally honored by being awarded a fellowship by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Miss Schleaf is a native Californian and a graduate of the University of California, having worked her way through college. She has for several years been an instructor in the Economics Department of that University and together with her duties at the University, has given much of her time to the work carried on by the State Federation's Educational Committee. Miss Schleaf is one of sixteen Americans who have been awarded the Foundation's One Thousand Dollar fellowships for 1924-1925 for study in the Scandinavian countries. No less than 175 men and women had been placed in nomination for these scholarships by 62 colleges and universities.

A new arrangement for the observance of Labor Day at the University of California was initiated this year. During the early part of 1924 President Campbell of the university very cordially invited the State Federation of Labor to conduct suitable literary exercises in honor of Labor Day on the campus of the State University. The invitation was accepted and the program was duly arranged under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor.

The following note from President Campbell's secretary written on Labor Day, testifies to the success of the meeting:

"President Campbell desires me to report to you that in his opinion, and in the opinions of all his colleagues with whom he has spoken on the subject, today's program in honor of Labor Day, as conducted by Chairman Fred Bebergall and Senator Daniel C. Murphy, was a great success in all respects. Two thousand students and professors were in attendance; between two hundred and three hundred students stood throughout the exercises. Everybody in the audience was thoroughly attentive. The

remarks by the chairman were especially appropriate, and Senator Murphy's address was excellent in all respects."

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY ACT

Attorney Henry Heidelberg, as legal representative of the California State Federation of Labor, ably defended the constitutionality of the Employment Agency Act, passed at the last session of the California Legislature, before Superior Judge Burks of Los Angeles. Judge Burks sustained the position of the federation, but later the case was taken on appeal to the State Supreme Court. The Employment Agency Act had for its purpose the limiting of the amount of fee which employment agencies may exact from the job seekers. The Supreme Court held the act unconstitutional. The effect of this decision is far-reaching, as the only remedy now available to protect the job seekers is an amendment to the constitution. It is evident the only relief open to the workers is through the medium of organization. This fact should ever be borne in mind by the workers of the State.

In spite of the decision of the Supreme Court, the passage of this law and the subsequent litigation has had a beneficial effect. As a result of it there have come into existence a number of private commercial employment agencies which are now doing business on a 10 per cent basis. The agitation which preceded the enactment of the 10 per cent law also influenced many well-meaning employers not to patronize employment agencies charging exorbitant fees.

THE LABOR BANK OF LOS ANGELES

After many months of organization work the Peoples Bank and Trust Company—Labor's bank—was opened for general banking business in the month of April, 1924. The launching of Labor's bank in Los Angeles was a real event in the history of Organized Labor in the State. The following statistics, made public by the officials of the Labor bank as to the condition of its affairs at the close of business on August 11, indicate the great growth enjoyed by the Peoples Bank and Trust Company to date: Accounts opened, 3412; deposits, \$1,411,179.21; and total resources, \$2,056,735.61. Included in its board of directors are a number of representatives of Organized Labor. Labor's bank has demonstrated its ability to function, even in the city of Los Angeles, where the Better America Federation and other antagonistic associations have bitterly opposed its entrance into the banking field.

The federation has, through its executive officers, co-operated with other agencies during the past year in furthering plans for the placing by initiative petition on the ballot at the November election of the California Water and Power Act. This act is being bitterly fought by the Better America Federation, the Los Angeles Times and other reactionary forces throughout the State. It is urgently recommended that affiliated organizations co-operate in every manner possible to promote the success of the California Water and Power Act.

CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION

The Conference of Progressive Political Action of California, composed of representatives from the California State Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, has taken definite and aggressive action as regards the national and State problems and officials to be voted on at the November election. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts put forth by Governor Richardson to elect members of the Legislature in California favorable to his peculiar ideas as regards State economy, the recent primaries resulted in the selection of a majority of candidates opposed to the reactionary policies of the Governor. The city of San Francisco defeated all aspirants for the Legislature bearing the Richardson endorsement. The Governor is loath to admit defeat, but it can be safely relied on by the forward-looking citizens of California that the Governor will not be able to control the next Legislature, and therefore will not be in a position to further cripple the humanitarian and labor laws now in effect. Affiliated organizations should impress on members of Organized Labor and citizens generally that the Governor's economy program has resulted in higher city and county taxes for the average taxpayer and lower State taxes for the corporations and public utilities. When this fact is generally understood the forces of reaction in California will be overwhelmingly repudiated at the ballot box.

The American Federation of Labor, having thrown the full weight of its influence in favor of the election of La Follette and Wheeler, the California branch of the Conference for Progressive Political Action is waging a strenuous campaign for the election of these two progressive statesmen. Although handicapped by the election laws of California in the placing of presidential electors on the November ballot for La Follette and Wheeler, as this report is written it is practically assured the signatures secured are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State. The polls now being conducted in various parts of the State have shown remarkable strength for La Follette, and consequently the reactionaries are thoroughly frightened

as to the presidential outlook in this State. Organized Labor is practically a unit for the La Follette candidacy, as it has been clearly demonstrated labor can expect little consideration from the Democratic or Republican parties in the way of favorable action on measures deemed vital to the cause of labor.

At the last referendum election of officers for the International Typographical Union your president was elected First Vice-President.

The first vice-president of the International Typographical Union is required to make his official residence in Indianapolis. Therefore, I shall not be a candidate for re-election as president of the California State Federation of Labor. So in closing, I desire to take this opportunity to thank the members of the executive council and the officials and members of affiliated organizations in general for their uniform consideration and splendid support accorded my administration during the last three years.

Fraternally submitted,

SETH R. BROWN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, California, September 2, 1924.

To the Twenty-fifth 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:

Conditions are generally good, the labor movement has kept pace with the growth of this community, having made a gain in membership of about 16 per cent in the past year. Several new local unions have been chartered here, including the Teamsters, Bill Posters, Sign Writers and Tile and Marble Setters.

There have been no noticeable advances in wages, but the Plumbers, Electricians (inside wiremen), and Painters have established the five-day work week. The Carpenters voted this same proposition down at a called meeting. Nevertheless, quite a number of our members do not work on Saturday at all.

The Moving Picture Operators, who were on strike at the time of my last report, have adjusted their trouble with the employers and as a consequence all theaters and movie houses here are fair and employing only Union help.

The only strike of any consequence here in the past year has been that of the Albacore fishermen, who tied up all their boats about four weeks pending an adjustment of their refusal to accept a cut from \$240 to \$120 per ton for their catch of Albacore (Tuna). A compromise of \$200 per ton was accepted by the fishermen, but the run of this specie of fish has passed, just as the packers had hoped for as they had all the fish they needed canned or in storage to enable them to keep up the exorbitant prices they (the packers) are now receiving. The local fishermen have no labor organization, but maintain an organization for the purpose of fixing prices and other matters of mutual interest.

The Longshoremen are having considerable trouble keeping up their conditions here on account of the cheap Mexican labor being so plentiful at this port which is just fifteen miles from the Mexican border.

The Printing Trades and Culinary Organization of Waiters has just obtained a charter and are making good progress.

The District Council of Carpenters of this district successfully defended the right of labor organizations to discipline their members in a long drawn out trial before the Superior Court of this county.

The substance of the court's decision was that "right or wrong, a decision of a labor organization is the law of that organization and that any member disobeying such laws is properly and legally subject to such penalties as the organization may see fit to impose."

The Brotherhood of Carpenters very gracefully paid all attorney's fees in the case as they believed it to be a matter of more than local interest.

Since my last report the State has re-established the office of Deputy Labor Commissioner at San Diego. We now have the best deputy that we have ever had. He is on the job all the time, prosecuting violators of our labor laws with some pep. He is in sympathy with their purpose and is therefore of some service to the community.

Perfect harmony reigns in local labor affairs which extends to our political interests. The Labor Council meetings are fairly well attended and we are able to keep an organizer for the council in the field through a small per capita tax levy.

We were fairly successful in the last primary election, succeeding in returning a Congressman with a 100 per cent labor record and one Assemblyman of the two we endorsed.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK A. THOMAS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, Calif., September 6, 1924.

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

Through the courtesy of the members of Organized Labor, who have so kindly returned me to office of one of the Vice-Presidents in the Second District, or San Pedro, Long Beach and Orange County, it has become a regular and very pleasing habit to report that section to these annual conventions.

It is particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that probably at no period since the World War have labor conditions been more extreme, nor has labor suffered more than during the time which has elapsed since last we met in convention session, for me to be able to state that we have held our own in a remarkable way, down below the Tehachapi.

When you consider that until very recently labor lived on a shoestring, so to speak, in the southern part of this State, afraid almost to be seen or heard, and with practically no channels through which to work by which public opinion might be swung in its favor during times of crises, it is well worth recording that, during the last five years especially, we have come into such a position that today, through our labor press, by word of mouth of our representatives, who are invited by and listened to with some real degree of respect by civic and commercial bodies, and by virtue of a well established public opinion which recognizes much of the legitimacy of our claims, we, today, down in the southland, have "dug in" and are permanently entrenched as an actual factor in civic and economic affairs.

Because of this I am able to report that in no part of the district which I have the privilege of serving, have our forces met with defeat, in most of them we have only temporarily retreated, and in certain places we have actually made gains.

Beginning with my home district of Long Beach, let me say that, although the building trades have suffered largely through loss of men compelled to move elsewhere in search of work (during this period when building permits are being taken out by the millions of dollars' worth, but only being used in small proportion, so far as actual construction is concerned), the crafts have all maintained healthy organizations and kept men actively at work guarding their positions in their relations to the contractors, carpenters, bricklayers, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, etc., are all safely entrenched in their local finances, although the individual members have suffered certain inconveniences.

During the year the Typographical Union waged a fight against the injustice of a lock-out by the Morning Sun, and won, hands down, with a community so incensed against the newspaper management that it never recovered from the effects. Another prominent daily, which at one time seemed desirous of playing the game with labor and with the community, began to slip, took the wrong attitude toward community affairs, and made some nasty attacks upon labor. As a consequence it had to lose its identity and merge with another paper, so we are informed by those supposed to have inside information.

