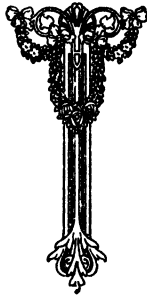


PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-ninth Annual
Convention

*California
State Federation
of Labor*



Held at

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 17 TO 21, 1928

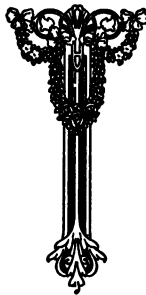


PROCEEDINGS

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Twenty-ninth Annual Convention

California State Federation of Labor



Held in Masonic Auditorium
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 17 TO 21, 1928



LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Union Labor Journal, P. O. Bin 1140, Bakersfield.

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.

Union Labor News, Glendale.

Labor News, 326-B American Avenue, Long Beach.

Oil Worker, 418 American Avenue, Long Beach.

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Contra Costa County Labor Journal, 5823 Occidental Street, Oakland.

East Bay Labor Journal, 480 Twentieth Street, Oakland.

The Searchlight, 219 Federal Telegraph Building, Oakland.

Pasadena Labor News, 110 E. Union Street, Pasadena.

Union Labor Bulletin, Labor Temple, Sacramento.

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino.

The Labor Leader, San Diego.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.

The Musical and Theatrical News, 230 Jones Street, San Francisco.

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco.

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

The Union Gazette, Labor Temple, San Jose.

Labor Gazette, 286 Seventh Street, San Pedro.

Union Labor News, 12 W. Figueroa Street, Santa Barbara.

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT:

WM. P. STANTON.....2617 Laguna Street, San Francisco

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

EDWARD DRAKE.....1334 First Street, San Diego

District No. 2—(Los Angeles County)

JOHN S. HORN.....Room 200, South City Hall Annex, Los Angeles

J. C. COULTER.....1231 Locust Avenue, Long Beach

District No. 3—(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)

CLAUDE C. HOPKINS.....111 West Haley Street, Santa Barbara

District No. 4—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

LLOYD A. BARNES.....330 Haybert Court, Bakersfield

District No. 5—(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

R. L. VOGELGESANG.....1316 East Market Street, Stockton

District No. 6—(Santa Clara and Adjacent Counties)

ROS. MANNINA.....481 Almaden Avenue, San Jose

District No. 7—(Alameda and Contra Costa Counties)

GEORGE DURAND.....265 Bacon Building, Oakland

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

ELMA F. SMITH.....1436 I Street, Napa

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

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.....230 Jones Street, San Francisco

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GEORGE W. STOKEL.....Box 73, Labor Temple, Sacramento

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

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- No. 3**—Plumbers' State Legislation—Page 53. Adopted—Page 84.
- No. 4**—Federal Anti-Injunction Bill—Page 54. Adopted—Page 82.
- No. 5**—Relative to pardon for Thomas J. Mooney—Page 54. Substitute adopted—Page 87.
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- No. 9**—Favoring increased retirement allowance for Postal Workers—Page 55. Adopted—Page 82.
- No. 10**—Relative to pay increases for Postal Workers—Page 55. Adopted as amended—Page 82.
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- No. 23**—Relative to a state trademark on agricultural products—Page 59. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 89.
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- No. 27**—Declaring the Continental Baking Company of Southern California unfair—Page 60. Adopted—Page 89.
- No. 28**—Relative to the Langendorf Baking Company of Southern California—Page 60. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 89.
- No. 29**—Relative to fraternal delegates in Central Labor Councils—Page 60. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 88.
- No. 30**—Relative to state legislation following adoption of the Federal Convict Labor Bill—Page 61. Adopted—Page 82.
- No. 31**—Favoring an equalization of certain pay increases for Federal employees—Page 62. Adopted as amended—Page 83.
- No. 32**—Relative to selection of physician under Workmen's Compensation Act—Page 61. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 85.
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- No. 35**—Relative to Safety Devices for Electrical Workers—Page 62. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 85.
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- No. 39**—Proposing various amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act—Page 63. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 85.
- No. 40**—Concerning the establishment of Workers' College on the Pacific Coast—Page 64. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 83.
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- No. 43**—Denouncing attacks on Seamen's Act by Congressman Free—Page 65. Adopted—Page 83.
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- No. 49**—Disapproving certain transactions of the State Civil Service Commission—Page 67. Adopted—Page 85.
- No. 50**—Favoring the forty-hour, five-day week—Page 68. Adopted—Page 83.
- No. 51**—Endorsing the Postal Policy Bill introduced by Congressman Kelly—Page 68. Adopted—Page 83.
- No. 52**—Favoring an investigation of a new plan of vocational education—Page 68. Adopted—Page 86.
- No. 53**—Proposing certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act—Page 53. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 85.

No. 54—Opposing a San Francisco Charter Amendment to extend the franchises of the privately-owned street car system—Page 69. Adopted—Page 88.

No. 55—Relative to the unfair American La France Fire Engine Company, etc.—Page 69. Adopted—Page 89.

No. 56—Relative to control of traffic officers—Page 70. Adopted with proviso—Page 85.

No. 57—Urging an organizing campaign—Page 70. Adopted—Page 83.

No. 58—Condemning Imperialism—Page 71. Substitute adopted—Page 83.

No. 59—Relative to the education of children—Page 71. Adopted—Page 83.

No. 60—Amalgamation of National Trade Unions into industrial organizations—Page 71. Rejected—Page 83.

No. 61—Formation of a Labor Party—Page 72. Rejected—Page 83.

No. 62—Endorsement of International Labor Defense—Page 72. Rejected—Page 87.

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No. 64—Relative to the organization of Mexicans in California—Page 72. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 87.

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No. 67—Favoring civil liberty, free speech, etc.—Page 74. Adopted—Page 84.

No. 68—Endorsement of Swing-Johnson Bill and Boulder Dam project—Page 74. Adopted—Page 85.

No. 69—Legislation for the cleaning and dyeing industry—Page 74. Referred to Executive Committee. Page 84.

No. 70—Legislation for the dairying industry—Page 75. Referred to Executive Committee—Page 84.

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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.
- 1924-1925 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
- 1926-1927 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1928 William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, 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, Vallejo.
- 1907 Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345.
- 1910 St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
- 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, San Francisco.
- 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, San Francisco.
- 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, Long Beach.
- 1925 Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2.
- 1926 Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1927 Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1928 New Orleans, La.—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

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 interests of the organized workers which cannot 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 of 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 organizations 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.

ACHIEVEMENTS

of the

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Positive Results

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.
The Women's Eight-hour Law.
Better Child Labor Laws.
Labor Camp Sanitation and Better Housing Laws.
Better Sanitary Conditions in Foundries, Bakeries and Other Workshops.
The Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.
Free Public Employment Agencies and Effective Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.
Compelling Truthful Advertising during Strikes and Lockouts.
Legal Protection for the Union Label.
The Semi-Monthly Pay Day.
Collection of Unpaid Wages without Cost.
The Absent Voters Law.
Safety Laws to Protect Those Employed in Hazardous Industries.
Greater Educational Opportunities for the Workers; University Extension, Vocational Education, Part Time Schools, Free Textbooks.
The Effective Exclusion of Oriental Labor.

Negative Performances

All proposals to establish compulsory arbitration have been defeated.
The appointment of non-citizens as deputy sheriffs, deputy constables or deputy marshals has been prohibited by law.
The ancient "property" qualification for jurors has been abolished.
The law under which "the entire time of a domestic servant" belonged "to the master" has been repealed.
Attacks on Labor Laws, too numerous to mention, have failed because the State Federation of Labor is always on guard duty.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

to the

29TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, September 1, 1928.

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

The past year has witnessed material progress in the ranks of organized labor and has been a most harmonious one in the settlement of differences between employers and labor organizations.

While it is true that Labor has not been successful in obtaining all that it has sought in the matter of increased wages, nor all the working conditions to which it is entitled, nevertheless, it has made substantial gains without resort to measures which would result in loss of employment and consequent privation to those who might be affected. Only in rare instances and on a very small scale has the lockout or strike been resorted to. In all major differences settlement has been reached by conciliation or arbitration.

The five-day week is no longer a child of the imagination. In the northern section of the State the agitation for the five-day week has been started. In the central part of the State it is at present in operation in Santa Barbara and in Fresno where 800 members of the building trades are operating on the five-day week plan. It is also in the experimental stage in San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Watsonville, Vallejo and San Diego in the building trades. A distinctive feature of this condition in Fresno is that on their two days off men cannot engage in any work in competition with men of other crafts. In the southern section of the State, Los Angeles has experienced the novelty of seeing three of the largest department stores closed all day Saturday. These, indeed, are steps forward; and while occasionally a local union fails to progress because of inactivity, the Labor Movement never goes backward.

During the year the State of California for the third time entertained the American Federation of Labor, the convention being held in Los Angeles last October, and on two previous occasions in San Francisco, which also entertained the biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders last July.

Your President, in the name of the California State Federation of Labor, addressed both these conventions, various Labor Councils, and also twice had an opportunity to advance the cause of Labor over the two most powerful radio stations of Los Angeles, in conjunction with a hook-up of eight other stations.

Trade-Unionists in Public Office

During the year your President has accepted an appointment from Governor Young to serve on the State Commission created by the last Legislature to investigate and report on system of pensions for State employees. I deemed it a duty to accept this appointment, although the work incidental to this investigation occupied a great deal of my time and the service rendered was entirely gratis.

It has also been a pleasure to me to lend what assistance I could as a member of the Prisoners' (first offenders) Reclamation Committee of Los Angeles County, and the University of Southern California Conference on Vocational Training.

In my last year's report I referred to occasional criticism of trade-unionists who hold public office but still remain active in the Labor Movement. I now wish to repeat my firm belief that it is absolutely essential to the success of the Labor Movement that Labor be represented in the civic structure of the State and its sub-divisions, to the end that its representatives may protect what favorable conditions we have and endeavor to advance our interests at every opportunity. The individuality of the person holding such a position is a secondary consideration. The primary consideration is whether or not he is a capable representative of Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor in conventions assembled, have, for many years, adopted resolutions demanding labor

representation on all Boards and Commissions. The few who do not favor such a course of action, rather than whisper their unjust criticism of individuals, should propose a change of policy in the annual conventions of Labor.

The Union Label

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of demanding and advertising the union label, the union card and the union button. It might be said that we all too often are interested only in our own particular craft, with only a passing glance at the struggles of our less fortunate brothers. We, of Organized Labor, are all sisters and brothers, striving for industrial advancement, and should at all times use every effort to advance the interests of each other, rather than to find it necessary to have a convention law requiring each delegate to be in possession of a certain number of labels on his or her wearing apparel.

The union label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance." The union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible. The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely, the women and children.

The instincts of woman and the interest of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, and care of the young, the sanctity of the home; both stand against strife and force. The union label makes woman the strongest, as she is the gentlest of God's creatures.

It is strongly urged that the very small number of local unions in the State not now affiliated with the State Federation of Labor immediately become a part of this great body and join the movement for a still more successful State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

JOHN F. DALTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, September 1, 1928.

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

While the year 1927-8 has presented many new problems, District No. 1 has more than held the balance on the right side.

Though several organizations have lost members, most of whom have taken "travelers," the result has been a general stabilizing of conditions of employment. The first of this year found us over supplied with workers, attracted in most part by the Department of Labor "white spot" charts which advertised us as overly prosperous when other sections were slowing up. At great expense we finally stemmed the tide and helped those already here to seek other fields or return home. With our numbers again normal unemployment has been reduced greatly and working conditions improved in the same ration.

Among the locals reporting satisfactory gains in membership may be mentioned the Bakers, Barbers, Butchers, Fire Fighters, Hod Carriers and Laborers, Iron Workers, Letter Carriers, Retail Clerks, Teamsters and Chauffeurs and all theatrical crafts.

Engineers, Molders and Plasterers are new additions to the Federated Trades and Labor Council roster.

The San Diego Building Trades Council has been chartered by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and is rapidly gaining its stride. The benefits already shown are additional contracts going to fair contractors with an ever increasing list of 100 per cent union jobs getting underway.

Two taxicab companies have been organized 100 per cent. One of the largest creameries is operating 100 per cent union, our first victory in an attempt to organize the milk wagon drivers. In the past thirty days the Bakers have signed up over twenty-four bake shops. The Butchers are, after a long struggle, 99 per cent organized in San Diego.

This year has also been noticeable for the number of long term contracts signed with various employers. Considerable activity has been shown in Imperial County and several local unions have been chartered.

This District is still menaced by Congress failing to pass the Box-Harris Bill, placing

Mexico in the same class with European countries in regard to immigration, and the tide of peon labor threatens to submerge us.

The San Diego Labor Leader, the workers' voice, is in a most prosperous financial condition. Editor Rogers enjoys the confidence and respect of the community at large and is doing a splendid work in Labor's cause.

Every effort has been put forth to secure the affiliation of all local unions in the District with the State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

EDWARD H. DOWELL.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, September 1, 1928.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The Trade Union Movement throughout the District which I am pleased to represent, during the past year have without exception shown a healthy growth, as well as extended their influence in establishing better conditions of employment, and in some instances higher wage scales. The three main industrial centers in this District, i. e., Orange County, Long Beach and San Pedro, have enjoyed exceptionally good employment.

The San Pedro District the past year has seen practically an entire rebuilding of the Labor Council, with many of the local unions adding to their membership, and extending job control.

The Pile Drivers Union Local No. 2375, San Pedro, controls approximately 70 per cent of all the work of that craft throughout its jurisdiction.

The Culinary Alliance of San Pedro maintains approximately a 100 per cent condition for their membership.

In Long Beach too much cannot be said of the progress made for the entire movement of that district.

From each union I am pleased to report increased membership as well as extending throughout the respective crafts job control under very splendid conditions.

Notable in the addition to the membership of unions is the Culinary Alliance No. 681, who during the past six months have increased over 100 per cent in membership, as well as the placement of many house cards throughout the city.

Plumbers Local No. 494 advises that they control 90 per cent of the work in their jurisdiction, and have gained 50 per cent in membership, with the general conditions very good.

Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 503 control approximately 99 per cent of their work in the District.

Lathers Union No. 172 reports that their conditions are approximately the same; with very little change from last year.

Brick Layers Union No. 13, California, is in splendid condition, and enjoying the five-day week, which has been established since our last report. Equally does this apply to Plasterers Union No. 343, who placed into effect the five-day week approximately ninety days ago.

Tailors Union No. 255 hold agreements with all of the best tailors in the city, and enjoy approximately 85 per cent organization in their craft.

Carpenters Union No. 710 operate under union shop conditions upon all work controlled by the union, with very good conditions existing throughout the past summer, employment having been maintained at high level.

The Oil Workers Union Local No. 128 has shown the greatest increase in membership since its establishment in this District in Long Beach in 1922. During the past year a six-day week has been placed in operation in the industry, and all shift men peculiar to the oil industry, are enjoying an increase in wages of approximately 16 2/3 per cent.

Attention has been called to the meeting of the union on August 27, when 103 applications for membership were received and acted upon.

During the past year two local unions have been established in Long Beach—one Bakers Union No. 31, organized by Organizer Chas. Shields, and the other—Truck Drivers Union No. 30, under the direction of General Organizer Wm. J. Conboy.

With hardly any exceptions the other unions in the Long Beach District obtain approximately the same relative position as set forth in the individual local unions enumerated above.

In Orange County the general situation is much healthier than that which obtained a year ago. Employment is slightly better and a greater determination to build a county-wide movement has been displayed. The Oil Industry occupies a prominent position in the industrial life of Orange County, and with the activities of the Oil Workers Union at Brea, this has stimulated organization among all crafts employed throughout the industry.

With the advent of the six-day week for oil workers, greater effort toward organization work will be put forth throughout the coming year.

The Long Beach Central Labor Council continues to maintain 100 per cent affiliation, numbering 27 local unions. The Council has been especially active in the past year in all worthy civic enterprises and has reached a position of influence in the community, which has resulted in much good for the entire movement.

After years of dreaming and hoping for a home of its own, the Long Beach Labor Movement on May 16, 1928, dedicated its fine new Labor Temple, with appropriate ceremonies, including an address by the Hon. Governor C. C. Young. Long Beach is justly proud of its new home, which practically all of the local unions now use as their meeting place. Visiting Trade Unionists have marvelled at the style and type of construction used, naturally the Long Beach movement is most jubilant over the fact that they have a home of their own after years of meeting in alleys, and scattered helter-skelter throughout the town.

The Long Beach Labor News, the official organ of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, is owned and controlled by same. It continues to extend its influence throughout the entire community under the editorship of Carl R. Crain.

It is indeed with pleasure that this report is made to the annual convention, and it will be found that the year past has shown that the trade union movement of Southern California is forging ahead, and I want to take this opportunity of thanking the representatives of the various unions throughout this District who have aided materially in the affairs of the California State Federation of Labor, and also express my appreciation for the confidence reposed in me.

With warmest and kindest fraternal greetings, I am,

Sincerely,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, September 1, 1928.