In the local election labor won three of the councilmen for which it worked, helped place back the City Auditor, and elected the Police Judge. It goes without saying that we are leading in the great La Follette-Wheeler campaign, and have the confidence of the community in this great cause.

Although the oil workers have suffered greatly on account of the collapse of the oil boom, the local union has held up remarkably well, adding nearly four hundred new members during the last three or four months.

The auto-mechanics have been especially happy in being able to sign up a number of garages in town.

The sheet-metal workers, cigarmakers, bakers, barbers, boiler-makers, butchers, electrical workers, hod-carriers, hardwood floor workers, musicians, moving picture operators, painters, printing-pressmen, tailors, theatrical stage employees, have all held their own and in some cases have actually made advances.

The Culinary Alliance has signed up more shops than it had last year. The textile workers put up a brave fight against the Golden State Woolen Mills, losing in so far as breaking the lock-out was concerned, but winning in that public opinion, plus poor workmanship of the scab labor imported, resulted in the virtual ruin of the establishment, which has been lost to its original owners.

The letter carriers have developed a One Hundred Per Cent organization and have won the next State Biennial Convention for our fair city.

San Pedro, under the leadership of faithful old timers, has made a remarkable record in that it has suffered no reductions in wages, work has remained at a somewhat normal level, and organization has advanced. The Longshoremen's Union is coming

back into the fold of the A. F. of L. and everybody is happy with the I. W. W. movement almost entirely submerged.

Down in Orange County several new organizations have been formed and Union Labor is actually coming into its own and into real power. It has been a long, uphill fight for these boys, but "Orange-Gloom" and its scab concept of wages is giving way before intelligent labor co-operation and establishment of conditions and wages.

In closing, let me say that not only Long Beach but all of my district bears tribute to the fact that our own paper (official organ of the entire district), The Labor News, has made a great place for itself in the respect and esteem of the communities, and wields a rather remarkable community influence. In spite of the severe times, the finances of the paper remain at a healthy balance, and the paper remains solvent, as is proven by the auditor's quarterly reports. And also, The Oil Worker, State organ of the Oil Workers' Union, gives consistent and cheerful aid in every good work of all the organizations.

Brother James C. Coulter, State Secretary of the Oil Workers' Union, is also the President of our Central Labor Council. Our council adopted a new and progressive and aggressive program the first of the year, electing Brother Thomas Norris of the Painters' Union as business representative, on a salary. This has been a move in the right direction and has aided in cementing our relations to community life still more firmly.

We have no fears for the future, with "Bob" La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler in the White House, and labor actually coming into its own in political power in the country, and constitutional power preventing "Big Business" from further retarding the progress of an entire nation, we look forward to the greatest year in our history.

Fraternally yours,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, California, August 15, 1924.

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

During the past year the labor movement of this district has done remarkably well both as to gain in membership and improvement of working conditions. In spite of the drought, the hoof and mouth disease, and the large oversupply of workers who were induced to come to California under glowing promises which failed to materialize, the unions of this district have more than held their own and are in a position to go forward.

Five new unions: Bakery Workers No. 453; Building Service Employees No. 42; Marble Masons No. 24; Paper Handlers No. 3, and Retail Clerks No. 406 were organized, with several more in prospect.

The Allied Printing Trades have established the 44-hour week, after a long and hard-fought struggle. The membership has stood steadfast and a gain has been made in the number of union establishments and membership.

The Building Trades Unions, with few exceptions, have withstood the attacks of the enemy and in several instances have increased wages and added to their membership. At present conditions are very quiet, many mechanics working part time, the slump in building affecting nearly all of the Building Trades Unions.

The Metal Trades Unions show a gain in membership and a slight improvement in conditions. Those fighting organizations can be counted on to keep up their end of the line.

The Miscellaneous Trades are all making progress, not having been affected as seriously as the other trades by the slump in building and in business in general. The Brewery Trades have succeeded in securing the 44-hour week, without a reduction in wages. Nearly all unions in the Miscellaneous Trades have made a gain in membership and secured better working conditions.

The establishment of the People's Bank & Trust Co. on April 26 of this year, has placed Union Labor in a position to further command the respect and confidence of the business interests of the community. The spirit of the labor movement, evidenced in the establishment of this the People's Bank, is something we are all proud of, and bespeaks well for the future. With best wishes for success,

Fraternally yours,

AL. C. BECK.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Fresno, September 6, 1924.

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

The best I can say for the Third District is that we are still carrying on.

Through adverse conditions, drought, hoof and mouth disease, failure of the raisin industry, and some others, the San Joaquin Valley has been hard hit, and as a result everything has slowed down to such an extent that our organization is at the present time about fifty per cent smaller than a year ago, it being necessary for those who could to go to other places where employment was in greater demand.

Notwithstanding this, every local is meeting regularly and working conditions and wages are being maintained.

At the present, things are looking better and demands for help are increasing and we hope that employment will soon be back to normal.

Bakersfield is slowly regaining its lost ground and will soon be back in good condition.

Throughout the valley labor is 100 per cent for La Follette and Wheeler and in most parts is taking active part in the campaign.

The Building Trades again signed up for another year with the Builders' Exchange; same working conditions and wages as last year.

With best wishes for a successful convention, I am

Yours fraternally,

W. E. BANKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

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

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I beg leave to submit my report for the year 1924, which I trust will prove interesting and instructive to the Trade Union movement of the entire State.

The past year has been the banner year in the building industry of Santa Clara County and San Mateo County. The industrial association has fought us with unabated fierceness during the past year. With all that, our unions were able not only to maintain union conditions but have, in many cases, built up a membership of our affiliated locals.

On August 23, 1923, an attempt was made to widen the scope of the American plan by causing its adoption in San Mateo County. The industrial association of the county has been assisted and managed by the San Francisco Industrial Association and Builders' Exchange. The Builders' Exchange sent out notices to all material dealers in San Mateo County notifying them to put the permit system in force, making it necessary for all contractors to sign an agreement wherein they would agree to hire non-union men on all jobs to the extent of a fifty-fifty proposition, thereby making all work half union and half American plan. This proposition was not taken seriously by our fair contractors and it did not appeal to the union men who had given years of their lives in fighting for the principle of unionism. The executive board then met and recommended to the local unions that a fund be raised for combating the American planners. Carpenters' Local No. 162, being the first to meet, voted unanimously to assess their membership the sum of \$20 per member and to take \$2000 from their treasury, making a recommendation to the Building Trades Council that this sum would be at their disposal providing the other locals affiliated would assess their membership likewise, a referendum vote being sent out to the local unions. Awaiting the returns a committee was appointed from the council to interview the material men with a view of having them go along with the council. This secured no results, as the material dealers stated that they were compelled to carry out the mandates of the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco or their material supplies would be shut off.

It was then decided to enter the field and start a material supply company. One thousand dollars was taken from the treasury of the council and two thousand from the treasury of the Carpenters No. 162, and was placed at the disposal of the manager. With this amount the San Mateo Building Trades Material Supply Company was started. During the first few weeks of business the Builders' Exchange and material

men used every available means to block the securing of materials. However, they were not successful, as the material was found coming to the yard in carloads.

The results of the referendum and with the money taken from the treasury of the locals, about twelve thousand dollars was made available. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, seeing the necessity of making a fight, appropriated the sum of \$2500, making \$14,500 to combat the permit system. How well we have succeeded the following results will be self-explanatory:

About February 2, 1924, through the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco, a committee of five contractors was appointed to check up the situation in San Mateo County with the view of having the exchange stop materials coming to San Mateo. This committee's report to the Builders' Exchange was that they found about 94 per cent of the jobs to be union, which resulted in the following letter being sent to the material dealers of San Mateo by the Builders' Exchange:

"San Francisco, February 8, 1924.

"After a visit of our industrial relation committee to San Mateo Wednesday evening, it has been decided that it is best for the present, as our San Mateo County members seem to desire it, to discontinue the permit system, in so far as San Mateo County is concerned.

"We particularly notify you to be careful and see that no materials sold by you are to be brought into San Francisco County as we are still actively on the job here, and the permit system is still in full force and effect.

"We think that the result of this will not be what the San Mateo County members expect and that it will not be very long before you will find conditions down there so intolerable that some other course will have to be mapped out.

"In closing, permit us to say we are always at the service of our San Mateo County members.

Signed by the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco,
WM. H. GEORGE, Chairman."

On March 13, the contractors supporting the American plan and the Industrial Association of San Mateo again saw fit to operate their jobs under union conditions and to comply with the working rules of the Building Trades Council. This being the case the permit system has been abolished and the industrial association has moved to an unknown land. All of the local unions in the county have enjoyed good conditions and a healthy increase in membership.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor for their hearty co-operation.

Sincerely and fraternally,
J. F. CAMBIANO.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Martinez, California, September 1, 1924.

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

District No. 7, comprising Contra Costa County, has nothing surprising to report for the past year.

The Central Labor Council, as well as the Council of the Building Trades, have held their weekly meetings with general regularity. Both councils have been of great assistance in ridding the community of the vendors of Chinese meats in behalf of the butchers. The mere exposure in the columns of the Labor Journal, the official organ of the movement here, was enough to "persuade" a friend of the Orientals to move elsewhere. And the campaign against the sale of unfair Ward Bakery products is still being waged in support of the organized bakers.

One feature of the work carried on by the Central Council worthy of note is the work of the educational committee, which aims to interest the members in the literature of the movement. The council advances the cost of recommended pamphlets, and the committee visits affiliated unions to sell copies for free circulation among their members. Darrow's well-known document on the "Open Shop" is being passed around among the men of the Potters' Union, the largest union in the district furthering this plan.

In defense of the organized firefighters of the Richmond department, who had been dismissed in violation of the city's own rules, by a number of the city councillors, upon recommendation of an imported committee which seemed to interest itself in

locating the organized men, there is now on a recall election which has the support of both councils.

Contra Costa County, in common with other parts of the state, had to bear a share in the result of the lying campaign of the Los Angeles cheap-wage conspirators who flooded their own labor market and forced thousands of men in search of employment into all parts of the Coast. During the early summer we were visited by scores of mechanics of this kind, but fortunately their disgust at the deception practiced on them made their call here generally a temporary one, so no damage was done to local wage scales.

The county has also had a little experience with the unorganized worker who has acquired a Ford or some other car, has reduced the household possessions to the camping dimensions and hit the road. The generosity of the Coast cities in providing grounds with hot and cold water, laundry facilities and other advantages which may be enjoyed for a song, has developed an army of the new tramp. Home mechanics with heavier expenses ask decent wages, but these birds of passage, whose stay in town is generally arranged for out of the taxes contributed by the men whose wage and work standards they threaten, take work wherever they find it at rates just enough to eat on, pay the gas bill and provide a spare tire or a few Ford parts now and then.

Communities where contracts of some size have been let, as in the case of public buildings, are often troubled by these migratory men to the detriment of local workmen. An ordinance to limit the stay would protect the legitimate tourist, and protect the home men by forcing these fellows either to meet higher expenses or move on.

In the building industry the unions have steadily improved their status in the contest with the "American Planners." An estimate of 75 per cent as the union share in the work gives an idea of the condition in the county. These unions both in Richmond and at Martinez, the county seat, have gained in membership and generally had steady employment.

Owing to a summer slump in call for their output, the molders were on short time for a number of weeks, which resulted in a section of the membership leaving town. Since then a new agreement has been negotiated, in which wages and conditions have been maintained.

Enamellers employed by the Pacific Sanitary Company, the largest employers of labor in the county, have been organized with the prospect of fine service to a group hitherto unprotected.

Notwithstanding a lack of experience the laundry-workers have passed through the year well, have made gains in membership and averaged well in wages and conditions. The union appreciates the friendly visits and advice of Business Agent C. R. Beatty, who has had much to do with the success attained.

Culinary workers in the district have no local of their own, but affiliate with the Oakland Union, though there is a prospect of a charter for the county if the efforts of Bro. Beatty go through.

The renewal of the agreement by the Shell Company with its employes for another year is the chief item to record in the oil industry in the district. Also that the benefit association mentioned in last year's report continues in operation for the employes of the company.

A measure of co-operation with the conference for Progressive Political Action helped some in the re-election of Senator Sharkey, whose stand for labor measures was among the best, though we have to regret that the average unionist is not yet fully aware of the value of a well-used ballot as a means of promotion of his highest interest.

Fraternally,
R. V. LYTTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.

Napa, September 7, 1924.

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

Trade unionists in this district have had a very satisfactory year, inasmuch as all branches have had steady work, while in other localities a great many have been out of employment.

I am glad to state the membership of some of the locals show a slight gain, while others have just about held their own.

Santa Rosa has been very active all through the year, and very prosperous. They have added quite a goodly number to their ranks, and organized a new local in Healds-

burg of carpenters affiliated with the Santa Rosa local and hold one meeting a month in Healdsburg.

The Ladies' Auxiliaries of Santa Rosa and Petaluma have done some very effective work also. One thing was to help the mechanics win their fight when they all left the school job in behalf of the laborers, the ladies doing picket duty, thus making it possible for the laborers to go back to work without a reduction in wages.

Vallejo has been forging steadily ahead, financially and in membership. There have been two Ladies' Auxiliaries organized there in the past year, one to the Carpenters No. 180 and one to the Machinists No. 252, which all agree has been a great help to the various locals by co-operating with them in their effort to raise the debt on the Labor Temple, which, with the individual co-operation of all the unions by buying stocks and giving social functions of various kinds they are making a splendid showing.

Napa also has organized a Ladies' Auxiliary, "Sisters of Organized Labor," by name, having affiliated with it all the unions and Labor Council in Napa, with a delegate from each one to represent them at the meetings, which are held twice a month; one meeting for business and one a social evening, to which are invited all the union members and their families.

The object of these organizations is to educate the wives and families of union members in the need of spending union-earned wages for union-made products.

I also had the pleasure to help organize an Auxiliary in Marysville of 58 members, which, I understand, is now in a flourishing condition.

In conclusion, I want to thank all those who have so willingly given me their support this past year.

Fraternally submitted,
ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, September 10, 1924.

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

The time has arrived for the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor for the Ninth District to report on the gains and losses as well as the general activities of labor in San Francisco.

Three years ago many loyal trade unionists were pessimistic as to the future of organized labor, two years ago a feeling of doubt remained, but at the present time the future success of unionism is assured, labor's courage has been restored, harmony and co-operation are the watchwords.

The labor unions have stoutly resisted the attempts of those seeking to destroy the labor organizations and many unions under the most adverse conditions have improved their working conditions. Among them are the Typographical Union in shops with wage increase from \$45 to \$51 per week, with time and one-half for night work; Milk Wagon Drivers, Moving Picture Operators, Tailors No. 80, Alaska Fishermen, Cooks, Musicians No. 6, Pile Drivers No. 34, Municipal Railway Employees, Laundry Workers No. 26, and many others.

The checking of immigration from Europe and Asia was encouraging. Organized labor here was actively interested in the question. We feel that an uninterrupted campaign should be continued against the influx of outside labor. The enemies of organized labor are only waiting a favorable opportunity to again allow vast numbers of workers with a low standard of living to come to this country.

Unions in San Francisco heartily supported the campaign to give the states the right to protect children from work at an early age.

The primary election of August 26 was very successful from the standpoint of organized labor. All the senators and assemblymen from San Francisco who had proved untrue to labor were badly defeated for nomination to the office they had held.

The unions of the Building Trades have steadily gained in strength this year. They should be congratulated on their efforts. They will soon have regained their former strength. Federal Judge Dooling's just ruling in the controversy over being compelled to have "Open Shop" before being granted building material was a great help to the Building Trades Unions.

Organized labor in the Ninth District faces the coming year with confidence and we urge on every member of organized labor to do his part helping to secure more and ever more of the products of his toil.

The death of John O. Walsh was a great loss to organized labor, his honesty

and spirit of constructive co-operation was an example that we should all strive to follow.

Organizations called the Trades Union Promotional Leagues were formed in St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, Ohio, and several other cities for the purpose of increasing the sale of union goods, increasing the patronage of shops displaying the union shop cards, insisting that all persons performing work or labor of any kind are members of the organized labor movement, to insist that the salesman, clerk or person taking or delivering the order is a member of the union.

Owing to their success the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the Portland Convention, approved of the organization and recommended that the various central labor bodies interest themselves in the matter and form similar organizations and call them Trade Union Promotional Leagues.

During the month of June a Trade Union Promotional League was formed in San Francisco with 68 unions affiliated at this time who have agreed to finance it for six months, donating from \$5.50 to \$25 per month. The officers of the organization have been selected and the preliminary arrangements for launching the organization are progressing in such a manner that results will soon be seen.

The aims and object of the league can be seen by quoting the following articles from the proposed constitution:

"To avoid misunderstandings and to establish a uniform and equitable policy and practice among the members of the league when, directly or indirectly, employing labor or patronizing stores, bakeries, markets, shops or other places or establishments furnishing goods, materials, or services to the public, the league advises and recommends intending purchasers or customers to be guided by the following rules and principles.

"Above all things to insist upon receiving union goods and services; that is, those so designated by the union label. There can be no substitute for the union label, and members are warned not to accept anything as union unless it bears the union label.

"To insist that all persons performing work or labor of any kind are members of the organized labor movement.

"To insist that the salesman, clerk, or person taking or delivering the order is a member of the union.

"To give constant and loyal patronage to all establishments that are unorganized in whole or in part, and, by making demands upon them for union workmen, goods and services, to induce them to comply therewith; and, when successful in such efforts, to make it known to the members of the league."

Fraternally submitted,

JOS. MATHESON.
JAS. HOPKINS.
ROE H. BAKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, September 9, 1924.

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

Since the last convention nothing of unusual importance has developed, practically every organization maintaining their previous standards while some have gained increases in wages as well as membership. This is particularly so in the Building Trades crafts, as this vicinity has enjoyed an unprecedented year in the building industry.

There is, however, at the present time a concerted movement to form another building trades council, as much dissension is prevalent among the various crafts comprising that body and I sincerely hope wisdom will be the guide in the new movement, as we all must accept that harmony and unity if the final analysis spells success for this great forward movement.

The condition of the crafts in the railroad industry remain practically the same since my last report, all organizations have remained intact and increasing their memberships, irrespective of reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

These organizations, while suffering from the decree of the Railroad Labor Board, are fully determined to organize every worker in that industry, with the future hope of placing their membership on a basis which it properly and rightfully deserves.

The crafts connected with the Allied Printing Trades Council have just recently been awarded an increase of \$5 per week for day and \$5.50 per week for night work.

This increase, however, is only applicable to those members engaged in the commercial industry.

This increase was brought about by a decision in arbitration between the San Francisco Typographical Union and the San Francisco Printers' Board of Trade, the decision being rendered by Judge Devlin of Vallejo who acted as the fifth man in such proceedings. I am assuming this matter will be referred to by the San Francisco representatives so will not report further on this, only to state that the wage accepted by the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 is the basis of wages to be paid in other cities adjacent to San Francisco.

Other crafts report a successful year.

Hoping for a large attendance and a usual successful convention,

Fraternally submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11

Eureka, California, September 6, 1924.

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

Dear Sirs and Brothers: I am herewith submitting my report for the past year, as follows:

During the year we have made progress in the face of many and repeated attacks of hostile and reactionary employers toward our various crafts in this section of our state.

While it is true that we have lost slightly in numbers, we are in a measure repaid by the thoroughness and enthusiasm of our membership.

First of all we have a representative and active Women's Union Label League, which is doing excellent work in the interest of the union label, and our local merchants are responding to the appeals and placing union-made goods on their shelves. Our membership in general has been very active during the year in the demand for union-made goods and this has helped to cement a closer spirit of co-operation between the merchant and the worker.