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

In submitting the report for the Vice-Presidency of the Second District for the fiscal year 1927-1928 (O. L.) I am pleased to report that the Labor Movement in this vicinity has made progress in the face of an industrial depression, and an out of work problem, that at times reached the proportions of the after war slump of 1919 to 1922. However, beginning with the Spring of this year the unemployment menace began to clear. A great number of the Eastern visitors that have come to Los Angeles with one lung and one dollar, having improved in health through the healing qualities of the balmy climate of Southern California, and accumulated enough dollars at the expense of the organized workers of Southern California have moved back over the hills. The local situation, therefore, as far as unemployment is concerned is in much better shape.

The building program has revived, and business in Southern California generally is improving. The Organized Labor Movement kept pace with the program and is numerically and financially as strong as ever.

Another hopeful sign on the horizon of Organized Labor are the efforts being put forth by the Building Trades Unions to settle their various differences; solidify their movement; have one Building Trades Council and present a solid phalanx to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and other organizations who have fought Labor so bitterly in Southern California.

Lack of space will not permit me to give detailed report of the various unions, their gains or losses, that will best be reported and proven by the Secretary-Treasurer's report of the per capita tax paid by the various unions.

There has been an approximate reduction of 6 per cent in building permits and valuations for the previous year in Los Angeles City. For the benefit of the convention

you will find quoted the building statistics for the past six years, which will show the general trend of the building industry of this district:

| Fiscal Year | No. of Permits | Valuation of Same |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1922-1923 | 54,818 | \$155,636,722 |
| 1923-1924 | 60,618 | 185,072,734 |
| 1924-1925 | 46,238 | 154,494,235 |
| 1925-1926 | 40,355 | 132,632,374 |
| 1926-1927 | 36,762 | 118,037,797 |
| 1927-1928 | 36,535 | 116,836,732 |

The outstanding event in Southern California Labor circles during the past year was the convention of the American Federation of Labor, convening in Los Angeles during October, 1927. The business district of the city was well decorated with the colors of our nation and welcoming emblems to the convention. The city and county governments of Los Angeles both contributing liberally to the entertainment fund. Delegates who have attended American Federation Conventions for years stated that it was the best handled and best entertained convention they have ever attended. The local convention committee in closing their accounts found a handsome surplus on hand, which by a vote of all unions who assisted in raising the funds was contributed to the miners unions which were on strike.

One of the outstanding events in the building trades was the completion of the new magnificent \$5,000,000 City Hall, which was erected approximately 85 to 90 per cent by union labor; and also the limit height building of the Labor Bank which was erected 100 per cent union labor.

The Labor Bank has undergone a reorganization program. While the majority of the bank stock is owned or controlled by the unions or the members, the actual control has passed into the hands of a syndicate consisting of business men, and at the last stockholders meeting all the labor directors retired with the exception of your Vice-President. The Past President of the Central Labor Council, Brother Frank M. Johnson also remaining as Assistant Vice-President.

The Moving Picture Studio Workers are in a very good condition, and have had a healthy growth, the International Committee Agreement working out satisfactorily, and with promise of a great improvement during the coming year. The moving picture operators in the studios are joining Local No. 150, and will soon be 100 per cent organized. A new organization of cameramen with 600 members which is approximately 95 per cent of the men employed in the industry has been formed. It can be conservatively reported that the moving picture studio workers have not only held their own, but have shown a steady growth, and are in prosperous condition.

The only losses that can really be shown are in the miscellaneous and metal trades which are at this time affected more by the unemployment situation than any other group of workers.

An analysis of the immigration problem shows that there has been a continued influx of Mexican workers who are continually beating down the labor market for the unskilled workers, which has proven conclusively to all observers that the so-called gentlemen's agreement between the Mexican Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor on the restriction of Mexican Immigration has failed to remedy the situation, or in plain cold English is non-operative. There has also been quite an influx of Filipinos who, while not competing directly with the skilled or semi-skilled workers in manual work are affecting the wage scale in domestic and personal service labor. The Japanese colony also shows quite a growth, but at this writing your Vice-President has not received the actual figures to make an authentic report on same. A further report, however, upon the Oriental, Mexican and Philippine Labor situation will be made to the incoming executive council at a later date.

In checking over the election returns, as far as the legislature is concerned, Labor made a very poor showing. Only a few of Labor endorsees being elected. In the non-partisan vote for county offices, Labor was more successful. A number of its endorsees being elected outright, and others secured enough votes to place them on the ballot at the general election in November.

In conclusion it can be stated that the Organized Labor Movement in Los Angeles in face of its internal differences, factional fights, slowing down of business and industry generally, as a whole have made considerable progress and stands in a better position to meet the problems confronting Labor during the coming year than ever before in its history.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. HORN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Santa Barbara, September 4, 1928.

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

The Organized Labor Movement has improved in this District somewhat during the past year, especially in San Luis Obispo, where a Central Labor Council was chartered January 11. All locals became charter members—the Painters, Barbers, Carpenters, Musicians, Printers, Cooks and Waiters. Sister Bee Tumber organized the Cooks and Waiters just in time to get their name on the charter. The Labor Council has created considerable interest in the Labor Movement.

The outstanding event in labor circles in Santa Barbara was the dedication of a new labor temple, at which Secretary Scharrenberg, and Brother Frank McDonald, President of the State Building Trades Council, delivered the principal addresses. A goodly number of prominent trades unionists were present. At the banquet in the evening all were given an opportunity to express their views and opinions on labor conditions throughout the state and nation.

Building trades conditions are serene. No serious controversies have arisen, and those few difficulties that have come up have been ironed out without loss of time to the worker. The five-day week is now in full force and effect among the building trades of Santa Barbara. Brother Jay Smedley, business agent of the Building Trades Council, reports that the membership is slightly less than a year ago, but that about the same number of men are at work.

Work on the breakwater and work on the new wharf, both sizeable jobs, is being done by union labor. Most of the bridge builders and pile drivers on the wharf jobs are from San Pedro, but they are union men. Great credit must be given to Brother George B. Sullivan, a member of the harbor commission, for the fair condition prevailing on these jobs.

The Building and Common Laborers' Local has become strongly entrenched here. It is in fine condition financially, also. Among the miscellaneous craft the Machinists and Culinary Alliance have made the greatest gains. The Sheet Metal Workers and Letter Carriers have affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Organized Labor had a float in the Fourth of July parade. The Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have a 100 per cent affiliation. The Union Labor News is, and has been, a great help to the movement in Santa Barbara. The Labor Temple section of The Morning Press contained twelve pages profusely illustrated. No Labor Day celebration was held. The Second Annual Labor Day Swim, sponsored by Organized Labor, was again a success. Trophies and medals are donated by Organized Labor, and a great deal of favorable publicity thus obtained. The Labor Councils of Ventura and Santa Barbara jointly broadcast a two-hour Labor Day program.

Brother Andrew Furuseth addressed a meeting in the Labor Temple on August 15, union men and women and others being present. His speech was devoted to the unfavorable record of Congressman Free on Labor measures and on immigration. His message was received with marked enthusiasm.

The Shell Oil Company representatives and oil worker representatives met here in August. These meetings, held here annually, are always of interest to Organized Labor.

Conditions in Ventura, according to President Frey, of the Labor Council, are much better than they were a year ago. All trades are on a safer footing. The Culinary Alliance has made a decided advance. Brother Maurice Daly, business agent for the Oil Workers, looks with satisfaction on the record of accomplishments during the past year, and is optimistic about the future.

In summing up the general conditions in District No. 3, I feel that considerable progress has been made and that we have more than an even chance to better conditions during the coming year.

Fraternally,

CLAUDE C. HOPKINS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

Stockton, September 4, 1928.

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

In making the yearly report for District No. 5, there are many things of importance to record. We have been able with the help of the State Theatrical Federation to check a very serious invasion of the Moving Picture field by the Japanese which at one time

threatened to spread state-wide. The Culinary Workers have been waging a fight against the unfair Arlington Cafeteria, and despite this have been able to make gains. The Meat-cutters have materially benefitted their position as have the Barbers and the Musicians, the latter having only one unfair orchestra in the county. In the Building Trades the Painters, Plumbers, Plasterers and Electricians have the union shop, all the other trades are in very good shape despite the fact that work in the building trade has been very light. Organized Labor has been fortunate in having one of their members elected mayor which has aided our cause materially.

In Modesto, which is in this District, there has been a marked improvement as they have placed a man full time in the field to look after their interest and he has not overlooked any chances to place Labor to the front. Taking a broad view of the condition in this District we have every reason to believe the movement has made many permanent gains, and the future holds great promise.

Faternally,

CHAS. J. CROOK.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, August 28, 1928.

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

During the past year, business has been very quiet. The Building Trade Locals have been the heaviest losers, as there has been considerable decrease in the construction work, and due to the falling of construction work, many Building Trade's craftsmen have suffered unemployment.

Nothing of unusual importance has developed in my District No. 6. Practically every labor organization affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County has maintained its previous standard. Perhaps some locals have gained in membership and finances.

Of all unions here, I can surely state that the Butcher's Union No. 506 has made progress, having greatly increased by both membership and finances. The Barber's Union Local 252, has also made progress, and due to the Barbers License Law, which was enacted by the State Legislature last year, is continuously improving.

During my terms of office, I have always dedicated a part of my time to keeping in good standing nearly all affiliated unions in my District, with this Federation, and I have also secured the affiliation of several other locals, and the few unaffiliated unions have given me assurance to affiliate as soon as conditions will permit. San Jose Branch No. 193, of N. A. L. C., and Bricklayers No. 10, are the only two locals who do not wish to affiliate with this Federation.

In my four years of attendance to the conventions of this Federation, I have noticed that this Federation has gone on record in recommending numerous measures tending to the welfare of different branches of Postal Employees, and I do believe that all branches of Postal Employees should appreciate the stand taken by said Federation with more seriousness and loyalty by affiliating with the same.

I have also worked in making direct propaganda among Organized Labor to patronize only and exclusively "Union Made Goods," and having had a conference with several merchants (owners of reliable stores here), I have found that it is very easy to find union-made clothes, hats, underwear, shoes, coveralls, and several other apparels. Union-made collars are almost out of sight, and the reasons given by the merchants are two: First, because it is difficult to obtain them, due to the scarcity of manufacture; second, because there is very little demand for them. However, it is not difficult to obtain "five labels."

In regard to the development of the Surety Building and Loan Association, which was organized to counteract unfair tactics adopted by some Building and Loans in this community, will state that the growth and success of this organization has surpassed our greatest expectations, and the total resources of the association as of July 30, was over \$900,000. The association has made the record of being the fastest growing Building and Loan Association organized in the State of California for the early period of its organization. A great many union jobs have been financed by this association.

Our Labor paper, the "Union Gazette," since the change was made, has become one of the best union papers in the State, which is highly appreciated by our members. This great improvement is due through the efforts and ability of the editor and manager, Wallace Watson.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to state that I have enjoyed my terms of office and I feel greatly obliged to those who have bestowed on me the honor of Vice-President of this great Federation.

Faternally yours,

ROS. MANNINA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Oakland, September 5, 1928.

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

In submitting my annual report for the Seventh District, it is with a great deal of satisfaction to state that there has been a year of progress for the general Labor Movement in the District which I have the honor to represent. Practically all of the unions have made much advancement since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and the indications are that the coming period will bring about further improved conditions.

Only one serious difficulty arose during the past year when the Mutual Stores Inc., was declared unfair by the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, and due to this action it involved several of the crafts of our local Central Labor Council who had signed agreements with the concern mentioned. However, through the cooperation of all parties involved it seems as though there will be an amicable adjustment of the controversy at an early date.

I desire to call to the attention of the delegates at this time that the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland is on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. The Peerless Stage Company and the California Transit Company, are also on the list and the delegates are urged to cooperate in every way possible to see that patronage is withdrawn from the concerns mentioned. The Yellow Cab Company of Oakland is in no way connected with the Yellow-Checker Cab Company of San Francisco.

During the year the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of my District has established which are in my opinion, two very important committees, namely: a Civil Service Committee and a Committee on Civics; both of which committees I have the honor of serving as chairman. These committees have already acted on several matters of interest, not only to the membership of Organized Labor, but the general public. The committee on Civil Service is of the opinion that the Civil Service examinations as conducted under our County Civil Service Commission are unfair, in that they are not practical and further that the establishing of age limits works an undue hardship upon those who are best fitted to perform the various services for county employment. Every effort is being made by the committee to bring about the elimination of age limits in civil service examinations as well as making a determined effort to have competitive examinations based on practical experience instead of technical educational requirements.

At the present time our committee on Civics is doing everything possible to bring about the defeat of the City Manager plan of government which certain interests, unfriendly to Organized Labor, are trying to foist upon our community. We believe that the City Manager plan is a nefarious form of government and that it will be disadvantageous to the welfare of not only the Organized Labor Movement but the general public as well, if put into vogue.

The Organized Labor Movement of my District was successful in having the Board of Directors of the East Bay Municipal Utility District place a clause in their specifications for all future work done under their jurisdiction performed by residents of the District, and that preference shall be given to local material dealers. I am of the opinion that every effort should be made by the representatives of Labor in their various districts, to see to it that all public works should have in their specifications the requirement that bona fide residents and local material dealers should be given preference in the contracts that are let.

The Non-Partisan Political Federation of Labor in Alameda County was very active in the recent primary election and will continue until the conclusion of the general election in November.

The unemployment problem here as elsewhere has been a serious one and we have a committee working on the problem with our local Chamber of Commerce, and I am of the opinion that some good is going to result through the activity of this committee.

The Labor Movement of Alameda County held no official Labor Day celebration this year; however, the Central Labor Council joined with the Oakland Council of Churches in celebrating Labor Sunday. The services were held in the arena of the Oakland Municipal Auditorium and over seven thousand people attended. John L. McNab, well-known orator, was the speaker of the evening and he presented a Labor Day address that explained the aims, ideals and purposes of Organized Labor, in a way that made a distinct and lasting impression on the large audience present as well as the thousands who heard the address through the radio stations of KGO and KTAB. I am of the opinion that our cooperation with the churches in the celebration of Labor Sunday will be the means of bringing the message of Labor to people that will be of

valuable assistance to Organized Labor in their efforts to secure those things which they are rightfully entitled to.

I might add at this time that despite the fact that the Industrial Association has done everything possible to retard the progress of the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, the Council still continues to make progress and the indications are that they will, in a very short time, be in a better condition than ever in their history.

In concluding my report I take the opportunity of thanking the Labor Movement and the delegates to the conventions of this Federation for the privilege and honor of representing the California State Federation of Labor as its Vice-President, for the Seventh District, and to give my assurance that I am willing to act in behalf of Organized Labor at any time that it becomes necessary to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD M. WITT.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, September 9, 1928.

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

As another year has passed and it is time to make a report upon the progress and conditions of Organized Labor in this District. I am glad to say we have been able to just about hold our own through one of the most quiet years we have experienced for many years.

There has not been a great deal of building, but all has been done by local union mechanics, therefore keeping all busy most of the time.

In Napa we have organized the beauty parlors which are affiliated with the Barbers, and have a representative in the Labor Council.

The Garment Workers have been very busy all this year, making and selling more shirts than any other year in the history of the factory, and last meeting we initiated ten new members with several more to join this month, making more than one hundred members.

We also have the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Glove Workers, Butchers, Painters, Plumbers and Carpenters, all organized and just about able to hold their own.

Vallejo, due to greater activities on Mare Island, where more than four thousand employees are working, thus bringing more people into town, has been a very prosperous condition all year, and has been able to maintain their five-day week with great satisfaction to both employer and employee.

Through the untiring efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliaries and the united cooperation of all the unions working together they have reduced the debt on the Labor Temple from more than \$63,000.00 to less than \$50,000.00, for which they deserve great credit.

Santa Rosa and Petaluma, while they have not made any real progress, have also held their own and on the building of the General Hospital in Santa Rosa were successful in having all work performed by union labor.

The organizations there also worked very hard to make the Labor School and Conference at Neeleys Grove, Guerneville, a success and J. L. Kerchen, the State Federation Director of Education, Mr. Snyder of the Labor Journal and Clara Hester, Secretary of Santa Rosa Labor Council certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the time and efforts they put forth to make it a success.

While the school did not have as large an attendance as we had hoped for it made up in interest shown by those who did attend.

On Labor day we listened to such speakers as Paul Scharrenberg and Ira B. Cross, who gave us a little friendly criticism and plenty of food for thought.

We also had very interesting lectures all through the week, Professor E. A. Lundquist of Stanford University and Don McLean of Stanford University also, who showed Nature moving pictures, and various other speakers of interest.

While this was the first effort of a yearly school for Organized Labor we hope it will grow and be of great value to the Labor Movement as the years go by.

This District has held the quarterly meetings of the District Councils in the different cities of the District, and we feel they have been of great benefit to all and a great success in general.

With best wishes for the progress and success of the Labor Movement, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, September 1, 1928.

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

During the past year the Labor Movement in San Francisco has met with very good success considering the many obstacles placed in the way of the many locals. As stated in our last annual report the Building Trades and the Iron Molders Union seem to bear the brunt of the fighting, but with the assistance of other locals they have been able to increase their membership and better their conditions during the past year.

A number of union carpenters were arrested for their activities during the long strike against the American Plan and the Industrial Association. We are sorry to say that through some blunders made by the union men arrested, some of them were convicted and sent to jail. A desperate attempt was then made to frame charges of murder and conspiracy against some of the officers of the Molders Union, but without success. The trial proved that although the men were indicted by the Grand Jury there was practically no evidence against any of the men. They were all acquitted a few minutes after the conclusion of the trial.

All other unions in the District have signed contracts during the past year giving the same or better conditions than they were receiving prior to the last convention.

The Trades Union Promotional League composed of delegates from each local have made a very successful fight for the Union Label, card and button. At all times Brother Despte, local agent, is only too willing to put on a show to advertise union-made goods and the label.

The Garment Workers have had a very successful campaign during the month of July, designated as "Every Union Man Buy a Union Made Shirt." This local certainly needs a good deal of support as their members are idle a considerable part of the year.

Some of the Building Trades locals have adopted the five-day week plan. We believe that in a very few years the five-day week plan will be universally adopted by nearly all the locals in the United States, as it is the only solution whereby everyone will be working.

One of the problems for Labor in this District is the large numbers of Filipinos coming into the labor market. If some restrictions are not placed on them, I believe the Hotel employees and the Culinary Trades which have some wonderful locals and are enjoying good conditions, will have the same uphill fight which they were forced to make against the Chinese and Japanese some years ago.

Several new locals were organized and are affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council; Window Cleaners Local, Dyers and Cleaners Local, Postoffice Laborers and the Theatrical, Wardrobe Employees Local.

All the local unions affiliated with the Joint Local Councils, namely Joint Council of Teamsters, Theatrical Federation, Culinary Alliance, District Council of Carpenters, District Council of Painters, Butchers and Allied Printing Trades Council, are progressing and we urge all locals to affiliate with their District Councils where there is one in their respective District.

As per instructions of the American Federation of Labor, a Non-Partisan Political Conference was called by the Labor Council, with one delegate from each union in attendance and we are glad to state that nearly every candidate indorsed at said conference was elected.

The locals and labor councils throughout the State should remember the slogan of the American Federation of Labor, "Reward Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies." Many enemies of the Labor Movement in the State are elected in Districts where Labor could and should defeat them if they get out and fight the political enemies of Labor.

In conclusion we wish to congratulate the unions throughout the District for their fighting spirit and their cooperation with the Labor Council in the interest of the Labor Movement.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. CHILD,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
JAMES G. DEWEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, September 6, 1928.

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

The progress of the Labor Movement in Sacramento County is very gratifying, both in the Building Trades Council and the Federated Trades Council.

General Teamsters and Dairy Employees, Local Union No. 585, has negotiated a new agreement since the last convention, receiving an increase in wages and also receiving a change in starting time for the milk wagon drivers from 11:00 p. m. to 7:00 a. m. This agreement was negotiated with but one meeting with the employers.

Butchers Local No. 498 has negotiated a new agreement which shortened the hours of the sausage makers. Too much praise cannot be given to Butchers Local No. 498 for the progress they have made against the Orientals.

Building and Common Laborers No. 343 have received an increase of 50 cents per day during the past year.

Sacramento, at the present time, I believe has one of the nearest to 100 per cent organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, not less than six locals having been reinstated and joined the ranks of one of the best State Federations of Labor in the American Labor Movement today.

The Barbers of Sacramento have done some wonderful work in organizing during the past year and are in much better shape than at this time last year.

The Culinary Workers have many reasons to be proud of their organization in Sacramento, they have in the last year gained in membership about 20 per cent, and some valuable houses have been signed up. They are working eight hours per day and six days per week, with the majority of their members always working. The Culinary Workers local here is composed of Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, with the membership as a whole cooperating with the officers to the fullest extent.

Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 447, with a membership of one hundred have been practically steadily employed in the past year in the various branches of the pipe fitting industry. Local No. 447 controls all forms of pipe installations in Sacramento, through cooperation of other local unions in most localities. All special installations are lost through lack of cooperation. This is worthy of thought by communities where the Labor Movement is not solidified.

Since the last convention held in San Bernardino, a petition fostered by Organized Labor of Sacramento, was put before the people, whereby, the City of Sacramento must employ only citizens of the city for such work that will be done in the City of Sacramento. This initiative carried at the polls about four to one.

The Shell Oil Company has been placed on the Unfair List of both the Building Trades and Federated Trades Council of Sacramento, a sticker campaign has brought about good results to date. The Painters, Plumbers, Electricians, Carpenters and Teamsters, are involved in this controversy.

Sacramento is to have the first labor-owned and labor-controlled newspaper in the history of the city. The present paper is privately owned, as has been the case of all previous ones here, hence zealous and far-seeing trades unionists have for many months been engaged in the promotion of a real labor paper that will be conducted in the interest of the general labor movement rather than for the gain of one or more individuals.

The first issue of the Sacramento Union Labor Bulletin appeared on August 30, 1928, as a Labor Day edition. The sole ownership of the paper is vested in three local Organized Labor Councils, viz: The Federated Trades Council, the Building Trades Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council. The Allied Printing Trades Council has been authorized to edit and manage the first number, after which a permanent editor and manager will be appointed by the Board of Publishers, comprising three members, one to be elected from each of the three Councils.

A number of the local unions have subscribed for their membership as a whole, with indications bright for more to come in the same manner. In addition, an individual subscription campaign is being waged and the paper is confidently expected to have in excess of 2000 paid subscribers before this report is printed. The list will no doubt increase steadily from that date on, as there are about 6500 union cards in Sacramento.

The Union Labor Bulletin will stand firmly upon the platform of the American Federation of Labor, and is pledged to the support of those local policies which are of proven value to all concerned. In addition to justifying its existence as a medium of information for the general Labor Movement and the community in general it will prevent Organized Labor from having to bear the odium of shady and illicit advertising soliciting, at the same time providing at a reasonable rate a vehicle for those fair business men who desire to bring their message to Organized Labor.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. STOKEL.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

San Francisco, September 1, 1928.

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

I herewith submit my report as delegate to the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Los Angeles, October 3-14, 1927.

During the sessions the convention was addressed by many prominent people. The subjects covered by them were many and varied, but all of interest to the Organized Workers.

In accordance with the instructions of the San Bernardino convention of the California State Federation of Labor, the following resolutions were presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 44 dealing with Boulder Dam.

Resolution No. 45 dealing with the exclusion of Filipino laborers.

Resolution No. 46 favoring legislation to place Mexico under quota requirements of the immigration law.

Resolution No. 47 requiring competent instructors for trade schools.

Resolution No. 48 favoring independence of the Philippines.

Resolution No. 49 asking pardons for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Resolution No. 50 approving the idea of a uniform badge for Labor Day.

The action of the convention in reference to Boulder Dam was: The convention reaffirmed its attitude towards the "development and extension of the reclamation of arid, swamp and overflow lands, development of such part of the undeveloped water power in this country as would find an immediate market. This development to include the power at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee and others in the Appalachians, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific Coast Ranges."

It was understood that the entire subject matter was referred to the Executive Council for "study and action."

Resolution No. 45 calling for exclusion of Filipino laborers was amended in committee and adopted by the convention as amended.

Resolution No. 46 favoring legislation to place Mexico under quota requirements of immigration law received an adverse report from the committee and this report was concurred in by the convention, but only after a long discussion, and a complete explanation of the attitude of the Organized Wage Earners of California.

Resolution No. 47 requiring competent instructors for trade schools, was withdrawn after notice had been given by the committee that an unfavorable report would be made, because the proposition is plainly unconstitutional.

Resolution No. 48 calling for Independence for the Philippines was unanimously adopted.

With reference to Resolution No. 49 urging the pardon of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, the following recommendation of the committee was adopted:

"In relation to Resolution No. 49, urging the pardon of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, the committee is of the opinion that the general purpose of the resolution can best be accomplished by instructing the President and the Executive Council to use their judgment as to the procedure best calculated to bring about the release of Mooney and Billings and recommends that the President and Council be so instructed. The committee also recommends that all affiliated organizations, including central bodies and state federations of labor, be guided solely by the declarations of the American Federation of Labor and the advice given from time to time by the President and the Executive Council whenever called upon to take action regarding the case to which the resolution refers."

Resolution No. 50 calling for the adoption of a uniform badge for Labor Day was adopted, and the Executive Council was authorized "to prepare and adopt a suitable design for the proposed Labor Day badge and to make such arrangement for the distribution and use of the badge as in the judgment of the Council may seem wise and proper."

The convention, of course, dealt with many other problems, but these mentioned were introduced by your instruction, therefore there is submitted a detailed account of the action taken on them.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the great honor of serving as your representative at the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1927-1928

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

This report includes the work of the fourth year of workers' education in California under the direction of the Joint Committee on Workers' Education representing the State Federation of Labor of the State of California and the Extension Division of the University of California.

It is with increased satisfaction that this can be rated our very best year in workers' education. More classes have been organized; greater numbers of students have attended classes; the subject matter of courses of study has been more wisely chosen; general interest in workers' education has been extended and apparently more than ever before workers' education is becoming one of the going concerns of Labor in our State.

The following is a brief résumé of classes given and students attending during the past four years which indicates the increases that have been made:

| Year | Number of Classes | Enrollment |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1924-1925 | Eleven | 300 |
| 1925-1926 | Twelve | 372 |
| 1926-1927 | Fourteen | 430 |
| 1927-1928 | Sixteen | 490 |

The following is a brief statement of the classes that were organized during the past year:

1. Public Speechmaking, at Los Angeles Labor Temple, Professor Neary.
2. Practical Speechmaking, Los Angeles Labor Temple, Professor Neary.
3. Practical Speechmaking, Long Beach Labor Temple, Professor Neary.
4. Practical Speechmaking, San Francisco Labor Temple, Professor Polland.
5. Practical Speechmaking, San Jose Labor Temple, Professor W. T. Mills.
6. Problems of American Labor, San Jose Labor Temple, Professor Poytress.
7. The Control of Wages, Los Angeles Labor Temple, Engineers Local No. 72. Class was given by Professor Ball.
8. Studies in Wages, given to the Cooks and Waiters of Los Angeles. This course was given by Professor Ball.
9. Studies in Wages, given by Professor Ball at Los Angeles Labor Temple.
10. The Economics of Wages, Mr. Kerchen, Richmond Labor Temple, Richmond, Cal.
11. The Economics of Wages, Mr. Kerchen, Santa Rosa Labor Temple, given to Central Labor Council.
12. The Economics of Wages, Mr. Kerchen, Napa Labor Temple, given to Carpenters' Local of Napa, Calif.
13. The Economics of Wages, Mr. Kerchen, given to Union Label League of Petaluma, Calif.
14. The Economics of Wages, Mr. Kerchen, Labor Temple, given to Central Labor Council of Vallejo, Calif.
15. History of Trades Unionism in America, Los Angeles Labor Temple, given to Women's Auxiliary of Machinists.
16. Lecture Course on Labor Problems. A series given by Radin, Cross, Mehlman, Kerchen and others.

It is to be noted that during this past year there was no demand for vocational classes of any nature. This is to be commended, not that labor is opposed to vocational education, but that it is becoming obvious that vocational education is not workers' education and forms no part of workers' education in these United States or elsewhere.

It is with interest and pleasure that one of the courses was taken by a women's auxiliary of a prominent labor union. This is of consequence because it is the first example of a women's auxiliary taking a class in workers' education during the organization of this department. If other auxiliaries in other places have taken classes in workers' education, the director does not know of them. It is barely possible this one is the first or, at least, among the first to take advantage of a class in bona fide workers' education.

It is becoming more and more apparent that workers' education is to be considered as a stage in the development of the Labor Movement. It is this conception of workers' education that gives to it a special meaning—the meaning we have in mind when we speak of "workers' education." The primary business of workers in organizing their own education under their own control is to better their own class as a wage-earning

group. This is what makes workers' education a pointed education. It is an education with a purpose and the purpose is surely not to abolish present day society—perhaps, remodel and modify it somewhat—but by all means to understand it.

But how is Labor going to better understand its relation to present day society? By and in the large by making "pointed workers' education" one of its chief concerns; not mere lip-service to a palatable slogan, not a haphazard glimpse of education, but rather, intensive studies of such fields of information as are to be found in such courses as: The History of Labor, The Economics of Wages, The Cooperative Movement, The Worker and the Machine, and a host of other subjects of like nature.

This particular kind of education is comparatively new in America. The demand of workers for education of some kind is not new. As a slave, a feudal serf, and finally as a free worker, there has been always the demand for education and generally in past time it has been denied the lower orders in society because it has been considered a dangerous thing to educate the masses. True it is a danger for the beneficiaries of any society that lives upon the exploited products of Labor to permit Labor to become too well educated.

To those interested in the newer trends of Organized Labor, workers' education has come as a renewed hope and a promise to light a darkened pathway that has long been littered with the rubbish of false economic doctrines. It is of the utmost importance then, that the subject matter of workers' education shall be of such a nature as to meet as fully as possible the solution of the problems of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. KERCHEN.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 10, 1928.

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

Pursuant to the law, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to a detailed statement on the Federation's finances, a statistical review of the Federation's membership, a report on the "We Don't Patronize List," and other subjects not already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" List as revised by the San Bernardino convention and with the additions voted by the Executive Council during the year:

Stage Lines: Pickwick Stage Company.

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op. Manufacturing Company (overalls and garments), Oakland.

Food: Continental Baking Company of Southern California; National Biscuit Company. Mutual Creamery Company of Oakland and San Francisco.

Cigars, Tobacco, etc.: La Natividad Cigar; Van Camp Cigar; El Primo Cigar; Santa Fe Cigar; United Cigar Company, all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, all cities.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press; Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

Hotels: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers Hotel, Sacramento.

Automobile Parts and Accessories: Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

LABOR'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

In former years the California State Federation of Labor questioned candidates for the Legislature regarding their attitude on measures of importance to Labor. Many candidates resented such questioning because they felt that only their constituents had the right to question them. The Executive Council of the Federation therefore requested the various Central Labor Councils in California to submit the following questionnaire to candidates for the Legislature in their respective districts:

1. Do you favor the enactment of a law declaring void and contrary to public policy any contract of employment (Yellow Dog Contract) which contains an agreement not to affiliate with a labor union?
2. Do you favor the enactment of a law prohibiting Judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
3. Do you favor an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act eliminating the one week waiting period provided under the present law, when the disability extends over a period longer than five weeks from the date of injury?
4. Do you favor an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act increasing the maximum weekly payments to injured men from \$20.83 to \$25.00. Also increasing the death benefits from \$5000 to \$6000?
5. Do you favor an amendment to the Anti-Trust Act making unlawful the so-called "Permit System" for building material, which has been used during industrial disputes to make it virtually impossible for certain contractors to purchase building materials?

The replies to these questions and the previous legislative record of the candidates was basis upon which the State Non-Partisan Political Committee made its recommendations for the primary election. With the cooperation of the labor press these recommendations were given the widest possible publicity.

Careful consideration has been given the various legislative proposals introduced at the San Bernardino convention and referred to the Executive Council for further investigation. In the progress of these investigations it was found advisable to hold a series of conferences with official representatives of the particular crafts which sponsored these propositions. As a result of this exchange of views it was ascertained in one instance that the various local unions, in whose behalf legislation was requested, were seriously divided among themselves as to the advisability of furthering such legislation. This case illustrates the necessity for very careful consideration of all new legislation before proceeding with the introduction of bills in the Legislature.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

In furtherance of Workers' Education the California State Federation of Labor has continued to function through the Joint Committee on Workers' Education, composed in part of representatives of Labor and representatives of the Extension Division of the University of California.

This Joint Committee meets the requirements of the National Workers' Education Bureau in that the majority of the committee shall be composed of bona fide labor representatives.

The principal purpose in forming this joint committee was to further workers' education in California in accordance with the plans of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, as approved by successive conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

California is the only state in the United States where such an arrangement has been consummated and carried on for a period of five years. The report of the Director of Education, showing in detail the progress made during the year, is published immediately preceding the Secretary-Treasurer's report.

During the year Educational Director Kerchen arranged a Labor Summer School for California trade-unionists. This ten-day vacation course of free instruction in labor economics was held in a beautiful setting on the Russian River, near Guerneville. While the attendance was not quite up to expectation, the experiment was generally pronounced a success well worth while repeating.

During the summer your secretary also delivered a lecture at the School of Adult Education held under the auspices of the Alumnae Association at Mills College.

THE IMMIGRATION OF FILIPINOS

In Oriental immigration matters, the California State Federation of Labor has continued to function through the California Joint Immigration Committee. This committee represents, in addition to the State Federation of Labor, the State Department of the American Legion, the State Grange and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

It has been deemed necessary to continue the activities of this committee (1) to defend the Oriental exclusion provision of the Immigration Act of 1924, (2) to strengthen the Exclusion Law by including Filipinos.

The San Bernardino Convention went on record, by unanimous vote, for the enactment of a law to exclude the Filipinos in the same manner as other Asiatic immigrants are barred from admission to the United States. The American Federation of Labor Convention endorsed this demand and Congressman Welch of San Francisco has introduced a bill known as H. R. 13900, to accomplish that purpose.

While this bill is passing through the usual stages of committee hearings, etc., the influx of Filipino laborers continues at an ever-increasing rate.