Our Union Labor Hospital, which represents an investment of about \$100,000, has had the best financial year in its history; this wonderful institution is owned and operated by the unionists and card-holders of Humboldt County; it has one of the best and recognized staffs of medical and specialists in the state, and in addition operates a training school for nurses, where student nurses are given a thorough schooling and placed in similar institutions in the state upon completion of their training.

We have other things also to be proud of, among them being our own Union Labor Temple, which was acquired by the movement by some sacrifices, but is a fine home and a popular meeting place in the community. It is ample for the meeting place of our various affiliated organizations, and, in addition, is rented to fraternal and social organizations from time to time at a nominal rental. The income takes care of the investment, upkeep and creates a sinking fund sufficient to more than justify the investment.

Our weekly paper, the Labor News, now after a great deal of struggle is practically out of debt. A new and improved linotype machine and other modern and necessary machinery has been paid for and installed, which make the paper independent. It has championed the cause of the American Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Labor and the American labor movement policy generally, and is to be reckoned with in this community when the welfare of the worker is questioned by reactionary interests.

The building trades crafts are recuperating after a series of onslaughts by reactionary employers and are again making some real progress in their respective fields; building activity is on the increase and the coming year looks promising for the trades unionists of the several crafts, with better working conditions and the union scale of wages.

During the past year the I. W. W. have been more or less active in the lumber camps and mills of the county, but they have made no substantial gains in either membership or prestige and at this writing are losing what little influence they had at the beginning of the year; they have not, by any stretch of imagination, given the logger that ideal working condition which they so willingly promised him.

On the whole, I can report progress in this district for the past year, with the membership approaching the new year with renewed confidence and enthusiasm.

Respectively submitted,

GEO. GALLOWAY.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened in the city of Portland, Oregon, October 1, 1923, with 366 delegates present.

The convention was called to order by C. A. von Schriltz, President of the Portland Central Labor Council.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. George Baker, Mayor of Portland; Mr. Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon, and Mr. Otto Harting, President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

The convention was then addressed by President Gompers, who declared the Forty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in formal and official session.

Later in the week the convention was addressed by many noted labor men, among them George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen; Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Coal Miners' Federation of Great Britain; R. B. Walker and U. C. Robinson, delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, and J. A. Sullivan, fraternal delegate from Canada.

There were about 100 resolutions presented to the convention. In your delegate's opinion, some of the most important resolutions the convention acted upon were: In favor of the Soldier Bonus; in favor of the Old Age Pension Law; in favor of the California Water and Power Act; in favor of a constitutional amendment to prohibit child labor; opposed to all aliens entering the United States who are not eligible to citizenship; in favor of election of all federal judges by the people; in favor of modification of the Volstead Act, to permit the manufacture of light wines and beers; a resolution presented by the seamen's delegates, calling upon the government to enforce the laws enacted to provide greater safety of life at sea—unanimously adopted; a resolution urging the people of California to continue their efforts for better laws for the safety of miners was adopted. The convention went on record as opposed to the Ku Klux Klan.

The credentials of William F. Dunn of the Butte, Montana, Central Labor Council, were revoked, on charges made by the United Mine Workers of America, he being the first delegate unseated in twenty years. The vote to unseat was 28,838 yes, to 130 no. The convention voted down the resolution of the Farmer-Labor party and went on record in favor of the non-partisan political plan.

The resolutions given your delegate to present to the American Federation of Labor Convention were as follows: No. 34, by Delegate Mary Everson, in regard to a paid woman organizer for organizing women's auxiliaries on the Pacific Coast. The committee on organization reported it was the duty of national and international unions to form women's auxiliaries, and recommended non-concurrence in the resolution. The committee's report was adopted.

Proposition No. 33, by Delegate W. J. McQuillan, in regard to a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgermen and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The committee on reports of Executive Council reported once an organization was expelled by the A. F. of L., over a jurisdictional dispute, both organizations must agree before a hearing can be had by the A. F. of L. The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution. The committee's report was adopted.

Several resolutions were introduced in regard to the A. F. of L. forcing all unions affiliated with it to join Central Bodies and State Federations. The Committee on Laws reported it was the duty of all internationals to urge their members to join State and central bodies and recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, which was adopted.

Delegates P. J. Brady of the International Photo-Engravers and E. J. Gainor of the National Association of Letter Carriers were elected as delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, and Delegate N. Brittan of the International Metal Polishers' Union was elected delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

El Paso, Texas, was selected as the next convention city by a vote of 14,587, against Detroit, Mich., 12,885. The convention changed the date of the next convention from the first of October to the third Monday in November, and also gave the Executive Board the power to change the convention city if accommodations were not satisfactory. The convention as a whole was a very satisfactory one, both interesting and educational.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, James J. Duncan; Second Vice-President, Joseph F. Valen-

tine; Third Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Fourth Vice-President, William Green; Fifth Vice-President, T. A. Riekert; Sixth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer; Seventh Vice-President, Mathew Woll; Eighth Vice-President, Martin F. Ryan; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin; Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. WALSH,

Delegate to the Forty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation
of Labor, Portland, Ore., October, 1923.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1924.

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

As in previous years, 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 Executive Council and its sub-committees, but particularly the Legislative Committee, have held many sessions during the year and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these meetings.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

In addition to the measures approved at the last convention, the Executive Council recommends the following measures for submission to the Legislature:

Payment of Wages: One of the most beneficent laws on the California statute books relates to the collection of wages by the Labor Commissioner. In order that this law might be more effectively administered and enforced, it should be amended as follows:

1. Sheriffs should be required to notify the Labor Commissioner when attaching a place where employes have been working. The law now provides that claims for wages should have priority rights in cases of attachments, but no one is compelled to serve notice on the workers when an attachment is made.

2. The Small Claims Court Law, as it was passed at the 1921 Legislature, provides that only cases involving not more than \$50 may be tried before justices of the peace. An amendment to this law is needed to permit wage claims of \$150 or less to be presented to the Small Claims Courts. The law should be further amended so as to permit the Labor Commissioner and his deputies to appear in behalf of the plaintiffs and to present evidence. Such amendments to the law would considerably facilitate the bureau's efforts to collect wages from delinquent employers.

3. Contractors on public work occasionally discontinue building operations without paying their men for the work they have performed up to the time of the stopping of work. The building workers affected file numerous wage complaints with the Labor Bureau, but the bureau finds it impossible to settle these cases rapidly because of the numerous legal points involved. This situation should be remedied by amending the laws so as to permit every political subdivision to pay workers without waiting for the completion of the job and before starting suit against the bonding company. The law should also provide for liens upon crops for work performed on the land, so as to insure the payment of wages for farm laborers defrauded by contractors.

The Child Labor Law: The following amendments to the California Child Labor Law would afford greater protection to the children of the State and would facilitate the administration and enforcement of the law:

1. Children under 14 years of age should be prohibited from participating in any performance for compensation, whether direct or indirect. The Labor Commissioner should be empowered to make exceptions in cases where children were needed in the presentation of a regular play or drama.

2. Children over 14 but under 16 years of age should be required to secure a permit from the Labor Commissioner in order to participate in any performance.

3. School children should not be permitted to work before school hours. Their hours off work after school, combined with their school hours, should never exceed eight in one day.

4. Children under eight years of age should not be permitted to work in any occupation, whether domestic, agricultural, viticultural or horticultural.

5. Children under 14 years of age should not be permitted to work in any cannery.
6. There should be a compulsory uniform system of transfer exchanges between city and county school authorities; so that county and city supervisors of attendance will know of children moving into their respective jurisdictions.

7. The Labor Commissioner should be enabled to deputize county supervisors of school attendance for the purpose of enforcing the Child Labor Law.

Private Employment Agencies: The existing employment agency act gives the Labor Commissioner authority to require reports from private employment agencies regarding conditions of employment, but voluntary organizations which furnish employment to job seekers, without charge, are entirely free from the supervision of the Labor Commissioner. If these organizations were required to register with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and to furnish reports as to their placement work, it would be

possible for us to have a better check on employment conditions throughout the State as well as to have a better control of employment agencies in general.

Working Hours in Underground Work: The present California law provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in underground workings. It is a known fact, however, that few men actually work only eight hours per day. The reason for this is that men working underground are compelled to spend a great deal of time getting to their places of work and coming back to the surface. It is not unusual for underground workers to spend two hours or more per day going to and coming from work. This is unfair to men whose work is extra hazardous, and their hours of labor should be reduced to the required maximum of eight per day. This law should be amended so as to provide for a "collar to collar" eight-hour workday.

Aliens on Public Works: California laws now prohibit the employment of aliens by any government department, which includes the prohibition of employment of aliens on public work. Still, in spite of this prohibition, we find many aliens actually employed on public works. This is so because our laws on this subject do not seem to include contractors or sub-contractors who are engaged on public work and who are always inclined to hire aliens, because foreigners can be hired cheaper. The law should be so amended as to compel contractors and sub-contractors to employ only American citizens on public works.

Supervision of Trade Schools: To remedy the fraudulent trade school evil, a law should be passed providing for the licensing and supervising of these schools by the State Board of Education.

Eight-Hour Law for Women: Employers should be prohibited from giving home work to women if the woman in question has already worked eight hours in his establishment. Two bills were introduced and passed by the last Legislature to meet an adverse court decision holding that work taken from the factory to be finished at the home of the worker is not covered by the present Women's Eight-Hour Law. Both bills were vetoed but should be resubmitted to the next Legislature.

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
September 1, 1924.....	633	25	658	92,000

Report of Membership, 1923-1924

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1923.....	25	
Local Unions in good standing, September 1, 1923	626	
		651
Labor Councils affiliated during the year	1	
Local Unions affiliated during the year	61	
		62
		713
Charters surrendered	29	
Withdrawn	2	
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax	24	
		55
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1924.....		658
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated	7000	
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.	2500	
Net increase in membership	4500	

New Affiliations

CHICO
 Typographical No. 667.

EUREKA
 Woman's Label League No. 303.

GLENDALE
 Central Labor Union.
 Plumbers No. 761.