Even Hawaii, the half-way station for immigrants from Asia, is becoming just a little apprehensive about the unsolicited arrivals from the Philippine Islands. Hawaii is the one spot on the earth that has always claimed to have a labor shortage. Now, no less a person than Governor Farrington of the Territory of Hawaii, has sounded a note of warning in a recent letter to Governor-General Stimson of the Philippines. Governor Farrington urges the Filipinos who contemplate a transfer of residence to Hawaii first to ascertain whether they will be able to find work in Hawaii. Coming from the Governor of Hawaii, this is indeed a meaningful warning because in the past the sugar planters who dominate affairs in that territory have spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars to transport Asiatic laborers to Hawaii.

The most regrettable part of this heavy migration is the sad fact that the Filipinos do not wish to remain in Hawaii. They merely use Hawaii as a stepping stone in the march to California. The organized workers of the Pacific Coast states will again have to make the same old fight—the fight that was carried to successful conclusion in 1882 when the Chinese were barred and in 1924, when the Japanese were effectively excluded.

Filipinos are not eligible to citizenship of the United States—nevertheless, under the existing immigration restriction laws, Filipinos are privileged characters. All other Asiatics are rigorously excluded. Filipinos may come at their pleasure in any number. Congress has the unquestionable authority to control this situation and the Filipinos should not object to restriction because their country has been protected by Spanish and American exclusion laws against the mass immigration of Chinese.

MEXICAN IMMIGRATION

The San Bernardino Convention adopted a resolution favoring the enactment of a law to place Mexicans under the quota system as provided for the immigrants from Europe.

The number of natives of Mexico residing in the United States, according to our census figures, were 77,853 in 1890; 103,393 in 1900; 221,915 in 1910; and 486,418 in 1920. During the eight years of the present decade no less than 399,004 Mexicans were legally admitted to the United States. No one knows how many came across the border surreptitiously, but it is estimated that the total number of illicit arrivals approximately equals the legal entrees. It was this mass migration of peons during recent years that caused the demand for the application of the quota, which, according to the Commissioner General of Immigration, would restrict Mexican immigration to 1557 each year

(i. e., 2 per cent of the total number of Mexicans residing in the United States, according to the census of 1890).

The American Federation of Labor Convention, however, was not impressed by these facts and figures and instead of endorsing the Western demand for quota restriction, ratified a gentlemen's agreement with the Mexican Federation of Labor, whereby the latter agreed to initiate the principle of "self-restraint" and persuade the Mexican Government to prevent the mass migration of its nationals to the United States. The official immigration statistics now available prove conclusively that the gentlemen's agreement has been a total failure—there being 59,016 legal entrees of Mexican immigrants to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.

The same gentlemen's agreement also promised on the part of Mexico "a restrictive policy, and if necessary, legislation excluding all peoples of Oriental birth or extraction."

Personal investigation and all available data have settled without serious doubt the deplorable fact that the Oriental population of the Mexican border states is increasing at an alarming rate.

The Chicago Tribune of March 13, 1928, quoted a member of the Mexican Congress who complained that Chinese are pouring into Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California in alarming numbers and that Mexican laborers are leaving those districts. It is estimated that at least 20,000 Chinese have entered Mexico in 12 months. While the Chinese who formerly went to Mexico were merchants, traders and farmers, the majority are now laborers.

Confirming this news, "Current History" for June, 1928, quotes no less a person than Mr. A. Aoki, Japanese Ambassador to Mexico as follows: "We are sending our immigrants only where they are welcome. At present they are welcome in Mexico and Brazil."

Surely, this does not indicate that Mexico has adopted a restriction policy toward Orientals.

In support of the continued unrestricted influx of Mexican peon labor we find every employers' association in California, virtually all farmers' associations and the California Development Association. A spokesman for the latter association, Mr. Robert W. Ritchie, boldly maintained in a public address "that the material success of our country depends upon the constant influx of common labor."

California trade-unionists will be interested also in the fact that the same reactionary lobbyist, Mr. Ralph H. Taylor, who worked so hard at the last session of the California Legislature to mutilate the Women's Eight Hour Law was most active in Washington, before Congressional committees and elsewhere, to oppose any limitation on the influx of cheap Mexican peons.

In view of the apparent failure of the so-called gentlemen's agreement to produce any of the promised results, your Executive Council earnestly recommends that the Federation's delegate to the next American Federation of Labor Convention be directed to renew the request for the restriction of Mexican immigration by the quota system.

THE MOONEY-BILLINGS CASE

The report of Daniel C. Murphy, who represented the California State Federation of Labor at the last American Federation of Labor Convention, explains the action of said meeting on the Mooney resolution.

Early in the year, Tom Mooney, in a communication, advised the Executive Council of this Federation that he would not under any circumstances accept a parole. At about the same time he wrote to President Green of the A. F. of L. stating that in his opinion the "labor leaders of California, with few exceptions, are hoping and working for our continued (Mooney and Billings) imprisonment." The Executive Council thereupon directed your secretary to write to Tom Mooney and request him to name the "few exceptions" so that a committee of men, whom he considered friendly, could be appointed to bring about his release. No reply was ever received to this request.

Your secretary has had a number of conferences with Governor Young strongly urging the granting of a pardon to Mooney and Billings, for reasons well known to the trade-unionists of California. By request, your secretary has also accompanied two delegations who pleaded the same cause. The first delegation was composed of trade-unionists representing the International Molders Union. The second delegation was headed by Frank P. Walsh and consisted of prominent citizens, including the trial judge and the foreman of the jury that sentenced Mooney to death.

Governor Young said he would give careful consideration to the pardon request and the transcript of the case which had been formally submitted to former Governor Richardson and passed along to his successor without comment.

ARBITRATION AWARDS

The principal excuse offered for the formation of the San Francisco Industrial Association was that the building trades unions had refused to accept the verdict of an arbitration board. On the strength of this alleged breach of faith the "substantial" business men have contributed millions of dollars toward a topheavy and useless association which exists for the sole purpose of protecting the non-union man in his glorious American privilege to work for less than the union scale.

During the year there was a fair example of the behavior of the same substantial business men when an arbitration award was flouted by their own associates.

On October 31, 1927, the Ferryboatmen's Union was successful in the voluntary arbitration proceedings initiated under the terms of the Railway Labor Act. The decision of the Arbitration Board granted the men the eight-hour workday and a flat increase of \$10.00 per month. Both of the impartial arbitrators joined with the representatives of the union in preparing and signing the award. This made the award a two to one declaration in favor of the Ferryboatmen.

The railroad companies which own the ferries immediately attacked the award and carried the case to the Federal Courts. Judge St. Sure of the Federal District Court upheld the arbitrators and the railroad companies promptly appealed to the Court of Appeals, where they were again repulsed during the previous month.

During all this controversy, all this deliberate flouting of an arbitration award, not one single voice was raised in protest by anyone identified with that hypocritical Industrial Association which claims to exist for the purpose of maintaining "sound industrial relations." It is quite evident that the Association's definition of "sound relations" is to condemn and denounce every error of labor, but to apologize for and condone every inexcusable act of labor-crushing employers.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

Your Executive Council has made a careful study of the Constitutional Amendments and other measures to be submitted to the voters of California at the November election.

In this connection special attention is directed to Number 1 on ballot which is a Referendum of the vicious Reapportionment Act passed by the last Legislature.

Under the terms of this measure, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda Counties would be limited to one Senator each. These three counties have more than one-half of the population of the state. Yet, if this Reapportionment scheme should take effect, the majority of all the voters in California who reside in those three counties would be represented by only three Senators. The minority residing in the less populous parts of California would have thirty-seven Senators.

In brief, this Reapportionment measure provides that access to the ballot box shall be on an ACREAGE basis. Property qualifications to vote were struck out of our Constitution years ago, but this plan of representation on acreage is far more objectionable.

It is claimed that the measure is in the interest of the Farmer. Los Angeles County is the largest producer of farm products of any county in the United States, yet under the misnamed "farmers' plan" its entire population is entitled to but one Senator in the State Senate.

Obviously, this measure is only a thinly disguised scheme to disfranchise the progressive majority and to prevent the further advance of the common people. The Reapportionment measure deserves the united opposition of the organized working people of California.

A total of twenty-one measures, comprising eighteen Constitutional Amendments, an Initiative, and two Referendums, will be submitted to the people of California at the General Election in November.

Definite action is recommended on twelve of these measures as follows:

| No. on Ballot | Description of Measure on Ballot | Recommendation |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Reapportionment of Legislative Districts, so as to give control of the State Senate to the minority of the population—Referendum. | No |
| 3 | Tax Amendment, submitted by Special Session of the Legislature, September 4, 1928. | Yes |
| 4 | Bonds for Six Million Dollars for California State Parks. S. C. A. 33. | Yes |
| 9 | Broadening the State's powers in acquisition of rights of way. A. C. A. 21. | Yes |
| 10 | Providing additional machinery for the Acquisition of Land for Public Improvements. S. C. A. 16. | Yes |
| 12 | State Aid to needy physically handicapped persons. A. C. A. 31. | Yes |
| 15 | Authorizes the Legislature to regulate the compensation of jurors now limited to \$3.00 per day. S. C. A. 27. | Yes |
| 17 | Bonds for Ten Million Dollars for railroad grade separations. S. C. A. 18. | Yes |
| 18 | Extending provisions of absent voters' Law. A. C. A. 35. | Yes |
| 19 | Authorizes the Legislature to grant aid to needy blind persons outside of State Institutions. S. C. A. 21. | Yes |

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 |
| September 1, 1925..... | 607 | 25 | 652 | 95,400 |
| September 1, 1926..... | 662 | 27 | 689 | 96,600 |
| September 1, 1927..... | 648 | 28 | 676 | 95,200 |
| September 1, 1928..... | 647 | 30 | 677 | 96,100* |

***Explanatory Note.**—The recorded membership is based on the per capita tax paid to this Federation. Local unions pay per capita tax only on members in good standing. It is estimated that an average of 15 per cent of the members of local unions are usually in bad standing. Again, it is regrettable, but true, that a few local unions do not even pay per capita tax on the membership in good standing.

It should also be noted that quite a number of Local Unions are not affiliated with this Federation, although the constitution of the A. F. of L. makes such affiliation a duty!

In any estimation of the total trade-union membership in California the foregoing facts should be duly considered. Conservatively speaking, it is believed that the A. F. of L. trade-union membership in California is in excess of 125,000. If we add the membership of the four Railroad Brotherhoods, who are not in affiliation with the A. F. of L., the minimum total California trade-union membership must be placed at about 150,000.

Report of Membership, 1927-1928

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1927..... | 28 | |
| Local Unions in good standing, September 1, 1927..... | 648 | |
| | <hr/> | 676 |
| Labor Councils affiliated during the year..... | 2 | |
| Local Unions affiliated during the year..... | 26 | |
| | <hr/> | 28 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 704 |
| Amalgamated with other unions..... | 4 | |
| Charters surrendered | 3 | |
| Suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax..... | 20 | |
| | <hr/> | 27 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1928..... | | 677 |
| Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated..... | | 4900 |
| Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc..... | | 4000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Net increase in membership..... | | 900 |

New Affiliations

COALINGA

Oil Workers No. 2.

HOLLYWOOD

Motion Picture Photographers No. 659.

LONG BEACH

Lathers No. 172.

Machinists No. 1235.

LOS ANGELES

Building Service Employees No. 64.

Carpenters No. 738.

MODESTO

Butchers No. 108.

Typographical No. 689.

OAKLAND

Cleaners and Dyers No. 17967.

Railway Carmen No. 735.

RICHMOND

Theatrical State Employees No. 560.

RIVERSIDE

Central Labor Council.

SANTA BARBARA

Letter Carriers No. 290.

SACRAMENTO

Bricklayers No. 9.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron
Workers No. 118.

Laundry Workers No. 75.

Letter Carriers No. 133.

Material Teamsters No. 803.

SAN BERNARDINO

Printing Pressmen No. 138.

SAN FRANCISCO

Longshoremen's Association.

Painters No. 19.

Sewermen No. 534.

Window Cleaners No. 44.

SANTA ANA

Barbers No. 549.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 641.

STOCKTON

Lathers No. 98.

Post Office Clerks No. 320.

WATSONVILLE

Central Labor Union.

Amalgamated with Other Unions

Miners No. 135 with Miners No. 45 of Jamestown.

Teamsters No. 515 with Teamsters No. 70 of Oakland.

Boilermakers No. 285 of San Pedro with Local 92 of Los Angeles.

Cigarmakers No. 291 of San Pedro with Local No. 225 of Los Angeles.

Charters Surrendered

Cigarmakers No. 338 of Eureka.

Cooks and Waiters No. 586 of Coalinga.

Lathers No. 450 of Eureka.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax

Bartenders No. 378, Bakersfield.

Tailors No. 339, Bakersfield.

Carpenters No. 1848, Burbank.

Stage Employees No. 501, Chico.

Bookbinders No. 37, Fresno.

Plumbers No. 246, Fresno.

Cigar Makers No. 225, Los Angeles.

Coopers No. 152, Los Angeles.

Sausage Makers No. 401, Los Angeles.

Sign Painters No. 831, Los Angeles.

Electrical Workers No. 440, Riverside.

Laborers No. 272, Salinas.

Laundry Workers No. 186, San Bernardino.

Bakers No. 90, San Diego.

Electrical Workers No. 569, San Diego.

Longshoremen No. 38-9, San Diego.

Shoe Clerks No. 410, San Francisco.

Flint Glass Workers No. 66, San Francisco.

Watchmen No. 15689, San Francisco.

Gas Workers No. 17433, Visalia.

LABOR AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

During the past five years the California State Federation of Labor has selected the orators for the Labor Day celebration at the University of California. This year, Will J. French, a member of the Typographical Union and a former President of the San Francisco Labor Council, delivered the Labor Day message to the students of the State University. Brother French peered into the future and declared that "the trade union will ever stand with those who desire to contribute to progress."

Outlining Labor's hopes and aspirations, he said: "High on the line of vision is the hope that poverty will be abolished, that unemployment will no longer cast its dread shadow over so many lives in a land of plenty, that those who labor will not be considered as an 'element' in the community, and that those who produce shall also share.

"Education, in and out of books, can do its full part. There is just as much need to eliminate educated ignorance as there is to abolish the uneducated type. The intricate problems connected with manufacturing and distribution need intensive study, and necessary alterations made to ensure prosperity for all who live and must work. Countless numbers of employers of this era would welcome such changes, as they realize their helplessness between powerful industrial factors.

"The relations of land and power and public utilities and the pyramiding of wealth should receive their share of attention when the economic and social problems of the coming years are before us. Not one question should be overlooked which is capable of social guidance.

"Selfishness will last as long as human life, but men and women, by applying the collective treatment to the remedies possible in future deliberations, can usher in a type of civilization superior to any yet known, and one which will be dominated by unselfishness and the larger and kindlier spirit entirely foreign to the scathing edges of economic competition."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1927, to August 31, 1928, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Affiliation Fee | \$ 28.00 |
| Per Capita Tax..... | 11,369.79 |
| Miscellaneous | 278.55 |
| Total | \$11,676.34 |

Disbursements

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| San Bernardino Convention..... | \$ 1,216.41 |
| Executive Council | 751.90 |
| Office Expense | 237.95 |
| Postage and Mailing..... | 407.00 |
| Printing | 606.79 |
| Rent | 762.00 |
| Salaries | 5,996.65 |
| Legislative Expense | 200.00 |
| Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention..... | 242.50 |
| Contribution to California Joint Immigration Committee..... | 250.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 399.42 |
| Total | \$11,070.62 |

Recapitulation

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Cash Balance, September 1, 1927..... | \$ 6,664.69 |
| Total Receipts for twelve months..... | 11,676.34 |
| Total | \$18,341.03 |
| Total Disbursements | 11,070.62 |
| Cash Balance, September 1, 1928..... | \$ 7,270.41 |
| Invested in Liberty Bonds and Bond of the City and County of San Francisco (par value) | 2,500.00 |
| Total | \$ 9,770.41 |