HOLLISTER
 Carpenters No. 1139

LOS ANGELES
 Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.
 Retail Clerks No. 406.
 Tile Layers No. 18.

MARTINEZ
 Painters No. 741.

MARYSVILLE
 Barbers No. 720.
 Butchers No. 505.
 Musicians No. 158.
 Teamsters No. 137.

MENLO PARK
 Carpenters No. 828.

MERCED
 Culinary Workers No. 184.

MODESTO
 Post Office Clerks No. 635.

MONTEREY
 Plasterers No. 337.
 Teamsters No. 210.

OAKLAND
 Bridgemen No. 378.
 Butchers No. 633.
 Carpenters No. 1667.
 Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019.
 Musicians No. 648.

PASADENA
 Hod Carriers No. 439.
 Tailors No. 272.

RIVERSIDE
 Painters No. 780.

SACRAMENTO
 Railway Carmen No. 1344.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 601.
 Material Teamsters No. 803.

SAN DIEGO
 Carpenters No. 1571.
 Electrical Workers No. 569.
 Firefighters No. 145.
 Longshoremen No. 3809.
 Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 247.

SAN FRANCISCO
 Casters and Model Makers No. 460.
 Flint Glass Workers No. 66.
 Glass Workers No. 159.
 Auto Mechanics No. 1305.
 Pile Drivers No. 34.
 Water Workers No. 401.

SAN JOSE
 Painters No. 507.

SAN LUIS OBISPO
 Cooks and Waiters No. 98.

SAN MATEO
 Electrical Workers No. 617.

SAN PEDRO
 Retail Clerks No. 905.
 Pile Drivers No. 2375.
 Riggers and Stevedores No. 38-18.

SANTA ANA
 Carpenters No. 688.

SANTA BARBARA
 Culinary Workers No. 498.
 Machinists No. 338.
 Plumbers No. 114.
 Plasterers No. 341.
 Post Office Clerks No. —
 Stage Employees No. 442.
 Women's Union Label League No. 468.

SANTA CRUZ
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.

SANTA ROSA
 Stage Employees No. 442.

TAFT
 Electrical Workers No. 343.

VALLEJO
 Shipwrights No. 1068.
 Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731.

VENTURA
 Painters No. 955.

VISALIA
 Musicians No. 805.

WATSONVILLE
 Carpenters No. 771.

Charters Surrendered

1. Sheet Metal Workers No. 369, Bakersfield.
2. Labor Union No. 443, Richmond, Cal.
3. Machinists No. 1057, Needles, Cal.
4. Carpenters No. 1571, San Diego, Cal.
5. Timberworkers No. 114, Weed.

6. Photographic Workers No. 17061, San Francisco.
7. Railway Carmen No. 637, Bakersfield.
8. Railway Carmen No. 1403, Calexico.
9. Railway Carmen No. 880, Colton.
10. Railway Carmen No. 1025, Dunsmuir.
11. Railway Carmen No. 1398, Field's Landing.
12. Railway Carmen No. 1205, Fresno.
13. Railway Carmen No. 1034, Gerber.
14. Railway Carmen No. 943, Los Angeles.
15. Railway Carmen No. 1381, Los Angeles.
16. Railway Carmen No. 1431, Los Angeles.
17. Railway Carmen No. 1173, Mojave.
18. Railway Carmen No. 190, Needles.
19. Railway Carmen No. 48, Oakland.
20. Railway Carmen No. 846, Riverbank.
21. Railway Carmen No. 937, Roseville.
22. Railway Carmen No. 736, San Francisco.
23. Railway Carmen No. 1319, San Francisco.
24. Railway Carmen No. 767, San Jose.
25. Teamsters No. 619, Napa.
26. Teamsters No. 556, San Pedro.
27. Street Carmen No. 835, Los Angeles, June, 1924.
28. Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.
29. Teamsters No. 420, Richmond.

Withdrawn

1. Blacksmiths No. 168, San Francisco.
2. Bricklayers No. 15, Pasadena.

Suspended for Non-payment of Per Capita Tax

1. Bricklayers No. 3, Bakersfield.
2. Oil Workers No. 19, Bakersfield.
3. Boilermakers No. 634, Fresno.
4. Iron Workers No. 155, Fresno.
5. Lathers No. 172, Long Beach.
6. Painters No. 256, Long Beach.
7. Laundry Workers No. 52, Los Angeles.
8. Leather Workers No. 8, Los Angeles.
9. Oil Workers No. 18, Maricopa.
10. Cooks and Waiters No. 542, Modesto.
11. Hod Carriers No. 544, Modesto.
12. Hod Carriers No. 603, Napa.
13. Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 1187, Oakland.
14. Machinists No. 1117, Oakland.
15. Hod Carriers No. 274, Richmond.
16. Electrical Workers No. 440, Riverside.
17. Boilermakers No. 462, Roseville.
18. Laundry Workers No. 186, San Bernardino.
19. Horseshoers No. 25, San Francisco.
20. Metal Polishers No. 128, San Francisco.
21. Switchmen No. 197, San Francisco.
22. Hod Carriers No. 73, Stockton.
23. Musicians No. 705, Taft.
24. Stage Employes No. 241, Vallejo.

FEDERATION'S "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

There were no eliminations during the year from the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List." It is recommended that the Committee on Labels and Boycotts again make an effort during the week of the convention to ascertain whether or not it is possible to shorten the 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.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION BY LAW

When the Johnson Immigration bill took effect on July 1 of this year it closed the long chapter in history describing the struggles of the Western States to bar unassimilable immigrants and to maintain a homogeneous population.

The first half of the chapter deals with the prolonged fight for Chinese exclusion. This fight was won in 1882, when President Arthur finally signed the third Chinese Exclusion bill passed by Congress. No sooner had the Chinese immigration problem been disposed of to the general satisfaction of Pacific Coast citizens when the menace of unrestricted Japanese immigration came to the front with startling rapidity. As early as 1892, the American Federation of Labor Convention adopted resolutions demanding extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include Japanese. And fifteen years after this demand was made, i.e., in 1907, a so-called Gentlemen's Agreement was arrived at through diplomatic negotiations, whereby the Japanese Government agreed to keep laborers from America. But the Gentlemen's Agreement has been only a poor excuse for a solution of the problem. In California the demand for the exclusion of Japanese by law became more general and more pronounced as the years rolled by.

In 1917, Congress passed what is known as the Barred Zone Act, excluding Hindus and other Asiatics by describing the geographical boundaries of those countries.

Japan alone of all Oriental nations continued to enjoy special privileges as regards her emigrants. At last, by the enactment of the Johnson immigration bill, all Asiatics, i.e., all persons ineligible to citizenship, are placed on the same footing.

Altogether, this is a victory with far-reaching consequences. It is a formal declaration that the great western half of America is to be preserved as a heritage to the white race. But above all, it is evidence of the fact that America is still a sovereign nation, determined to shape her immigration policy by the elected representatives of the people and not by a single member of the President's cabinet.

The long-delayed victory was made possible only through the persistent work and hearty co-operation of the four California organizations: American Legion, State Federation of Labor, State Grange and Native Sons of the Golden West. These four organizations authorized Mr. V. S. McClatchy to represent them on this question before Congressional committees. Mr. McClatchy's most effective services at Washington were rendered voluntarily and entirely at his own expense. The Executive Council, at its regular meeting on June 8, extended to Mr. McClatchy the hearty appreciation of the California State Federation of Labor for his unselfish and patriotic work in the matter.

In considering this subject the Executive Council instructed the Secretary to communicate with the Federation of Labor in Japan inviting them to renew the exchange of fraternal delegates with the California State Federation of Labor and in particular to invite a fraternal delegate from organized labor of Japan to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. In acting upon this invitation it was made perfectly clear that the accomplished exclusion of persons ineligible to citizenship, while based upon stern necessity, did not imply inferiority and certainly did not mean animosity or ill-will toward the Japanese.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

President Brown, in his report, briefly refers to the formation of the Joint Committee on Education.

In addition, it should be stated that the office of Mr. J. L. Kerchen, Educational Director for the Joint Committee, will be Room 202, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. Phone Sutter 6336.

This location will be the headquarters for the State Federation of Labor in matters of Workers' Education and all mail should be sent to above address. The office will be open for business October 1, 1924.

At this office there will be carried in stock the official publications of the Workers' Education Bureau of America. These will be for sale at the regular list prices of the bureau and will be sent post paid at no additional cost to any part of the State of California.

Up to the present time the bureau has published the following books, pamphlets and leaflets which are included in what is termed the Workers' Bookshelf.

Volume 1. **Joining in Public Discussion.** By Alfred Dwight Sheffield. Price 50 cents.

Volume 2. **The Control of Wages.** By Walton Hamilton and Stacy May. Price 50 cents.

Volume 3. **The Humanizing of Knowledge.** By James Harvey Robinson. Price 50 cents.

Volume 4. **Women and the Labor Movement.** By Alice Henry. Price 50 cents.

Volume 5. **A Short History of the American Labor Movement.** By Mary Beard. Price 50 cents.

The following are a series of pamphlets at ten cents each:

1. How to Start Workers' Study Classes, by Broadus Mitchell.
2. An Outline of the American Labor Movement, by Leo Wolman.
3. How to Run a Union Meeting, by Paul Blanshard.
4. An Outline of the Social and Political History of the U. S., by H. J. Carman.
5. Workers' Education, by Arthur Gleason.
6. How to Keep Union Records, by Stuart Chase.

Workers' Education Hand Bill, "**Use Your Heads,**" \$1.50 per thousand. In addition there will be kept in stock many reprints from leading publications, which will be circulated free for the asking.

Mr. Kerchen reports that negotiations are under way, at the present time, for the organization of classes in Los Angeles, San Diego, Bakersfield, Oakland, Richmond, and San Francisco.

Mr. Kerchen also reports that he has recently secured a lease granting the exclusive use of the film "The New Disciple" for non-theatrical purposes for the State of California.

Two great books contributed to the dramatization of this picture: "The New Freedom" of the late Woodrow Wilson, and "The New Disciple" of J. Arthur Nelson.