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

| ANAHEIM | | BENICIA | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 2203..... | \$ 8.64 | Federal Employees No. 218..... | 5.50 |
| Central Labor Union..... | 12.00 | | |
| Painters No. 1136..... | 5.63 | BERKELEY | |
| Typographical No. 873..... | 3.41 | Carpenters No. 1158..... | 6.98 |
| BAKERSFIELD | | BREA | |
| Bakers No. 146..... | 6.50 | Oil Workers No. 27..... | 14.10 |
| Barbers No. 317..... | 8.23 | | |
| Butchers No. 193..... | 3.93 | CHICO | |
| Carpenters No. 743..... | 15.11 | Barbers No. 354..... | 3.00 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 550..... | 27.49 | | |
| Electrical Workers No. 428..... | 2.48 | COALINGA | |
| Hod Carriers No. 220..... | 3.98 | Oil Workers No. 2..... | 4.54 |
| Labor Council | 14.00 | | |
| Lathers No. 300..... | 2.48 | COLUSA | |
| Laundry Workers No. 175..... | 10.50 | Carpenters No. 906..... | 3.63 |
| Musicians No. 263..... | 6.64 | | |
| Painters No. 314..... | 9.76 | COMPTON | |
| Printing Pressmen No. 264..... | 2.59 | Barbers No. 906..... | 1.62 |
| Stage Employees No. 215..... | 1.02 | | |
| Steam Engineers No. 469..... | 1.78 | EL CENTRO | |
| Teamsters No. 280..... | 3.16 | Barbers No. 733..... | 3.52 |
| Typographical No. 439..... | 3.59 | Typographical No. 707..... | 1.32 |

| EUREKA | | INGLEWOOD | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Bakers No. 195..... | 1.32 | Carpenters No. 909..... | 2.37 |
| Barbers No. 431..... | 3.70 | JAMESTOWN | |
| Carpenters No. 1040..... | 3.26 | Miners No. 45..... | 2.40 |
| Cigar Makers No. 338..... | .89 | LA JOLLA | |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 220..... | 21.51 | Carpenters No. 1358..... | 6.88 |
| Federated Trades Council..... | 12.00 | LONG BEACH | |
| Hod Carriers No. 181..... | 1.26 | Barbers No. 622..... | 15.69 |
| Laundry Workers No. 156..... | 5.33 | Bricklayers No. 13..... | 21.47 |
| Machinists No. 540..... | 1.62 | Carpenters No. 710..... | 28.04 |
| Musicians No. 333..... | 13.05 | Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Painters No. 1034..... | 5.04 | Culinary Workers No. 681..... | 9.30 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 279..... | 1.00 | Electrical Workers No. 711..... | 9.75 |
| Stage Employees No. 430..... | 1.65 | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 122..... | 1.05 |
| Typographical No. 207..... | 3.57 | Hod Carriers No. 507..... | 4.90 |
| FRESNO | | Lathers No. 172..... | 4.79 |
| Auto Mechanics No. 684..... | 3.68 | Machinists No. 1235..... | 13.30 |
| Bakers No. 43..... | 8.16 | Moving Picture Operators No. 521..... | 2.56 |
| Building and Common Laborers | | Musicians No. 353..... | 21.64 |
| No. 135..... | 15.10 | Oil Workers No. 128..... | 55.22 |
| Butchers No. 126..... | 6.79 | Painters No. 256..... | 10.69 |
| Carpenters No. 701..... | 25.28 | Plumbers No. 494..... | 8.10 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 62..... | 19.80 | Printing Pressmen No. 285..... | 2.76 |
| Electrical Workers No. 100..... | 8.40 | Sheet Metal Workers No. 503..... | 1.65 |
| Electrical Workers No. 169..... | 1.95 | Tailors No. 255..... | 4.20 |
| Gas Workers No. 17273..... | 9.14 | Typographical No. 650..... | 13.20 |
| Glass Workers No. 132..... | 3.00 | LOS ANGELES | |
| Hod Carriers No. 294..... | 1.85 | Bakers No. 37..... | 28.50 |
| Iron Workers No. 155..... | 3.70 | Bakers No. 453..... | 9.00 |
| Labor Council..... | 12.00 | Barbers No. 295..... | 53.14 |
| Lathers No. 83..... | 1.55 | Bill Posters No. 32..... | 6.00 |
| Laundry Workers No. 86..... | 25.05 | Boilermakers No. 92..... | 9.00 |
| Letter Carriers No. 231..... | 6.45 | Bookbinders No. 63..... | 12.00 |
| Machinists No. 653..... | 10.74 | Bricklayers No. 2..... | 84.00 |
| Mailers No. 59..... | 1.20 | Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28..... | 4.80 |
| Millmen No. 1496..... | 8.46 | Bldg. Service Employees No. 64..... | 2.63 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 599..... | 1.44 | Cap Makers No. 26..... | 13.50 |
| Musicians No. 210..... | 19.08 | Carpenters No. 158..... | 74.86 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 159..... | 3.16 | Carpenters No. 426..... | 69.10 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 252..... | 4.13 | Carpenters No. 738..... | 6.77 |
| Sign Painters No. 966..... | 2.56 | Studio Carpenters No. 1692..... | 74.62 |
| State Employees No. 158..... | 2.06 | Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976..... | 10.16 |
| Steam Engineers No. 336..... | 11.07 | Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 104..... | 1.44 | City and County Laborers No. 722..... | 17.13 |
| Teamsters No. 431..... | 39.36 | Retail Clerks No. 406..... | .84 |
| Typographical No. 144..... | 19.27 | Cleaners and Pressers No. 17954..... | 30.00 |
| FULLERTON | | Bldg. & Common Laborers No. 696..... | 3.00 |
| Barbers No. 766..... | 3.46 | Cooks No. 468..... | 62.30 |
| GLENDALE | | Dining Car Employees No. 582..... | 17.37 |
| Carpenters No. 563..... | 8.91 | Egg Inspectors No. 14934..... | 4.48 |
| Central Labor Union..... | 6.00 | Electrical Workers No. 18..... | 37.50 |
| Electrical Workers No. 691..... | 2.96 | Electrotypers No. 137..... | 3.24 |
| Plumbers No. 761..... | 8.56 | Federal Employees No. 62..... | 12.00 |
| Typographical No. 871..... | 5.30 | Stationary Firemen No. 220..... | 1.42 |
| HANFORD | | Floor Workers No. 2094..... | 18.17 |
| Carpenters No. 1043..... | 5.35 | Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204..... | 1.10 |
| Electrical Workers No. 216..... | 1.05 | Garment Cutters No. 36..... | 5.94 |
| Hod Carriers No. 546..... | 1.62 | Garment Workers No. 125..... | 93.72 |
| Musicians No. 462..... | 3.16 | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129..... | 9.10 |
| Painters No. 594..... | 2.91 | Glass Workers No. 636..... | 11.10 |
| HOLLISTER | | United Hatters No. 41..... | 2.00 |
| Carpenters No. 1139..... | 5.07 | Heat and Frost Insulators No. 5..... | 9.20 |
| HOLLYWOOD | | Hoisting and Portable Engineers | |
| Photographers No. 659..... | 14.37 | No. 391..... | 6.75 |
| HUNTINGTON BEACH | | Iron Workers and Pile Drivers No. | |
| Carpenters No. 2056..... | 2.26 | 51..... | 14.10 |
| | | Lathers No. 42..... | 20.63 |
| | | Laundry Workers No. 52..... | 3.67 |

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|--|--------|
| Leather Workers No. 8..... | 5.05 |
| Machinists No. 311..... | 65.00 |
| Mailers No. 9..... | 12.00 |
| Meat Cutters No. 421..... | 5.00 |
| Metal Polishers No. 67..... | 8.42 |
| Millmen No. 884..... | 9.00 |
| Molders No. 374..... | 12.00 |
| Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37..... | 101.57 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 150 | 22.00 |
| Musicians No. 47..... | 207.00 |
| Musicians No. 767..... | 19.75 |
| Oil Workers No. 129..... | 1.20 |
| Auto Painters No. 792..... | 4.20 |
| Pattern Makers Association..... | 7.65 |
| Photo Engravers No. 32..... | 13.50 |
| Plasterers No. 2..... | 79.50 |
| Plumbers No. 78..... | 57.80 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 64..... | 76.79 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 78..... | 28.80 |
| Web Pressmen No. 18..... | 18.00 |
| Railway Carmen No. 1368..... | 2.40 |
| Railroad Signalmen No. 100..... | 2.35 |
| Roofers No. 36..... | 5.60 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 108..... | 36.00 |
| Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5..... | 15.40 |
| Stage Employees No. 33..... | 48.00 |
| Steam Engineers No. 72..... | 45.73 |
| Stenographers, Typewriters No. 15251..... | 4.92 |
| Stereotypers No. 58..... | 12.22 |
| Switchmen No. 43..... | 5.54 |
| Taxicab Drivers No. 640..... | 9.92 |
| Teamsters No. 208..... | 10.28 |
| Tile Layers No. 18..... | 17.70 |
| Typographical No. 174..... | 84.00 |
| Upholsterers No. 15..... | 11.55 |
| Waiters No. 17..... | 56.01 |
| Waitresses No. 639..... | 63.02 |

MARTINEZ

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 2046..... | 4.29 |
| Painters No. 741..... | 1.64 |
| Typographical No. 597..... | 1.50 |

MARYSVILLE

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 720..... | 4.50 |
| Butchers No. 505..... | 3.59 |
| Carpenters No. 1570..... | 13.22 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 10.00 |
| Retail Clerks No. 153..... | 2.11 |
| Culinary Alliance No. 715..... | 6.89 |
| Hod Carriers No. 121..... | 7.19 |
| Laundry Workers No. 247..... | 2.40 |
| Musicians No. 158..... | 2.88 |
| Painters No. 146..... | 3.45 |
| Stage Employees No. 216..... | 1.80 |
| Teamsters No. 137..... | 6.87 |
| Typographical No. 223..... | 2.40 |

MENLO PARK

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 828..... | 1.95 |
|-------------------------|------|

MERCED

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 863..... | 1.79 |
| Carpenters No. 1202..... | 10.25 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 17.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 651..... | .97 |

MILL VALLEY

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1710..... | 1.84 |
|--------------------------|------|

MODESTO

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Butchers No. 108..... | 4.53 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 684..... | 2.54 |
| Painters No. 317..... | 3.90 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 635..... | .99 |
| Typographical No. 689..... | 3.15 |

MONTEREY

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 896..... | 4.80 |
| Carpenters No. 1451..... | 12.78 |
| Painters No. 272..... | 3.27 |
| Plasterers No. 337..... | 3.53 |
| Teamsters No. 210..... | 9.03 |

MOUNTAIN VIEW

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1280..... | 2.10 |
|--------------------------|------|

NAPA

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Boot and Shoe Workers No. 322.... | 4.93 |
| Carpenters No. 2114..... | 6.67 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Garment Workers No. 137..... | 9.74 |
| Musicians No. 541..... | 8.13 |

NATIONAL CITY

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 2437..... | 4.27 |
|--------------------------|------|

NEWARK

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Stove Mounters No. 61..... | 1.52 |
|----------------------------|------|

OAKLAND

| | |
|--|--------|
| Auto Mechanics No. 1546..... | 36.50 |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432..... | 36.00 |
| Bakers No. 119..... | 24.00 |
| Barbers No. 134..... | 48.00 |
| Boilermakers No. 39..... | 12.52 |
| Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324.... | 8.25 |
| Bricklayers No. 8..... | 12.11 |
| Bridge and Structural Iron Work- ers No. 378..... | 2.60 |
| Butchers No. 120..... | 12.00 |
| Butchers No. 633..... | 16.00 |
| Railway Carmen No. 735..... | 1.52 |
| Carpenters No. 36..... | 64.59 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cleaners and Dyers No. 17967..... | 2.00 |
| Shoe Clerks No. 1129..... | 7.50 |
| Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31..... | 60.00 |
| Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456..... | 6.00 |
| Ferryboatmen..... | 140.26 |
| City Firemen No. 55..... | 8.25 |
| Gardeners No. 17847..... | 4.34 |
| Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019..... | 2.94 |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610..... | 12.19 |
| Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 1 | 4.20 |
| Lathers No. 88..... | 4.08 |
| Machinists No. 284..... | 60.00 |
| Mailers No. 63..... | 1.47 |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302..... | 47.65 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 169 | 7.80 |
| Painters No. 127..... | 57.89 |
| Plumbers No. 44..... | 25.00 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 125..... | 26.00 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 216..... | 9.00 |
| Shipwrights No. 875..... | 6.00 |
| Stage Employees No. 107..... | 6.84 |
| Stationary Engineers No. 507..... | 15.75 |
| Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342 | 9.10 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Street Carmen No. 192..... | 120.00 |
| Team Drivers No. 70..... | 71.50 |
| Teamsters No. 515..... | 2.19 |
| Typographical No. 36..... | 45.20 |

OROVILLE

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240.... | 3.92 |
| Railway Carmen No. 679..... | 2.90 |

PACIFIC GROVE

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 806..... | 11.65 |
|-------------------------|-------|

PALO ALTO

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 914..... | 8.46 |
| Carpenters No. 668..... | 6.50 |
| Painters No. 388..... | 4.34 |
| Typographical No. 521..... | 3.47 |

PASADENA

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Board of Labor..... | 12.00 |
| Carpenters No. 769..... | 12.24 |
| Electrical Workers No. 418..... | 7.61 |
| Lathers No. 81..... | 3.64 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 155..... | 2.20 |
| Tailors No. 272..... | 2.29 |
| Typographical No. 583..... | 12.00 |

PETALUMA

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 419..... | 3.72 |
| Carpenters No. 981..... | 11.95 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 271..... | 1.07 |
| Hod Carriers No. 488..... | 3.07 |
| Typographical No. 600..... | 2.40 |

PINE KNOT

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1170..... | 2.40 |
|--------------------------|------|

RAYMOND

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Quarry Workers No. 35..... | .28 |
|----------------------------|-----|

REDLANDS

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1343..... | 4.45 |
| Painters No. 1335..... | 2.03 |
| Plumbers No. 364..... | 5.88 |

REDWOOD CITY

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 1408..... | 16.65 |
|--------------------------|-------|

RICHMOND

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 508..... | 5.40 |
| Boilermakers No. 317..... | 7.29 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Firemen No. 188..... | 11.70 |
| Musicians No. 424..... | 9.72 |
| Potters No. 89..... | 1.80 |
| Stage Employees No. 560..... | 1.15 |
| Typographical No. 738..... | 1.72 |

RIVERSIDE

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 171..... | 6.47 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 7.00 |
| Federal Employees No. 119..... | 5.24 |
| Painters No. 780..... | 1.26 |
| Typographical No. 254..... | 2.10 |

ROSEVILLE

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1147..... | 3.52 |
|--------------------------|------|

SACRAMENTO

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Bakers No. 85..... | 14.45 |
| Barbers No. 112..... | 13.80 |
| Blacksmiths No. 174..... | 1.92 |
| Bookbinders No. 35..... | 15.20 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Bricklayers No. 9..... | 9.58 |
| Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers No. 118..... | 1.25 |
| Building and Common Laborers No. 343..... | 15.05 |
| Butchers No. 498..... | 21.45 |
| Carpenters No. 586..... | 63.53 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 561..... | 39.75 |
| Electrical Workers No. 36..... | 6.27 |
| Electrical Workers No. 340..... | 6.30 |
| Technical Engineers and Drafts- men No. 47..... | 4.18 |
| Federated Trades Council..... | 12.00 |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230..... | 8.50 |
| Lathers No. 109..... | 4.80 |
| Laundry Workers No. 75..... | 15.00 |
| Letter Carriers No. 133..... | 8.02 |
| Machinists No. 33..... | 14.71 |
| Molders No. 199..... | 6.00 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 252..... | 2.10 |
| Musicians No. 12..... | 22.50 |
| Painters No. 487..... | 30.75 |
| Plumbers & Steam Fitters No. 447..... | 9.85 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 66..... | 13.70 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 60..... | 5.85 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 126..... | 8.83 |
| Stage Employees No. 50..... | 4.32 |
| Steam and Operating Engineers No. 45-C..... | 10.00 |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 86..... | 1.22 |
| Street Carmen No. 256..... | 12.00 |
| Tailors No. 107..... | 3.60 |
| Elementary School Teachers No. 44..... | 3.60 |
| High School Teachers No. 31..... | 11.51 |
| Teamsters No. 585..... | 30.00 |
| Material Teamsters No. 803..... | 8.95 |
| Typographical No. 46..... | 21.09 |

SAN BERNARDINO

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 253..... | 25.20 |
| Carpenters No. 944..... | 21.93 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 673..... | 7.25 |
| Electrical Workers No. 477..... | 4.92 |
| Lathers No. 252..... | 1.00 |
| Painters No. 775..... | 4.40 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 138..... | 5.00 |
| Stage Employees No. 577..... | 2.04 |
| Typographical No. 84..... | 6.95 |

SAN BRUNO

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 848..... | 2.06 |
|-------------------------|------|

SAN DIEGO

| | |
|--|-------|
| Barbers No. 256..... | 7.16 |
| Bridge and Structural Iron Work- ers No. 229..... | 3.66 |
| Butchers No. 229..... | 21.30 |
| Carpenters No. 1296..... | 40.91 |
| Carpenters No. 1571..... | 4.65 |
| Cigar Makers No. 332..... | 2.40 |
| Retail Clerks No. 769..... | 3.40 |
| Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402..... | 28.80 |
| Draftsmen No. 9..... | 1.10 |
| Electrical Workers No. 465..... | 16.80 |
| Federal Employees No. 63..... | 6.84 |
| Federated Trades & Labor Coun- cil..... | 12.00 |
| Fire Fighters No. 145..... | 17.84 |
| Hod Carriers No. 89..... | 12.00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Lathers No. 260..... | 7.18 |
| Letter Carriers No. 70..... | 17.26 |
| Machinists No. 389..... | 6.41 |
| Molders No. 387..... | 1.35 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 297 | 2.28 |
| Musicians No. 325..... | 57.57 |
| Painters No. 333..... | 27.57 |
| Plasters No. 346..... | 2.60 |
| Plumbers No. 230..... | 16.20 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 197..... | 11.01 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 140..... | 9.12 |
| Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 247 | 2.64 |
| Stage Employees No. 122..... | 2.64 |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 82.... | 2.40 |
| Tailors No. 277..... | 1.85 |
| Tile Layers No. 28..... | 3.24 |
| Typographical No. 221..... | 18.48 |

SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|--|--------|
| Alaska Fishermen | 180.00 |
| Auto Mechanics No. 1305..... | 52.50 |
| Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125 | 24.00 |
| Baggage Messengers No. 10167..... | 1.50 |
| Bakers No. 24..... | 72.00 |
| Cracker Bakers No. 125..... | 4.50 |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484..... | 48.00 |
| Barbers No. 148 | 106.30 |
| Beer Drivers No. 227..... | 18.00 |
| Bill Posters and Billers No. 44..... | 7.50 |
| Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125 | 45.00 |
| Bottlers No. 293..... | 36.00 |
| Brewery Workmen No. 7..... | 24.00 |
| Bricklayers No. 7..... | 7.50 |
| Butchers No. 115..... | 84.00 |
| Butchers No. 508..... | 14.15 |
| Carpenters No. 22..... | 127.46 |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 449..... | 5.18 |
| Carpenters No. 483..... | 83.10 |
| Carpet Workers No. 1..... | 25.03 |
| Cigar Makers No. 228..... | 9.75 |
| Grocery Clerks No. 648..... | 9.00 |
| Cooks No. 44..... | 191.80 |
| Coopers No. 1..... | 18.80 |
| Draftsmen No. 11..... | 7.80 |
| Egg Inspectors No. 16086..... | 9.70 |
| Electrical Workers No. 6..... | 65.50 |
| Electrical Workers No. 151..... | 36.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 537..... | 3.66 |
| Elevator Constructors No. 8..... | 10.50 |
| Federal Employees No. 1..... | 97.00 |
| Garment Cutters No. 45..... | 6.42 |
| Garment Workers No. 131..... | 84.00 |
| Glove Workers No. 39..... | 3.47 |
| United Hatters No. 23..... | 4.52 |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519..... | 12.75 |
| Janitors No. 9..... | 32.00 |
| Labor Council | 12.00 |
| United Laborers No. 1..... | 37.50 |
| Laundry Drivers No. 256..... | 36.00 |
| Laundry Workers No. 26..... | 216.00 |
| Letter Carriers No. 214..... | 86.88 |
| Lithographers No. 17..... | 14.08 |
| Longshoremen's Association | 201.00 |
| Machinists No. 68..... | 120.00 |
| Mailers No. 18..... | 15.69 |
| Marine Cooks and Stewards Ass'n. | 9.00 |
| Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water- tenders | 150.00 |
| Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40.. | 57.91 |

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|--|--------|
| Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128 | 11.30 |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226..... | 83.55 |
| Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 | 95.39 |
| Molders No. 164..... | 78.00 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 162 | 12.00 |
| Musicians No. 6..... | 255.00 |
| Office Employees No. 13188..... | 42.00 |
| Ornamental Plasterers and Model- ers No. 460..... | 4.15 |
| Painters No. 19..... | 68.97 |
| Painters No. 658..... | 4.20 |
| Pattern Makers Ass'n..... | 18.00 |
| Pavers No. 18..... | 1.50 |
| Paving Cutters No. 69..... | .89 |
| Photo Engravers No. 8..... | 15.00 |
| Pile Drivers No. 34..... | 65.00 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 2..... | 96.00 |
| Post Office Laborers No. 17831..... | 8.30 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 24..... | 58.13 |
| Web Pressmen No. 4..... | 14.70 |
| Railway Mail Ass'n..... | 26.29 |
| Sail Makers No. 11775..... | 2.70 |
| Sailors' Union of the Pacific..... | 180.00 |
| Sausage Makers No. 203..... | 12.00 |
| Sewermen No. 534..... | 1.75 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 104..... | 30.00 |
| Shipwrights No. 759..... | 12.00 |
| Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.... | 12.49 |
| Stage Employees No. 16..... | 11.25 |
| Steam and Operat'g Engrs. No. 45 | 12.38 |
| Stereo and Electrotypers..... | 21.42 |
| Stove Mounters No. 62..... | 2.36 |
| Street Carmen No. 518..... | 108.00 |
| Submarine Divers and Tenders No. 16139 | 1.80 |
| Teamsters No. 85..... | 240.00 |
| Material Teamsters No. 216..... | 30.00 |
| Teachers No. 61..... | 4.92 |
| Trackmen No. 687..... | 9.11 |
| Typographical No. 21..... | 141.79 |
| Upholsterers No. 28..... | 21.00 |
| Varnishers and Polishers No. 134.. | 16.20 |
| Waiters No. 30..... | 266.74 |
| Waitresses No. 48..... | 120.17 |
| Water Workers No. 401..... | 13.68 |
| Window Cleaners No. 44..... | 2.20 |
| Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1 | 1.66 |

SAN JOSE

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 252..... | 12.81 |
| Builders, Material Packers and Shippers No. 1..... | .72 |
| Butchers No. 506..... | 18.17 |
| Carpenters No. 316..... | 31.78 |
| Cement Workers No. 270..... | 12.25 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 180..... | 19.71 |
| Electrical Workers No. 332..... | 9.60 |
| Firefighters No. 230..... | .66 |
| Hod Carriers No. 234..... | 5.20 |
| Laundry Workers No. 33..... | 12.00 |
| Lathers No. 144..... | 1.52 |
| Machinists No. 504..... | 2.40 |
| Material Handlers No. 115..... | 3.39 |
| Millmen No. 262..... | 11.30 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 431 | 1.00 |
| Musicians No. 153..... | 35.45 |
| Painters No. 507..... | 15.01 |
| Plasterers No. 224..... | 15.42 |
| Plumbers No. 393..... | 4.50 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 146..... | 2.61 |

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|--|-------|
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 309..... | 5.20 |
| Stage Employees No. 134..... | 1.34 |
| Steam and Operating Engineers No. 171..... | 6.00 |
| Tailors No. 108..... | .90 |
| Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers No. 287..... | 19.80 |
| Typographical No. 231..... | 7.92 |

SAN LEANDRO

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Musicians No. 510..... | 8.00 |
| Barbers No. 767..... | 2.83 |
| Carpenters No. 1632..... | 6.29 |
| Typographical No. 576..... | 1.55 |

SAN MATEO

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Butchers No. 516..... | 5.06 |
| Carpenters No. 162..... | 29.62 |
| Electrical Workers No. 617..... | 6.59 |
| Lathers No. 278..... | 5.63 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 315..... | 1.44 |
| Stage Employees No. 409..... | 1.98 |
| General Teamsters No. 160..... | 16.32 |
| Typographical No. 624..... | 5.61 |

SAN PEDRO

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 881..... | 2.40 |
| Carpenters No. 1140..... | 20.00 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 10.00 |
| Cigarmakers No. 291..... | .81 |
| Culinary Workers No. 754..... | 13.23 |
| Pile Drivers No. 2375..... | 12.40 |
| Painters No. 949..... | 5.50 |
| Plumbers No. 616..... | 2.60 |
| Steam Engineers No. 235..... | 12.10 |
| Typographical No. 862..... | .81 |

SAN RAFAEL

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 35..... | 5.85 |
| Electrical Workers No. 614..... | .72 |
| Painters No. 83..... | 3.76 |

SANTA ANA

| | |
|--|-------|
| Barbers No. 549..... | 4.66 |
| Carpenters No. 688..... | 3.60 |
| Musicians No. 687..... | 16.97 |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 641..... | 4.25 |
| Stage Employees No. 504..... | 1.64 |
| Typographical No. 579..... | 5.01 |

SANTA BARBARA

| | |
|--|-------|
| Bricklayers No. 5..... | 6.05 |
| Building and Common Laborers No. 591..... | 22.80 |
| Carpenters No. 1062..... | 59.31 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 20.00 |
| Composition and Tile Roofers No. 56..... | 1.58 |
| Culinary Workers No. 498..... | 20.27 |
| Electrical Workers No. 413..... | 2.13 |
| Hod Carriers No. 195..... | 6.31 |
| Lathers No. 379..... | 4.21 |
| Letter Carriers Ass'n..... | 1.35 |
| Machinists No. 338..... | 9.11 |
| Musicians No. 308..... | 7.06 |
| Painters No. 715..... | 18.50 |
| Plasterers No. 341..... | 4.23 |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114..... | 4.61 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 264..... | 3.36 |
| Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 751..... | 2.29 |
| Stage Employees No. 442..... | 3.25 |
| Typographical No. 394..... | 3.03 |

SANTA CRUZ

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Musicians No. 346..... | 13.38 |
| Painters No. 1254..... | 1.23 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 304..... | 3.81 |
| Typographical No. 589..... | 2.22 |

SANTA MARIA

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 2477..... | 1.99 |
| Musicians No. 642..... | 6.61 |

SANTA MONICA

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Electrical Workers No. 1154..... | 2.54 |
| Painters No. 821..... | 11.75 |
| Typographical No. 875..... | 3.50 |

SANTA ROSA

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 159..... | 3.00 |
| Butchers No. 364..... | 7.71 |
| Carpenters No. 751..... | 13.99 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 10.00 |
| Hod Carriers No. 139..... | 2.98 |
| Lathers No. 243..... | 1.43 |
| Musicians No. 292..... | 16.44 |
| Painters No. 364..... | 4.47 |
| Steam Engineers No. 147..... | .60 |
| Stage Employees No. 420..... | 2.38 |
| Teamsters No. 417..... | 6.97 |
| Typographical No. 577..... | 3.36 |

SELMA

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Hod Carriers No. 381..... | 1.00 |
|---------------------------|------|

SO. SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|--|-------|
| Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5..... | 16.20 |
|--|-------|

STOCKTON

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Bakers No. 120..... | 12.80 |
| Barbers No. 312..... | 11.34 |
| Carpenters No. 266..... | 20.24 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 572..... | 25.68 |
| Electrical Workers No. 591..... | 3.30 |
| Hod Carriers No. 73..... | 2.70 |
| Lathers No. 98..... | 1.15 |
| Machinists No. 364..... | 2.25 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 428..... | 1.08 |
| Musicians No. 189..... | 17.61 |
| Plasterers No. 222..... | 2.60 |
| Plumbers No. 492..... | 2.10 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 320..... | 5.77 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 132..... | 1.08 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 283..... | 1.54 |
| Stage Employees No. 90..... | 2.20 |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 145..... | .64 |
| Street Carmen No. 276..... | 1.50 |
| Teamsters No. 22..... | 2.24 |
| Typographical No. 56..... | 8.40 |

TAFT

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 869..... | 3.11 |
| Carpenters No. 1774..... | 8.82 |
| Central Labor Union..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 771..... | 10.80 |
| Electrical Workers No. 343..... | 1.40 |
| Laundry Workers No. 124..... | 2.00 |
| Machinists No. 1428..... | 6.15 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 518..... | 1.32 |
| Painters No. 702..... | 1.70 |

TULARE

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1578..... | 4.45 |
| Painters No. 1130..... | 1.56 |

VALLEJO

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 335..... | 7.00 |
| Boilermakers No. 148..... | 5.88 |
| Carpenters No. 180..... | 10.70 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 9.00 |
| Culinary Workers No. 560..... | 7.53 |
| Federal Employees No. 76..... | 10.84 |
| Laundry Workers No. 113..... | 11.55 |
| Machinists No. 252..... | 24.00 |
| Musicians No. 367..... | 5.22 |
| Painters No. 376..... | 4.40 |
| Plumbers No. 343..... | 1.16 |
| Shipwrights No. 1068..... | 5.23 |
| Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731..... | 2.17 |
| Teamsters No. 490..... | 8.25 |
| Typographical No. 389..... | 2.79 |

VAN NUYS

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 837..... | 5.09 |
|----------------------|------|

VENTURA

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 850..... | 5.74 |
| Carpenters No. 2463..... | 8.22 |
| Central Labor Union..... | 12.00 |
| Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 708..... | 19.71 |
| Oil Workers No. 120..... | 12.07 |
| Painters No. 955..... | 5.82 |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 484.. | 1.26 |

VISALIA

| | |
|---|------|
| Barbers No. 856..... | 3.63 |
| Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers No. 21..... | 3.13 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1484..... | 6.00 |
| Central Labor Council..... | 4.00 |
| Hod Carriers No. 341..... | 2.53 |
| Laundry Workers No. 234..... | 4.19 |
| Musicians No. 805..... | 7.26 |
| Stage Employees No. 605..... | 2.38 |
| Typographical No. 519..... | 4.57 |

WATSONVILLE

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 749..... | 2.45 |
| Carpenters No. 771..... | 15.05 |
| Central Labor Union..... | 7.00 |
| Lathers No. 122..... | 6.71 |
| Stage Employees No. 611..... | 3.75 |
| Typographical No. 543..... | 3.87 |

WOODLAND

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1381..... | 4.73 |
| Typographical No. 830..... | 1.01 |

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Interest on Liberty Bonds..... | \$ 63.75 |
| Interest on Bond of the City and County of San Francisco..... | 50.00 |
| Interest on deposit in Liberty Bank..... | 47.32 |
| Interest on deposit in United Bank and Trust Co..... | 66.18 |
| Refund from State Insurance Fund..... | 1.30 |
| Reimbursements on circulars from Bakers Union..... | 50.00 |
| Total..... | \$278.55 |

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL**San Bernardino Convention**

| | |
|--|------------|
| Southern Pacific Co., Railroad fare for Secretary and Stenog- rapher..... | \$ 69.50 |
| Francis Drake, Asst. Secretary..... | 50.00 |
| J. E. Larkey, Sergeant-at-Arms..... | 20.00 |
| Anne Wilson, expense attending Convention..... | 60.00 |
| Telegrams, expressage and in- cidental Convention expenses.. | 63.20 |
| The Labor Journal, printing daily proceedings, etc..... | 264.25 |
| Jas. H. Barry Co., printing 1200 copies proceedings, and 500 ad- vance officers reports, postage and express..... | 689.46 |
| Total..... | \$1,216.41 |

Executive Council

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| John F. Dalton..... | \$ 148.00 |
| E. H. Dowell..... | 100.40 |
| John S. Horn..... | 123.00 |
| R. W. Robinson..... | 123.00 |
| C. C. Hopkins..... | 92.25 |
| C. E. Dowd..... | 49.00 |
| Chas. J. Crook..... | 24.00 |
| Ros Mannina..... | 12.75 |
| Don Witt..... | 5.00 |
| Elma F. Smith..... | 40.50 |
| Charles Child..... | 5.00 |
| James E. Dewey..... | 5.00 |
| Geo. W. Stokel..... | 24.00 |
| Total..... | \$ 751.90 |

Office Expense

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pacific Telephone and Tel. Co..... | \$ 131.52 |
| Postal Telegraph Co..... | 36.04 |
| Star Towel Supply Co..... | 12.00 |
| Miscellaneous Office Supplies..... | 58.39 |
| Total..... | \$ 237.95 |

Postage and Mailing

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Postage Stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer..... | \$ 386.60 |
| Addressograph Co., revise mail- ing list..... | 20.40 |
| Total..... | \$ 407.00 |

Printing

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Donaldson Printing Co., letter- heads, circular letters, by-laws, affiliation blanks, check books, billheads, envelopes, record cards, convention calls and cre- dentials..... | \$ 447.29 |
| Jas. H. Barry Co., printing min- utes executive council, circular letters..... | 122.50 |
| Walter N. Brunt Co., receipt books..... | 27.00 |
| Southern Pacific Co., identifica- tion certificates..... | 10.00 |
| Total..... | \$ 606.79 |

Rent
Crocker Estate Co., rent of offices, September 1, 1927 to August 31, 1928.....\$ 762.00

Salaries
Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg\$4,200.00
Anne Wilson, stenographer..... 885.00
Isabelle Morrison, stenographer.. 911.65
Total.....\$5,996.65

Legislative Expenses
Jas H. Barry Co., printing 2000 legislative reports\$ 200.00

Contribution
Contributed to the California Joint Immigration Committee as pro rata share of expense.....\$ 250.00

Miscellaneous Expense
National Surety Co., premium on Secretary-Treasurer's bond\$ 10.00
State Compensation Insurance Fund, insurance premium..... 17.94

Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance..... 2.50
Subscription to daily papers and periodicals 53.05
Humboldt Bank, rent of safe deposit box 5.00
Commonwealth Club, dues for Secretary 15.00
American Federation of Labor, per capita tax and supplies..... 13.00
City and County Taxes..... 6.08
American Association for Labor Legislation, dues 5.00
Mechanics Institute Library, membership dues 6.00
Mimeographing, repairing typewriter, etc..... 53.35
Books for office library..... 28.00
Southern Pacific Co., script book 90.00
Paul Scharrenberg, exp. travel.... 78.00
Extra stenographic work..... 16.50
Total.....\$ 399.42

In closing the Secretary-Treasurer's report I, again, desire to express my sincere appreciation to the officers and members of the California trade-union movement for their unflinching courtesy and willingness to cooperate in furthering the work of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 5, 1928.

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

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Dalton to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1928, 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, 1928, was \$7,270.41.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$4,519.95, from which should be deducted \$323.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the United Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$1704.52; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco (Bank of Italy) the sum of \$1218.94, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer \$150.00.

The Federation owns \$1500.00 in registered Liberty Bonds, as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the third series and \$1000.00 in a bond of the fourth series. Also one \$1000.00 5 per cent school bond of the City and County of San Francisco, payable in 1956.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$2000.00, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 27, 1929.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHAS. S. CHILD,
JAMES G. DEWEY,
JAMES E. HOPKINS.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 17, 1928—Morning Session

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m. in the Masonic Temple in Sacramento by President R. L. Ennis of the Federated Trades Council. After a few brief remarks, the chairman introduced Rev. Sherman Landon, Divine of the Church of Christ, who delivered the invocation.

Chairman Ennis next introduced Mayor Conley, who in a brief talk extended an official welcome to the City of Sacramento.

Chairman Ennis then presented, in the order named, the following prominent citizens, who also extended hearty greetings and welcome to the delegates, officers and visitors:

Mr. Arthur S. Dudley, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Superior Court Judge John F. Pullen.

County Supervisor Charles S. Alvord.

Chief of Police Ted Koenig.

Chairman Ennis then introduced President John F. Dalton, to whom he presented a suitably inscribed gavel from the Sacramento labor movement.

President Dalton accepted same with appropriate remarks and after extending thanks of convention to the various speakers, officially called the same to order for business, and requested the chairman of the Committee on Credentials to submit a report.

Chairman Arthur Ferguson read the report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

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

ANAHEIM—

Central Labor Union:
R. M. Conkey, 1.
A. H. Bauer, 1.

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
C. E. Sheets, 69.
Cooks & Waiters No. 550:
George Graf, 167.
Labor Council:
Lloyd A. Barnes, 1.
Stage Employees No. 215:
George W. Davis, 15.

EL CENTRO—

Barbers No. 733:
C. W. Snyder, 61.

FRESNO—

Labor Council:
C. E. Dowd, 1.
Laundry Workers No. 86:
W. C. Brooks, 209.
Mailers No. 59 (10)
Walter W. Smith, 5.
Joe Corate, 5.
Moving Picture Operators No. 599:
W. H. Lingle, 9.
Stage Employees No. 158:
Walter Ferguson, 17.

HOLLYWOOD—

Photographers No. 659:
Roy H. Klaffki, 60.
Alvin Wyckoff, 60.

LONG BEACH—

Bricklayers No. 13:
Carl R. Crain, 127.
Carpenters No. 710:
Geo. C. Bentson, 213.
Culinary Alliance No. 681: (78)
Elmer Hines, 39.
R. L. Dixon, 39.
Central Labor Council:
Harold West, 1.
H. C. Fremming, 1.
Oil Workers No. 128: (460)
J. C. Coulter, 230.
H. C. Fremming, 230.
Typographical No. 630: (110)
H. R. West, 55.
E. F. Caton, 55.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers No. 37:
James J. Doherty, 237.
Bakers No. 453:
C. D. Shields, 75.
Barbers No. 295:
J. F. Behan, 443.
Bill Posters No. 32:
C. C. Garnett, 50.
Boilermakers No. 92:
Frank S. Dunn, 75.
Bookbinders No. 63: (100)
Wm. Steineck, 50.
Bessie Sears, 50.
Bricklayers No. 2: (700)
Harry M. Lewis, 350.
Charles Henry, 350.
Cap Makers No. 26:
M. Kirshner, 75.
Carpenters No. 158:
A. R. Gifford, 572.

Carpenters No. 426: (445)
 E. J. Newton, 223.
 James Gray, 222.
 Carpenters No. 1976:
 M. Brogin, 85.
 Central Labor Council:
 Chas. M. Feider, 1.
 Harry Sherman, 1.
 Cleaners, Dyers & Pressers No. 17954: (250)
 Chas. M. Murphy, 84.
 Jno. R. Hamilton, 83.
 Louis Burdman, 83.
 Cooks No. 468:
 Harry H. Sachs, 519.
 Electrical Workers No. 18: (313)
 Chas. M. Feider, 157.
 L. P. Morgan, 156.
 Federal Employees No. 63: (100)
 Thomas L. Cavett, 50.
 Harry B. George, 50.
 Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204:
 Fred J. Miller, 10.
 United Garment Workers No. 125: (781)
 Daisy A. Houck, 391.
 Anne Peterson, 390.
 Iron Workers & Pile Drivers No. 51:
 Geo. J. Greene, 117.
 Machinists No. 311:
 W. A. Emerson, 500.
 Millmen No. 884:
 W. A. Anderson, 75.
 Molders No. 374:
 Frank Belcher, 100.
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150:
 M. J. Sands, 220.
 Moving Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37:
 S. B. Newmon, 846.
 Musicians No. 47:
 J. W. Gillett, 1725.
 Pattern Makers Association:
 J. W. Buzzell, 85.
 Post Office Clerks No. 64:
 Joseph Hoenig, 640.
 Plumbers No. 78:
 Harry Sherman, 528.
 Printing Pressmen No. 78:
 James T. Tracy, 240.
 Railway Carmen No. 1368:
 G. F. Mounts, 20.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
 John McCarthy, 300.
 Stage Employees No. 33: (400)
 John J. Riley, 80.
 Wm. F. Scott, 80.
 Edw. N. Neff, 80.
 Geo. J. Flaherty, 80.
 John R. Lee, 80.
 Steam Engineers No. 72:
 D. A. Sweet, 308.
 Stenographers, Typewriters No. 15251: (35)
 Fred Kaplin, 18.
 Dora Rosenblatt, 17.
 Truck Drivers No. 208:
 Ray R. Burgoon, 65.
 Typographical No. 174: (700)
 John F. Dalton, 234.
 Harvey E. Garman, 233.
 C. E. Tracy, 233.
 Upholsterers No. 15:
 Harry Marshall, 105.
 Waiters No. 17: (467)
 Sheldon Harding, 94.
 C. H. Walker, 94.
 Al C. Beck, 93.
 Jos. P. Reynolds, 93.
 Frank L. Johnston, 93.
 Waitresses & Cafeteria Workers No. 639: (525)
 Ida L. Walker, 175.
 Mary Boyd, 175.
 Bee Tumber, 175.

MARYSVILLE—

Central Labor Council:
 C. E. Rynearson, 1.
 Marion Tabor, 1.
 Barbers No. 720:
 C. E. Rynearson, 38.
 Culinary Alliance No. 715:
 Marion Tabor, 57.

MERCED—

Central Labor Union:
 W. E. Welch, 1.
 Claud Sellard, 1.

MODESTO—

Central Labor Council:
 A. J. Felt, 1.
 H. M. Kline, 1.
 Painters No. 317:
 A. J. Felt, 33.

NAPA—

Carpenters No. 2114: (56)
 U. S. Gracy, 28.
 Edward P. Maxwell, 28.
 Central Labor Council:
 Elma F. Smith, 1.
 United Garment Workers No. 137:
 Elma F. Smith, 81.

OAKLAND—

Auto Mechanics No. 1546: (304)
 Chas. H. Davis, 102.
 Chas. Russell, 101.
 Al Strasser, 101.
 Bakers No. 119:
 A. Kelly, 200.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (300)
 S. J. Wright, 100.
 Wm. Cullinane, 100.
 Walter Wood, 100.
 Barbers No. 134: (400)
 Frank B. Perry, 134.
 Frank DeBlois, 133.
 Chas. W. Swanson, 133.
 Boot & Shoe Workers No. 434:
 Michael Nielsen, 55.
 Central Labor Council:
 Wm. A. Spooner, 1.
 Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 31:
 Wm. A. Spooner, 500.
 Ferryboatmen: (1169)
 Paul Clinch, 585.
 C. W. Deal, 584.
 Gardeners No. 17847: (36)
 Ben Vickers, 18.
 Henry Breen, 18.
 Machinists No. 284:
 Frank Woodward, 500.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: (397)
 John Cummings, 199.
 Wm. P. Fee, 198.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 169:
 Al Daul, 43.
 Painters No. 127:
 H. E. Albers, 482.
 Plumbers No. 444:
 Samuel J. Donohue, 208.
 Printing Pressmen No. 125:
 John Vrolyr, 167.
 Railway Carmen No. 735: (21)
 C. J. Feeley, 11.
 W. E. Moss, 10.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:
 Wm. J. Goodman, 100.
 Stage Employees No. 107: (57)
 Lincoln R. Hallahan, 29.
 Frank C. Casey, 28.
 Street Carmen No. 192:
 George Durand, 1000.
 Teamsters No. 70: (550)
 Charles W. Real, 275.
 Don Witt, 275.
 Typographical No. 36: (377)
 G. W. McDill, 189.
 C. D. Rogers, 188.

OROVILLE—

Railway Carmen No. 679:
 Dallas B. Huggins, 38.

PACIFIC GROVE—

Carpenters No. 806:
 Wm. E. Banker, 97.

PASADENA—

Typographical No. 583:
 Freeman B. Miller, 100.

PETALUMA—

Barbers No. 419:
 Ed Watson, 31.
 Central Labor Council:
 H. A. Warmoth, 1.

RIVERSIDE—

Painters No. 780: (23)
 Edgar M. Lowell, 12.
 Henry R. Gerhardt, 11.

ROSEVILLE—

Carpenters No. 1147: (29)
 D. G. Russell, 15.
 Willard L. Holmes, 14.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers No. 112:
 E. H. Lyon, 115.
 Bookbinders No. 35: (80)
 J. M. Welch, 40.
 Robert L. Ennis, 40.
 Butchers No. 498:
 Chris Lages, 146.
 Building Laborers No. 343: (125)
 J. E. Adams, 42.
 R. H. Bawder, 42.
 J. H. Johnson, 41.
 Carpenters No. 586: (529)
 W. W. Lawler, 89.
 Geo. S. Nutt, 88.
 S. S. Garrett, 88.
 C. C. Hall, 88.
 B. S. Rugg, 88.
 Chas. D. Goble, 88.
 Culinary Workers Alliance No. 561: (331)
 Mack Wilson, 83.
 T. D. Wade, 83.
 G. T. Peterson, 83.
 Dorothy Harvey, 82.
 Druggists No. 45-C: (83)
 Carl Hallstrom, 42.
 M. W. Thomas, 41.
 Electrical Workers No. 36: (40)
 Fred Green, 20.
 Ray Schladerman, 20.
 Electrical Workers No. 340:
 L. A. Holenstein, 83.
 Technical Engineers & Draftsmen No. 47: (35)
 J. L. R. Marsh, 18.
 J. A. Sayers, 17.
 Federated Trades Council:
 D. D. Sullivan, 1.
 Robert L. Ennis, 1.
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230:
 W. T. Palm, 50.
 Laundry Workers No. 75: (125)
 R. L. Hatfield, 42.
 W. G. Thomas, 42.
 Harry H. Dubecker, 41.
 Letter Carriers No. 133: (67)
 C. E. Lanigir, 34.
 L. G. Nisbet, 33.
 Machinists No. 33:
 G. J. Pomeroy, 123.
 Motion Picture Operators No. 252:
 James J. Bray, 21.
 Painters No. 487: (256)
 J. L. Hartley, 86.
 J. A. Crabbe, 85.
 George White, 85.
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447:
 Arthur Ferguson, 83.
 Post Office Clerks No. 66:
 J. I. Johnson, 114.
 Printing Pressmen No. 60: (49)
 Wm. McQuillan, 25.
 D. D. Sullivan, 24.
 Stage Employees No. 50: (36)
 J. W. Burke, 18.
 W. D. Silva, 18.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 86: (10)
 E. G. Birch, 5.
 Edward May, 5.
 Street Carmen No. 256: (100)
 Howard L. Mott, 50.
 Wm. M. Johnson, 50.
 High School Teachers No. 31: (96)
 Edward I. Cook, 48.
 R. W. Everett, 48.
 Material Teamsters No. 803:
 Geo. Daley, 75.
 Teamsters No. 585: (250)
 Geo. W. Stokel, 84.
 Manuel Fratis, 83.
 H. E. Johnson, 83.
 Typographical No. 46: (176)
 James M. Byrne, 88.
 Charles W. Lyon, 88.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Central Labor Union:
 Edward J. Sadring, 1.
 Printing Pressmen No. 138: (8)
 Edw. J. Sadring, 4.
 Carrie Sadring, 4.
 Stage Employees No. 57:
 Carl R. Douglas, 15.

SAN DIEGO—

Butchers No. 229:
 Herbert H. Tunney, 114.
 Carpenters No. 1296:
 Page Nelson, 347.
 Cooks & Waiters No. 402:
 Edward Drake, 240.
 Federated Trades & Labor Council:
 Edward H. Dowell, 1.
 Letter Carriers No. 70:
 Stanley M. Gue, 142.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 297:
 E. H. Dowell, 38.
 Musicians No. 325:
 Robert Jackson, 480.
 Stage Employees No. 122:
 Thomas B. Wylie, 22.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen:
 Ed Anderson, 1500.
 Bakers No. 24: (600)
 Gus Becker, 300.
 Andrew Bauer, 300.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (400)
 George G. Kidwell, 200.
 Louis Magidson, 200.
 Cracker Bakers & Packers No. 125:
 Mabel Sutton, 200.
 Barbers No. 148: (886)
 D. F. Tattenham, 148.
 Geo. W. Price, 148.
 Roe H. Baker, 148.
 A. Mohaupt, 148.
 Al Howe, 147.
 Harry Cullen, 147.
 Beer Drivers No. 227: (150)
 Arthur L. Campbell, 75.
 John S. Horn, 75.
 Bill Posters No. 44: (63)
 B. A. Brundage, 32.
 G. Lea Phillips, 31.
 Bottlers No. 293: (300)
 Albert J. Rogers, 150.
 Anthony F. Pedone, 150.
 Brewery Workmen No. 7:
 Emil Muri, 200.
 Bricklayers No. 7: (150)
 E. L. Nolan, 75.
 Edward A. Lawson, 75.
 Butchers No. 115:
 M. S. Maxwell, 700.
 Carpenters No. 22:
 James E. Ricketts, 821.
 Carpenters No. 449:
 John Bradford, 48.
 Carpenters No. 483:
 Earnest Aronson, 693.
 Cigar Makers No. 228:
 John Kammer, 81.
 Grocery Clerks No. 648:
 W. G. Desepte, 100.
 Cooks No. 44: (1598)
 John A. St. Peter, 267.
 Otto Bruhn, 267.
 Max Benkert, 266.
 Leon Mabile, 266.
 John Bernhardt, 266.
 B. F. Dodge, 266.
 Electrical Workers No. 6:
 William L. Rhys, 400.
 Electrical Workers No. 151:
 William P. Stanton, 300.
 Federal Employees No. 1:
 William E. Hamburg, 800.
 United Garment Workers No. 131: (700)
 Margaret Stump, 234.
 Catherine Barrett, 233.
 Delia Gordan, 233.
 Janitors No. 9:
 J. Heilman, 283.
 Labor Council:
 Wm. P. Stanton, 1.
 Theodore Johnson, 1.
 United Laborers No. 261: (313)

Frank Donigan, 157.
 Joseph Marshall, 156.
 Laundry Drivers No. 256:
 Vincent J. Stephens, 300.
 Laundry Workers No. 26: (1800)
 Chas. Keegan, 300.
 Chas. S. Child, 300.
 M. A. Petersen, 300.
 Jack G. Keefe, 300.
 Chas. Hawley, 300.
 Anna J. Brown, 300.
 Letter Carriers No. 214:
 John C. Daly, 724.
 Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Ass'n:
 Thomas A. Maloney, 15.
 Longshoremen's Association:
 John B. Bryan, 1667.
 Machinists No. 68:
 Daniel P. Haggerty, 1000.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders of
 the Pacific:
 Dennis F. Molloy, 1250.
 Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association:
 Eugene Burke, 100.
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40:
 Horace F. Strother, 483.
 Material Drivers No. 216:
 J. R. Gerhart, 250.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (696)
 Fred Tilt, 116.
 R. J. Miller, 116.
 Jack D. Sullivan, 116.
 F. J. McGovern, 116.
 Wm. J. Casey, 116.
 Fred Wettstein, 116.
 Molders No. 164: (650)
 Geo. W. Boswell, 325.
 Martin Eagan, 325.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 162: (100)
 Anthony L. Noriega, 50.
 A. L. Bennett, 50.
 Musicians No. 6: (1500)
 Arthur S. Morey, 500.
 Caesar Brand, 500.
 Sam Davis, 500.
 Office Employees No. 13188:
 Isabelle Morrison, 150.
 Painters No. 19: (575)
 Thos. Meacher, 144.
 Thos. Fleming, 144.
 Wm. Driscoll, 144.
 George Autgane, 143.
 Pattern Makers' Association:
 C. W. Gillis, 150.
 Pile Drivers No. 34:
 Leo vander Lans, 500.
 Post Office Clerks No. 2: (800)
 John J. Murphy, 400.
 David B. Ferner, 400.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24: (641)
 Geo. G. Spooner, 214.
 Cal. J. Doggett, 214.
 Art Machl, 213.
 Web Pressmen No. 4:
 Daniel C. Murphy, 120.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific: (2000)
 Andrew Furuseth, 667.
 Harry Ohlsen, 667.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 104:
 Daniel J. Cavanagh, 250.
 Stage Employees No. 16:
 F. B. Williams, 125.
 Steam Shovelmen No. 45: (103)
 Hans Puttrich, 52.
 W. J. Sparks, 51.
 Street Carmen No. 518:
 John B. Mooney, 900.
 Teachers No. 61:
 David P. Hardy, 40.
 Teamsters No. 85: (2000)
 Joseph M. Casey, 334.
 Wm. McDonald, 334.
 James Dalton, 333.
 Peter Williams, 333.
 Edward McLaughlin, 333.
 Jas. E. Hopkins, 333.
 Typographical No. 21: (1087)
 J. J. O'Rourke, 182.
 C. K. Couse, 181.
 Patrick Evers, 181.
 G. A. Sheridan, 181.
 W. L. Slocum, 181.
 L. L. Heagney, 181.