The film tells the story of the issues involved in the "American Plan" vs. the "Union Shop." It portrays the effect of the economic forces that determine the behavior of labor and capital in industrial controversies.

This picture has been secured on a basis that will permit its extensive use for labor unions and other organizations interested in labor problems. It is a seven-reel production; hence of sufficient length for an evening's entertainment.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

Fourteen proposed constitutional amendments and four initiative measures will be submitted to the people at the general election on November 4.

On four of the pending measures definite action is recommended to the convention, as follows.

NUMBER ON BALLOT TITLE ON BALLOT RECOMMENDATION

4	Inferior Courts This is a measure in the interests of landlords so as to make it easier for them in matters of forcible entry and detainer.	Vote NO
13	Poll Taxes This is an effort to re-establish the unjust Poll Tax in addition to other taxes already levied.	Vote NO
16	Water and Power This measure has already received the endorsement of the Federation.	Vote YES
18	Suffrage This amendment will enable a registered voter to cast his vote even though he has changed residence during the thirty days preceding election.	Vote YES

CONCLUSION

This will be the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Brother C. D. Rogers of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, who presided at the first convention, will be with us at Santa Barbara as a delegate from the same union. If Brother Rogers should be in a reminiscent mood he could tell the delegates how California trade-unionists initiated and worked for Direct Legislation—the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall—at their first annual convention. The people of California were not given an opportunity to vote on the question until ten years later. He could tell something of the difficulties that, in those days, confronted the organized workers of California, when a local council petitioned the Legislature

for remedial labor legislation. Before the formation of the State Federation of Labor, the various local units of California trade-unionists had no common program of legislation; in fact, there were occasions when they presented extremely conflicting views to the Legislature.

In those days every member of the Legislature was a "friend of labor." Every one of them said so. And there was little or no evidence to the contrary.

Today, the organized working people of California present their legislative program to the Legislature through the State Federation of Labor, in full co-operation with the Railroad Brotherhoods, who are the only important groups of organized workers outside of the American Federation of Labor.

No longer can the forces of reaction play one labor council against another. The State Federation of Labor watches the interests of the workers in the Legislature. It endorses or protests in the name of all organized labor of California.

No longer can each legislator pose with reasonable safety as "a friend of labor," because the State Federation of Labor compiles and distributes an accurate and comprehensive report on the work of each session of the Legislature, together with the detailed labor record of the 120 legislators.

Since this is our silver jubilee it ought to be quite in order to be just a trifle boastful. Boastful is really not the proper word because the archives of the California State Federation of Labor and succeeding convention proceedings do contain a record of achievement that is scarcely equaled and certainly not surpassed by any other State branch of the American Federation of Labor. We have made steady and substantial progress during the past quarter of a century. No man can successfully assail that claim.

And yet, the future beckons us with greater promises. In the economic as well as in the political field we are functioning better than ever before. The onslaught of union-busting employers' associations, masquerading under numerous high-sounding names, has scarcely made a dent in our unions. To the contrary, the open assault upon so many of our local units has made real union men out of members who were formerly only card holders.

So far as labor's political activities are concerned, it is not revealing a secret that the organized workers of California are united today as they were never before in history.

May our decisions at this convention develop our economic strength and foster still more political unity—this is the earnest hope of

Yours sincerely

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1923, to August 31, 1924, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

Affiliation Fee	\$ 62.00
Per Capita Tax	11,094.56
Miscellaneous	322.47
Total	\$11,479.03

Disbursements

Stockton Convention	\$ 1,396.57
Executive Council	392.16
Office Expense	237.48
Organizing	330.05
Postage and Mailing	496.60
Printing	570.35
Rent	492.00
Salaries	5,350.00
Legislative Work	660.61
Furniture and Fixtures	37.00
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention	299.75
Contributions to Water and Power Campaign	115.00
Miscellaneous	187.68
Total	\$10,565.25

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 1, 1923	\$ 5,532.07
Total Receipts for twelve months	11,479.03
Total	\$17,011.10
Total Disbursements	10,565.25
Cash Balance, September 1, 1924	\$ 6,445.85
Invested in Liberty Bonds and U. S. Treasury Savings Certificate.....	2,324.00
Total	\$ 8,769.85

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM	BAY POINT
Carpenters No. 2203	Carpenters No. 2046.....
\$ 21.07	2.49
BAKERSFIELD	BERKELEY
Bakers No. 146.....	Carpenters No. 1158
7.36	12.42
Barbers No. 317	Post Office Employees No. 47.....
7.51	4.80
Bartenders No. 378	
.89	
Butchers No. 193	BREA
4.22	Oil Workers No. 27.....
Carpenters No. 743.....	11.20
18.91	
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	BURBANK
24.37	Carpenters No. 1484.....
Hod Carriers No. 220.....	10.37
5.68	
Labor Council	CHICO
12.00	Barbers No. 354
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	2.74
9.75	Typographical No. 667
Musicians No. 263	1.50
14.66	
Painters No. 314	COALINGA
5.89	Cooks and Waiters No. 586.....
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	4.00
1.42	Oil Workers No. 2.....
Stage Employes No. 215.....	4.30
2.59	
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	
4.83	
Tailors No. 339	
1.73	
Teamsters No. 280.....	
2.79	
Typographical No. 439	
5.10	

COLUSA			
Carpenters No. 1481	3.00	Barbers No. 766.....	5.28
DINUBA		GLENDALE	
Barbers No. 795.....	.97	Carpenters No. 563.....	30.89
Carpenters No. 484.....	11.76	Central Labor Union	2.00
Plumbers No. 613 .....	.18	Plumbers No. 761.....	3.94
EL CENTRO		GRASS VALLEY	
Barbers No. 733	5.54	Miners No. 90.....	4.00
EUREKA		GROVELAND	
Bakers No. 195.....	1.26	Federal Labor Union No. 17043..	4.53
Barbers No. 431	3.04	Miners No. 45.....	12.20
Carpenters No. 1040	11.43	HANFORD	
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	1.81	Carpenters No. 1043.....	5.46
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	14.80	Hod Carriers No. 546.....	3.73
Federated Trades Council.....	17.00	Musicians No. 462.....	4.86
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	2.40	Painters No. 494.....	2.65
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	7.80	HOLLISTER	
Machinists No. 540.....	4.28	Carpenters No. 1139.....	1.67
Musicians No. 333.....	11.90	HUNTINGTON BEACH	
Painters No. 1034	5.04	Carpenters No. 2056	7.01
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	1.20	Oil Workers No. 123.....	36.39
Saw Mill Workers and Woodsmen No. 17673	4.00	INGLEWOOD	
Stage Employes No. 430	1.35	Carpenters No. 909.....	10.86
Typographical No. 207.....	4.03	JACKSON	
Women's Label League No. 303..	1.20	Miners No. 135.....	1.20
FELLOWS		LINDSAY	
Oil Workers No. 13.....	8.17	Carpenters No. 2265.....	2.32
FRESNO		LODI	
Bakers No. 43	8.74	Carpenters No. 2029.....	8.02
Barbers No. 333.....	14.50	Painters No. 977.....	1.71
Bookbinders No. 37	3.01	LONG BEACH	
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 264.	2.18	Barbers No. 622	15.96
Building and Common Laborers No. 135.....	7.20	Bricklayers No. 13.....	16.33
Butchers No. 126.....	11.03	Butchers No. 647.....	2.48
Carpenters No. 701.....	71.18	Carpenters No. 710.....	113.47
Carpenters No. 1496.....	33.55	Central Labor Council.....	20.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	46.60	Culinary Workers No. 681.....	34.17
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	6.00	Electrical Workers No. 711.....	22.26
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	3.68	Hod Carriers No. 507.....	14.07
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	15.88	Machinists and Auto Mechanics No. 1235	20.91
Glaziers No. 132.....	2.86	Moving Picture Operators No. 521	2.19
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	19.62	Musicians No. 353.....	23.75
Labor Council	10.00	Oil Workers No. 128.....	80.53
Lathers No. 83.....	2.71	Plasterers No. 343.....	29.27
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	26.16	Plumbers No. 494.....	20.32
Machinists No. 653.....	8.25	Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	5.52
Mailers No. 59	2.08	Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.....	4.39
Moving Picture Operators No. 599	1.08	Tailors No. 255.....	5.98
Musicians No. 210.....	19.99	Typographical No. 650.....	28.69
Painters No. 294.....	4.56	LOS ANGELES	
Sign Painters No. 966.....	2.17	Bakers No. 37	49.00
Plumbers No. 264.....	4.90	Barbers No. 295.....	46.15
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	3.60	Beverage Dispensers No. 284.....	2.50
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 90	8.94	Boilermakers No. 92.....	10.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252....	4.50	Bookbinders No. 63.....	10.65
Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers No. 27.....	3.55	Bricklayers No. 2.....	87.50
Stage Employes No. 158.....	1.82	Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28	6.75
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	7.37		
High School Teachers No. 72....	1.55		
Teamsters No. 431.....	33.50		
Typographical No. 144.....	11.19		

Carpenters No. 158.....	241.52
Carpenters No. 426.....	183.85
Carpenters No. 1976.....	17.37
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	10.10
Retail Clerks No. 406.....	1.14
Cooks No. 468.....	80.38
Coopers No. 152.....	1.70
Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	3.69
Electrical Workers No. 18.....	19.10
Electrical Workers No. 83.....	5.00
Electrotypers No. 137.....	3.75
Federal Employes No. 62.....	12.00
Stationery Firemen No. 220.....	2.55
Floorworkers No. 2094.....	65.77
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204.....	5.90
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	6.39
Garment Workers No. 125.....	66.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 52.....	3.00
United Hatters No. 41.....	3.60
Heat and Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	5.40
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	16.00
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 391.....	12.00
Iron Workers and Pile Drivers No. 51.....	27.00
Lathers No. 42.....	48.00
Lithographers No. 22.....	14.70
Machinists No. 311.....	56.00
Mailers No. 9.....	14.25
Marble Workers No. 14.....	2.80
Mattress Workers No. 81.....	2.99
Meat Cutters No. 265.....	37.29
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	13.83
Millmen No. 884.....	11.25
Molders No. 374.....	14.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	25.50
Musicians No. 47.....	90.00
Office Employes No. 15251.....	4.10
Auto Painters No. 792.....	12.42
Pattern Makers Association.....	13.85
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	17.38
Plasterers No. 2.....	168.87
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 78.....	90.00
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	47.53
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	24.00
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	26.00
Railway Carmen No. 1368.....	2.25
Railway Express Messengers No. 2025.....	6.94
Reed and Rattan Workers No. 15053.....	3.03
Roofers No. 36.....	10.65
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	21.30
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	3.58
Stage Employes No. 33.....	53.61
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	24.23
Stereotypers No. 58.....	14.46
Switchmen No. 43.....	8.07
Tailors No. 81.....	6.00
Teamsters No. 208.....	7.21
Tile Layers No. 18.....	4.24
Typographical No. 174.....	79.50
Waiters No. 17.....	84.02
Waitresses No. 639.....	65.60

MARTINEZ

Oil Workers No. 5.....	4.31
Painters No. 741.....	1.13
Typographical No. 597.....	1.65

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720.....	4.36
Butchers No. 505.....	2.20
Carpenters No. 1570.....	15.36
Central Labor Council.....	18.00
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	5.40
Musicians No. 158.....	3.66
Painters No. 146.....	4.00
Stage Employes No. 216.....	1.76
Teamsters No. 137.....	4.12

MENLO PARK

Carpenters No. 828.....	1.90
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MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202.....	10.56
Culinary Workers No. 184.....	2.37

MILLBRAE

Operative Potters No. 105.....	8.09
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MILL VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1710.....	1.41
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MODESTO

Musicians No. 652.....	4.26
Painters No. 317.....	2.25
Post Office Clerks No. 635.....	2.14

MONTEREY

Carpenters No. 1451.....	4.90
Plasterers No. 337.....	1.25
Plumbers No. 62.....	3.25
Teamsters No. 210.....	2.89

NAPA

Carpenters No. 2114.....	8.73
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Garment Workers No. 137.....	7.30
Painters No. 262.....	2.98
Plumbers No. 800.....	2.40

NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61.....	4.05
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OAKLAND

Bakers No. 119.....	36.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432..	24.00
Barbers No. 134.....	47.00
Boilermakers No. 39.....	8.74
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324..	7.15
Bricklayers No. 8.....	10.80
Bridgemen No. 378.....	4.00
Butchers No. 120.....	20.25
Butchers No. 633.....	2.71
Carpenters No. 36.....	91.03
Carpenters No. 1667.....	4.60
Central Labor Council.....	24.00
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	14.20
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31.....	56.00
Electric Workers No. 50.....	4.89
City Firemen No. 55.....	8.40
Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019.....	1.98
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	11.30
Lathers No. 88.....	10.60
Machinists No. 284.....	55.00
Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	12.50
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302....	37.40

Moving Picture Operators No. 169	7.37
Musicians No. 648	1.68
Painters No. 127	63.53
Plumbers No. 444	12.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125	14.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216	6.00
Stage Employes No. 107	7.89
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342	5.60
Street Carmen No. 192	170.00
Team Drivers No. 70	48.00
Typographical No. 36	49.35
Upholsterers and Trimmers No. 94	1.70

PACIFIC GROVE

Carpenters No. 806	8.77
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PALO ALTO

Carpenters No. 668	13.36
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PASADENA

Bricklayers No. 15	5.92
Butchers No. 284	3.19
Carpenters No. 769	59.00
Electrical Workers No. 418	7.60
Hod Carriers No. 439	1.29
Labor Council	12.00
Lathers No. 81	3.78
Plumbers No. 280	15.90
Printing Pressmen No. 155	2.00
Tailors No. 272	1.54
Typographical No. 583	9.60

PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419	2.64
Carpenters No. 981	13.86
Egg Inspectors No. 16086	12.85
Hod Carriers No. 488	7.77
Central Labor Council	12.00
Typographical No. 600	2.16

POMONA

Carpenters No. 1752	5.60
Plumbers No. 398	2.42

RAYMOND

Quarry Workers No. 35	5.40
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REDLANDS

Plumbers No. 364	4.25
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REDWOOD CITY

Hod Carriers No. 97	2.60
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RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508	3.70
Boilermakers No. 317	12.00
Carpenters No. 642	11.05
Firemen No. 188	3.48
Labor Council	6.00
Musicians No. 424	11.36
Operative Potters No. 89	22.65

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171	3.21
Painters No. 780	1.30

ROSEVILLE

Carpenters No. 1147	6.07
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SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85	9.00
Barbers No. 112	13.80
Boilermakers No. 743	6.00
Bookbinders No. 35	10.40
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 118	8.50
Butchers No. 498	9.95
Cigarmakers No. 238	6.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 561	29.81
Electrical Workers No. 36	1.25
Electrical Workers No. 340	10.20
Federated Trades Council	8.00
Glaziers No. 767	1.20
Hotel Maids Alliance No. 616	2.45
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230	4.22
Laundry Workers No. 75	30.00
Machinists No. 33	19.46
Molders No. 199	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	1.98
Musicians No. 12	18.00
Painters No. 487	30.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60	8.70
Railway Carmen No. 1344	4.08
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162	3.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 601	1.90
Stage Employes No. 50	4.62
Steam Engineers No. 210	1.00
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 86	1.58
Street Railway Employes No. 256	17.10
Tailors No. 107	9.00
Elementary School Teachers No. 44	13.55
High School Teachers No. 31	13.32
Teamsters No. 557	6.92
Material Teamsters No. 803	5.00
Typographical No. 46	17.85

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253	7.16
Carpenters No. 944	32.74
Central Labor Council	21.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 673	9.92
Painters No. 775	7.76

SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848	3.94
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SAN DIEGO

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 229	3.62
Carpenters No. 1271	5.21
Carpenters No. 1571	1.63
Carpenters No. 1296	58.91
Cigarmakers No. 332	9.00
Retail Clerks No. 769	1.70
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402	26.34
Electrical Workers No. 465	15.18
Electrical Workers No. 569	2.00
Federated Trades and Labor Council	15.00
Fire Fighters No. 145	2.31
Hod Carriers No. 89	17.00
Letter Carriers No. 70	11.76
Longshoremen No. 38-9	10.00
Machinists No. 389	3.68
Molders No. 387	1.01
Moving Picture Operators No. 297	3.00

Musicians No. 325.....	36.89
Painters No. 333.....	15.96
Plumbers No. 230.....	14.78
P. O. Clerks No. 197.....	7.00
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	7.46
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 247	1.50
Stage Employes No. 122.....	2.64
Tailors No. 277.....	4.68
Typographical No. 221.....	25.00

SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Fishermen	180.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	1.74
Bakers No. 24.....	60.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125	28.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	7.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484..	48.00
Barbers No. 148.....	77.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	18.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44..	10.05
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125	49.50
Bottlers No. 293	33.50
Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 1156	5.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	12.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	16.50
Butchers No. 115.....	70.00
Butchers No. 508.....	18.76
Carpenters No. 22.....	190.80
Carpenters No. 483.....	149.65
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	18.55
Casters and Model Makers No. 460	3.40
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	15.15
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	12.00
Cooks No. 44.....	163.56
Coopers No. 65.....	15.05
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	42.00
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	36.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	3.15
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	20.10
Federal Employes No. 1.....	147.36
Ferryboatmen's Union	71.85
Flint Glass Workers No. 66.....	3.51
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	7.38
Garment Workers No. 131.....	96.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.....	1.90
Glass Workers No. 159.....	6.40
United Hatters No. 23.....	2.22
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	22.50
Hospital Stewards and Nurses No. 16031	3.27
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	14.18
Janitors No. 9.....	24.00
Labor Council	15.00
United Laborers No. 1.....	24.00
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	216.00
Laundry Drivers No. 256.....	36.00
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	65.78
Lithographers No. 17.....	13.50
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00
Mailers No. 18.....	14.98
Marine Cooks and Stewards Ass'n	17.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders	180.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40	42.82
Automobile Mechanics No. 1305..	38.50
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	63.82
Miscellaneous Employes No. 110..	101.71
Molders No. 164.....	91.00

Moving Picture Operators No. 162	14.00
Musicians No. 6.....	60.00
Office Employes Association.....	42.00
Painters No. 658.....	5.70
Pattern Makers Association.....	22.00
Pavers No. 18.....	1.95
Pavers and Rammersmen No. 26.	.98
Paving Cutters No. 69.....	2.62
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	15.00
Picture Frame Makers No. 16601	7.00
Piledrivers, Bridge and Dock Builders No. 34.....	5.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	73.55
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	92.80
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	14.40
Railway Mail Association.....	24.24
Sailors' Union of the Pacific....	240.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104....	15.40
Shipjoiners No. 449.....	10.45
Ship Painters No. 961.....	1.37
Shipwrights No. 759.....	27.27
Stage Employes No. 16.....	17.50
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 29..	11.57
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	5.60
Street Carmen No. 518.....	81.00
Teachers No. 61.....	2.40
Teamsters No. 85.....	220.00
Material Teamsters No. 215.....	20.00
Trackmen No. 687.....	9.15
Typographical No. 21.....	108.00
Upholsterers No. 28.....	12.00
Varnishers and Polishers No. 134	16.50
Waiters No. 30.....	232.73
Waitresses No. 48.....	103.21
Watchmen No. 15689.....	4.74
Water Workers No. 401.....	1.65
Wood Carvers Modelers No. 1...	2.49

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252.....	9.77
Building Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	1.46
Carpenters No. 316.....	34.47
Cement Workers No. 270.....	9.61
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	8.00
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	4.00
Fire Fighters No. 230.....	4.29
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	5.60
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842	3.40
Common Laborers No. 237.....	10.64
Lathers No. 144.....	5.74
Lathers No. 411	2.00
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	20.07
Machinists No. 504.....	9.80
Material Handlers No. 115.....	4.50
Millmen No. 262.....	17.79
Moving Picture Operators No. 431	.80
Painters No. 507.....	5.37
Plasterers No. 224.....	1.05
Plumbers No. 393.....	6.68
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	2.82
Stage Employes No. 134.....	4.50
Street Carmen No. 265.....	12.75
Tailors No. 108.....	1.40
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	19.27
Typographical No. 231.....	11.64

SAN LEANDRO	
Musicians No. 510.....	7.00
SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Carpenters No. 1632.....	7.21
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 98	1.15
Painters No. 394.....	1.67
Typographical No. 576.....	2.40
SAN MATEO	
Butchers No. 516.....	6.80
Carpenters No. 162.....	20.79
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	2.85
Sheet Metal Workers No. 1.....	1.68
Stage Employes No. 409.....	2.15
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	4.79
SAN PEDRO	
Barbers No. 881.....	7.00
Boilermakers No. 285.....	3.12
Butchers No. 551.....	13.23
Carpenters No. 1140.....	68.25
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	1.13
Retail Clerks No. 905.....	2.57
Culinary Workers No. 754.....	24.57
Painters No. 949.....	14.92
Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	1.50
Plumbers No. 616.....	4.54
Riggers and Stevedores No 38-18	12.50
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 235.....	14.32
SAN RAFAEL	
Carpenters No. 35.....	7.35
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	.55
SANTA ANA	
Carpenters No. 688.....	3.23
Lathers No. 440.....	4.01
Meat Cutters No. 217.....	6.39
Stage Employes No. 504.....	5.61
Typographical No. 579.....	3.36
SANTA BARBARA	
Barbers No. 832.....	2.33
Bricklayers No. 5.....	6.89
Building and Common Laborers No. 591	6.00
Carpenters No. 1062.....	101.76
Central Labor Council	13.00
Culinary Workers No. 498.....	1.96
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	7.81
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	6.39
Lathers No. 379.....	3.24
Machinists No. 338.....	1.34
Musicians No. 308.....	21.80
Painters No. 715.....	16.69
Plasterers No. 341	3.49
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	6.40
P. O. Clerks No. 264.....	4.00
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 751	2.79
Stage Employes No. 442.....	2.44
Typographical No. 394.....	3.97
Woman's Union Label League No. 468	1.72

SANTA CRUZ	
Central Labor Council	9.00
Musicians No. 346.....	6.72
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304....	1.36
SANTA MARIA	
Carpenters No. 2477.....	1.07
SANTA MONICA	
Carpenters No. 1400.....	49.53
Lathers No. 353.....	3.89
SANTA ROSA	
Barbers No. 159.....	2.25
Butchers No. 364.....	7.02
Carpenters No. 751.....	35.20
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 594.....	2.34
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	13.47
Lathers No. 243.....	1.20
Musicians No. 292.....	13.39
Painters No. 364.....	7.83
Stage Employes No. 420.....	2.68
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	1.54
Typographical No. 557.....	4.48
SELMA	
Carpenters No. 1004.....	6.60
Fruit Workers No. 5.....	1.00
Hod Carriers No. 381.....	5.95
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5	10.50
STOCKTON	
Bakers No. 120.....	5.40
Barbers No. 312.....	9.61
Carpenters No. 266.....	34.25
Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 572.....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	10.02
Machinists No. 364.....	6.75
Moving Picture Operators No. 428	1.71
Musicians No. 189.....	16.90
Painters No. 1115.....	9.01
Plasterers No. 222.....	3.35
Plumbers No. 492.....	5.90
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	2.05
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283....	1.50
Stage Employes No. 90.....	1.92
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	4.83
Street Carmen No. 276.....	2.47
Teamsters No. 22.....	2.98
Typographical No. 56.....	4.80
TAFT	
Barbers No. 869.....	3.28
Carpenters No. 1774.....	14.30
Central Labor Council.....	20.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 771.....	11.74
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	1.57
Laundry Workers No. 124.....	4.61
Machinists No. 1428.....	12.10
Painters No. 702.....	2.09
Federal Employes No. 219.....	3.61
Machinists No. 238.....	1.20

TULARE			
Carpenters No. 1578.....	5.75	Musicians No. 805.....	1.82
Hod Carriers No. 59.....	3.19	Painters No. 899.....	4.61
		Typographical No. 519.....	2.75
VALLEJO		WATSONVILLE	
Barbers No. 335.....	8.19	Carpenters No. 771.....	4.00
Boilermakers No. 148.....	3.31	WHITTIER	
Carpenters No. 180.....	8.66	Oil Workers No. 7.....	42.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	WOODLAND	
Federal Employees No. 76.....	9.97	Carpenters No. 1381.....	2.62
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	11.40	Typographical No. 830.....	1.16
Machinists No. 252.....	20.00	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	
Painters No. 376.....	2.87	Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	\$ 63.75
Plumbers No. 343.....	1.34	Interest on deposit in Liberty	
P. O. Clerks No. 45.....	2.04	Bank	40.40
Shipwrights No. 1068.....	1.35	Interest on deposit in United	
Steam and Operating Engineers		Bank and Trust Co.....	93.32
No. 731	1.99	Contributions to California Water	
Teamsters No. 490.....	11.30	and Power Campaign (Bakery	
Typographical No. 389.....	2.12	Wagon Drivers No. 432, Oak	
VENTURA		land, 15.00; International Broth-	
Oil Workers No. 120.....	14.41	erhood of Electrical Workers,	
Painters No. 955.....	2.23	Washington, D. C., \$100.00;	
VISALIA		Printing Pressmen No. 125,	
Carpenters No. 1484.....	8.34	Oakland, \$10.00).....	125.00
Gas Workers No. 17433.....	.87	Total	\$322.47
Hod Carriers No. 341.....	5.57		
Laundry Workers No. 234.....	7.44		

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

STOCKTON CONVENTION			
Associated Printing Co., printing		Frank B. Perry.....	3.86
daily proceedings	\$ 188.95	Wm. J. McQuillan.....	9.98
J. M. McGlinchey, Sergeant-at-		Jos. F. Cambiano.....	18.00
Arms	30.00	George Galloway.....	19.50
F. C. Marsh, Sergeant-at-Arms..	30.00	Total	\$392.16
William Ellis, Assistant Secre-		OFFICE EXPENSE	
tary	75.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	
Helen Quinn, expense attending		Co., phone	\$105.50
convention	40.00	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
Hotel Clark, convention head-		telegrams	60.93
quarters	50.20	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies	50.65
Paul Scharrenberg, expense at-		Star Towel Supply Co., towel	
tending convention.....	75.00	service	12.00
Telephone, Telegrams, Station-		Patrick & Co., office supplies....	7.50
ery, etc.	25.40	Laundering office curtains .....	.90
Jas. H. Barry Co., printing 1000		Total	\$237.48
Proposition Blanks, 500 Of-		ORGANIZING	
ficers' Reports and 1200		Elma F. Smith, organizing work..	\$ 19.50
Convention Proceedings.....	836.50	George F. Dean, organizing work	310.55
Mailing and stuffing proceedings	45.52	Total	\$330.05
Total	\$1,396.57	POSTAGE AND MAILING	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Roe H. Baker.....	\$ 5.00	Postage stamps purchased by	
Jas. E. Hopkins.....	5.00	Secretary-Treasurer	\$369.10
J. J. Matheson.....	5.00	James H. Barry Co., revising	
Elma F. Smith.....	22.00	mailing list	127.50
W. E. Banker.....	36.00	Total	\$496.60
R. W. Robinson.....	64.36		
Al. C. Beck.....	66.75		
R. V. Lytton.....	10.32		
Seth R. Brown.....	118.25		
Frank Kinne.....	8.15		

PRINTING

Walter N. Brunt Co., 24 receipt books	\$ 29.00
Donaldson Printing Co., stationery for Executive Council, index cards, envelopes, application blanks, 1300 constitutions, bill heads, second sheets, check books, 3400 credentials and 750 convention calls	368.75
Jas. H. Barry Co., 3 lots, Minutes Executive Council Meeting, 1000 four-page circulars	165.00
Bruckman Translating & Typing Bureau, mineograph work	7.60
Total	\$570.35

RENT

Crocker Estate Co., rent of office October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924	\$492.00
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SALARIES

Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg	\$3,600.00
Helen Quinn, stenographer	1,680.00
Margaret Weyland, stenographic services	70.00
Total	\$5,350.00

LEGISLATIVE WORK

Henry Heidelberg, legal services (Employment Agency Act)	\$224.25
Jas. H. Barry Co., 2400 copies Legislative Reports	275.00
Paul Scharrenberg, on account traveling expense to various parts of the State	161.36
Total	\$660.61

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

F. W. Wentworth, 2 filing cases	\$28.00
Struven Furniture Co., 2 office rugs	9.00
Total	\$37.00

DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Frank J. Walsh, expense attending A. F. of L. Convention	\$299.75
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WATER AND POWER ACT CAMPAIGN

Remitted to the State Campaign Committee for the Water and Power Act	\$115.00
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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
Books for Office Library	5.20
Paul Scharrenberg, 1 Scrip Book	30.00
Federal Reserve Bank, 4 binders	4.00
Humboldt Savings Bank, rent of safe deposit box	5.00
American Association for Labor Legislation	5.00
John Ginty, taxes on office equipment	5.55
American Federation of Labor, per capita tax and six copies Proceedings	13.00
Subscription to the Survey, New Republic, Nation and Literary Digest	19.00
Subscription to daily papers	29.40
Labor Bureau, Inc., 4 sets charts	8.90
Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance policy	1.80
Express charges, telegrams, mimeographing, miscellaneous supplies, etc.	16.83
Sally Michels, stenographic services	5.00
M. Allen, stenographic services	5.00
Total	\$187.68

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Cal., September 2, 1924.

To the Twenty-fifth 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, 1924, 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, 1924, was \$6,445.85.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2,999.51, from which should be deducted \$150.00 in check issued but not paid; with the United Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$2,403.46; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1,040.40, 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, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

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