Varnishers & Polishers No. 134:
 Joe Tuite, 110.
 Waiters No. 30: (2044)
 Hugo Ernst, 682.
 J. D. Kirkpatrick, 681.
 Geo. Covert, 681.
 Waitresses No. 48: (918)
 Elizabeth Kelly, 459.
 Maude Dahlquist, 459.
 Window Cleaners No. 44:
 Thomas A. Guglianese, 18.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers No. 252:
 Ros. Mannina, 107.
 Carpenters No. 316: (253)
 Bert P. Ward, 127.
 Wallace Watson, 126.
 Central Labor Council:
 Ros. Mannina, 1.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
 Walter G. Mathewson, 33.
 Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers No. 287:
 W. J. Conboy, 225.

SAN MATEO—

Carpenters No. 162:
 Moody Henry, 247.
 Stage Employees No. 409:
 Warren Tillson, 22.

SAN PEDRO—

Central Labor Council:
 Harry Ohlsen, 1.
 Pile Drivers No. 3275:
 T. F. Murphy, 103.

SANTA ANA—

Barbers No. 549:
 A. H. Bauer, 39.
 Musicians No. 687:
 Robt. M. Conkey, 183.
 Stage Employees No. 504:
 Jack Trendle, 28.

SANTA BARBARA—

Culinary Alliance No. 498: (169)
 William B. Stephens, 85.
 Josephine Perry, 84.
 Central Labor Council:
 F. H. Waller, 1.
 C. C. Hopkins, 1.
 Typographical No. 394:
 Claude C. Hopkins, 26.

SANTA ROSA—

Barbers No. 159:
 Nole Collin, 25.
 Steam Engineers No. 147:
 C. C. Zellner, 5.

STOCKTON—

Barbers No. 312:
 D. G. Kitt, 95.
 Central Labor Council:
 Chas. J. Crook, 1.
 J. W. Southwick, 1.
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428: (12)
 J. W. Southwick, 6.
 Chas. E. Bailey, 6.
 Musicians No. 189: (147)
 W. Carroll Kirkham, 74.
 Jos. H. Mello, 73.
 Stage Employees No. 90:
 R. L. Vogelgesang, 20.
 Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 145:
 Chas. J. Crook, 5.

TAFT—

Barbers No. 869:
 B. J. Bailey, 26.

VALLEJO—

Central Labor Council:
 Harry Tannen, 1.

Federal Employees No. 76:

Harry Tannen, 80.
Teamsters No. 490:
J. B. Dale, 69.

VENTURA—

Barbers No. 850:
M. C. Tinch, 48.
Central Labor Union:
M. C. Tinch, 1.
Culinary Alliance No. 708:
Anna McDonald, 164.

VISALIA—

Bricklayers No. 21: (26)
D. F. Gillies, 13.
Kasper Schlaich, 13.

WATSONVILLE—

Barbers No. 749:
Geo. H. Hedrick, 23.
Central Labor Union:
Geo. H. Hedrick, 1.
Stage Employees No. 611:
Wilton Hill, 31.

We also recommend the seating of fraternal delegates from the Nevada State Federation of Labor as follows:

Geo. Townshend.
Lillie Barbour Clinedinst.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR FERGUSON, Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447,
L. A. HOLENSTEIN, Electrical Workers No. 340,
EDWARD I. COOK, High School Teachers No. 31.

Motion made to accept report of committee. Carried.

The Chair then announced the following appointments: Assistant Secretary—Frank L. Johnston, Waiters No. 17, of Los Angeles.

In absence of objection, Chair stated that appointments were confirmed.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Dalton then announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots of No. 40, San Francisco; James J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Frank Woodward, Machinists No. 284, Oakland; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; W. J. Conboy, Teamsters No. 287, San Jose.

Rules and Order of Business—Edward Drake, Cooks and Waiters No. 402, San Diego; Carl R. Crain, Bricklayers No. 13, Long Beach; Lloyd A. Barnes, Labor Council, Bakersfield; Harry H. Sachs, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Edward J. Sadring, Printing Pressmen No. 138, San Bernardino.

Reports of Officers—Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento; W. L. Rhys, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; Robert M. Conkey, Musicians No. 687, Santa Ana.

Resolutions—C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, Oakland; W. A. Emerson, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; Art Maehl, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco; Wm. B. Stephens, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Thos. Meagher, Painters No. 19, San Francisco.

Legislation—Dan P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Frank S. Dunn, Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles; Ros. Mannina, Central Labor Council, San Jose; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Frank B. Perry, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.

Grievances—Sam J. Donohue, Plumbers No. 444, Oakland; Joseph M. Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Jas. T. Tracy, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Harry Tannen, Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Arthur S. Morey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Central Labor Council, Napa; Al. C. Beck, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; W. E. Banker, Carpenters No. 806, Pacific Grove; Andrew Bauer, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Michael Nilson, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland; Frank Belcher, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles; Elizabeth Kelly, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; W. C. Brooks, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.

Thanks—Margaret Stump, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Marion Tabor, Central Labor Council, Marysville; Wm. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento; J. W. Southwick, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Geo. H. Hedrick, Central Labor Union, Watsonville.

The Chair requested that the Committee on Rules of Order meet immediately in office of the Secretary.

Chair stated that an afternoon session would be held and Governor C. C. Young would deliver an address.

Roll call of delegates then was held and badges and reports of officers were distributed.

Chair then declared convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

The convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m. by President John F. Dalton.

The chairman called for the report of the Committee on Rules of Order.

Delegate Edward Drake of Culinary Workers No. 402 of San Diego, chairman of the committee, read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rules of Order

California State Federation of Labor, Sacramento, Cal., September 17, 1928.

To the Officers and Delegates to Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules submits the following:

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.
2. Delegates, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the Chair, and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.
3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.
4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.
5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the question of order is decided, after which, if he is in order, he shall be permitted to proceed.
6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject, until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by vote of the convention.
7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.
8. When a question is before the house, the only motion in order shall be as follows: (a) To adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.
9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.
10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.
11. Each delegate shall report to the sergeant-at-arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.
12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second legislative day at 5 p. m., except by unanimous consent 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 of order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll call (by card system).
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Deciding the place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD DRAKE, Chairman,
EDW. J. SADRING,
HARRY H. SACHS,
L. A. BARNES,
CARL R. CRAIN.

Motion offered to adopt same.

Amendment offered by Delegate Ernst of Waiters No. 30 that Paragraph 1 be changed to read:

The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions be held unless ordered by a **majority vote** of the delegates present, and that this also apply in Paragraph 10, which calls for a two-thirds vote.

Debated by maker of amendment.

Defended by chairman of committee.

Motion on the amendment was put to a vote, and same declared lost by the chairman. The vote was then called for on the motion to adopt the report of the committee, and same was declared carried by the Chair.

President Dalton then introduced Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, who offered to the convention the fraternal greetings of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor. Mrs. O'Hare gave a very inspiring and instructive address on problems confronting the organized labor movement of this country, especially those along educational lines, and suggested that the convention adopt a motion calling for co-operation with the other States of the Pacific Coast towards establishing a Labor College.

The Chair thanked Mrs. O'Hare for her remarks.

President Dalton then asked President Ennis of the Sacramento Federated Trades and A. F. of L. Organizer J. B. Dale to escort to the platform Governor C. C. Young. The assembled delegates arose and applauded for several minutes. Governor Young delivered one of his always inspiring and enthusiastic addresses relating to the affairs of the State government.

Secretary Scharrenberg then read the following telegram from President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor:

Washington, D. C., September 16, 1928.

Paul Scharrenberg,

Secretary California State Federation of Labor Convention, Sacramento, Calif.:

The California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the city of Sacramento is today the center of interest of the organized labor movement of your State. Its discussions will be closely followed and its declarations and decisions greatly influential in shaping the policy of its affiliated local unions during the coming year. May the conclusions reached and the determination of policies be such as will bestow honor and credit upon the labor movement of the State and contribute to the progress and advancement of the labor movement of the country as represented by the American Federation of Labor, of which the California State Federation of Labor is a component part. I wish to thank the labor movement of California for the letters that have been sent to members of Congress urging the passage of the Cooper-Hawes Convict Labor Bill, which gives the States the right to prohibit the importation within their borders of convict labor products from other States. I earnestly trust that the California State Federation of Labor will pass a strong resolution favoring the enactment of legislation that will prohibit the issuance of injunction in labor disputes where there is a remedy at law and transmit such resolution to the members of Congress from California. Please accept for yourself, for your fellow officers and the delegates to the convention my fraternal greetings and warmest good wishes.

WILLIAM GREEN.

The Chair then introduced Mr. John Kammer, Vice-President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, who gave a talk on the problems confronting his organization.

The Chair thanked Mr. Kammer for his remarks.

The Chair called attention to the fact that the policy of past gatherings of the State body prohibited the distribution in the hall of printed matter that did not bear the label.

Delegate Kidwell asked that the Chair request all committee chairmen to hold no meetings unless announcement of same had been made on the floor of the convention. The request was complied with.

The Chair then stated that according to the rules adopted by the convention, 5 p. m., Tuesday, would be the time limit in which the introduction of resolutions could be made.

After various committee announcements, motion offered and adopted that the convention stand adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, September 18—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Dalton.

The Chair announced the appointment as Sergeant-at-Arms of Delegate C. D. Shields of Bakers No. 453, Los Angeles.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Arthur Ferguson of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

Richmond—Central Labor Council: W. R. Tosh, 1.

San Diego—Typographical No. 221: Albert G. Rogers, 154.

Ventura—Oil Workers No. 120: Fred L. Phillips, 201.

Motion offered and adopted that the report of the committee be accepted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the International Union of Machinists expressing good wishes and fraternal greetings.

Telegrams from the Mayor of Long Beach and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the same city were read extending invitations to the Federation to hold its 1929 session in that city.

A telegram also read from the Carpenters' Union 1296, of San Diego, extending invitation to hold our next session in that city.

The Chair then announced that as there was no business before the convention he would accept a motion to adjourn. Same was made and seconded to adjourn to 2 p. m. Delegate Ennis pointed out that the convention arrangements called for an automobile tour of the city beginning at 2 p. m.

A motion to adjourn to the Wednesday morning session at 9:30 a. m. was then offered and same declared lost.

The chairman then stated that a motion to recess was in order.

A motion that the convention recess until 11 a. m. was then made and carried.

At 11 a. m. the convention was again called to order by President Dalton.

The Chair then introduced to the delegates State Senator J. M. Inman of Sacramento, who spoke to the convention on the work of the State Legislature, especially as regards measures sponsored by Organized Labor. Upon completion of Senator Inman's address the assembled delegates arose and applauded for several minutes.

Senator Thomas Maloney, who is a delegate from Longshore Lumbermen's Association of San Francisco, thanked Senator Inman, on behalf of the Federation, for his address.

Senator Daniel Murphy, who is a delegate from Webb Pressmen's Local No. 4, of San Francisco, also offered the appreciation of the California labor movement for Senator Inman's work in the Senate.

The Chair then introduced Mr. V. S. McClatchy, Secretary of the Joint Immigration Committee who addressed the convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF V. S. McCLATCHY

Secretary of California Joint Immigration Committee

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

My remarks are in the nature of a report, necessarily brief and without detail, covering the past three years' activities of the California Joint Immigration Committee,

organized to represent the State Federation of Labor, the Department of the American Legion, State Grange, and the Native Sons of the Golden West in securing and maintaining the exclusion as immigrants of all aliens ineligible to citizenship. This plan was found to be the only feasible one suggested which would stop the increasing flood of Japanese immigration without discriminatory immigration legislation. Previous reports were made by me at your state conventions in 1924 and 1925.

The Joint Immigration Committee consists formally of seven members—the executive officer of each of the four state organizations named, together with the State Attorney General U. S. Webb, ex-U. S. Senator J. D. Phelan, and myself. The committee thus far has been successful in its work; (1) because of the backing of the four state organizations and also that of the three national organizations which demanded the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship as a logical part of a restrictive immigration policy; (2) because the cause is vital to the nation's standards and ideals; (3) because the members of the committee have been vigilant and active; (4) and because cooperation has been had in many quarters, in and out of Congress.

The 1924 Fight

The previous reports made to you covered the committee's work in connection with the passage of the exclusion measure in the immigration act of 1924, and events immediately succeeding. It will be remembered that Paul Scharrenberg went to Washington in January of that year for preliminary reconnaissance, and that three other members of the committee, Webb, Phelan and myself, followed in March to present the matter to the Senate Committee and to Congress generally, and that one or more of the three were present during the three months' fight that ensued.

The case seemed almost hopeless at first, the House Immigration Committee being divided on the exclusion issue; the Senate Committee having already decided against it, and declared in favor of quota for Japan; Japan protesting vigorously against the proposed measure of exclusion; the State Department and Administration backing Japan; and the President later threatening to veto the immigration bill if it contained the exclusion provision.

The fight was won, however, in the face of these obstacles, partly because of the interests demanding exclusion, and partly because of the logic of the facts presented, aided in a measure by the blunder of the Japanese Ambassador. We had recognition and active assistance whenever desired from the national legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, American Legion, and the National Grange; and we had the assistance also of Andrew Furuseth, a host in himself, who has for many years represented Labor in the third house of Congress.

You who know Andy Furuseth and love him may not fully realize the high esteem in which he is held generally by the members of Congress. When the immigration act was under discussion on the floor of the Senate three prominent members thereof, in explaining why they believed Furuseth was mistaken in the assumption that a certain provision of the bill offered menace to the interest of labor, paid highest tribute to him for probity, fairness and high ideals. I know of no such tribute having been paid at any time on the floor of Congress to anyone whose time is spent in influencing legislation.

Defending the Position Won

It was assumed that the fight for exclusion won, there would be no further necessity for the activities of this committee. But we have been constantly called on since to defend that which was won in 1924; and the necessity for continued efforts is apparently as great, if not greater, now than it was a year after the measure became a law.

Japan is no ordinary adversary. She determinedly sought to have the new law set aside, appealing to the League of Nations, sending an emissary to the Pope for his intercession, and seeking at every representative gathering for discussion of international issues, whether political, commercial, clerical or social, to secure action or expression which would react on the United States. She announces now that while she will make no direct demand for change in the law, she will confidently expect such change to be made in time so far as Japan's nationals are concerned. It is announced she is sending now a Commissioner Nitobe, to this country to convince us that her policy in the Far East is fair; and Matsudaira, recently her Ambassador at Washington, has said that when convinced on this point we will be more amenable on the immigration question.

Meanwhile, in this country active American workers in church and peace and social organizations are spending time, money, influence, printer's ink and oratory in fostering public opinion to react on Congress and secure what Japan desires. It must be remembered that the personnel of Congress, and of its two immigration committees, is constantly changing; that new comers have not the knowledge of those who took part in the discussions of 1924; and that even the old members, under steady pressure from the outside, need support, and the facts and arguments which will meet this flood of propaganda.

Responsibility of the Joint Committee

Do you realize that the California Joint Immigration Committee is the only organized agency in the United States equipped to meet this situation; and that its responsibility is accordingly great? The committee maintains an office in San Francisco which is ever ready to supply any information and meet any emergency; literature is published and distributed; one thousand libraries have been furnished from time to time with matter. Two years ago hundreds of school debating clubs throughout the Union were discussing the Japanese issue, and information in available form on the exclusion side could be had only from this committee. Misstatements in print and speech are corrected. Conferences at which phases of the Japanese issue found place on the agenda have been attended. Paul Scharrenberg ably represented both cause and committee at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in 1925 and 1927; other members went to Riverside; and necessary data and suggestions were sent to sympathetic delegates for use at conferences at Seattle and Williamstown. Proposed legislation has been watched and dangerous bills have been opposed by letter, petition or personal appearance. The committee's secretary has made a number of such appearances before each of the two immigration committees of Congress.

Attacks on the Exclusion Principle

The principle upon which the exclusion measure is based is that in restricting immigration a logical step is to exclude absolutely as immigrants and permanent settlers all those who under our laws are not eligible to citizenship and cannot therefore be assimilated. There is constant effort to make this principle ineffective by demanding exceptions for individuals or races, which would serve as precedent for similar demands on behalf of others, and in time nullify the principle itself. Individual cases at times excite sympathy, but no nation can afford to endanger or destroy its protective barriers to meet a few individual cases.

Among the bills which the committee has been called upon to oppose and kill in committee during the past two years are the following:

(1) A bill listing the nationalities which should be considered "white" under our naturalization law and including therein Hindus, Mexicans and all Spanish-American nationalities (All Hindus and the peon Indians of Mexico and Spanish America are expressly barred as "colored" under the long established law and related decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.)

(2) A bill to naturalize fifty Hindus whose naturalization by courts had been, or was about to be, cancelled under the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Bhgat Thind. This bill had the support of high officials in the Administration, and many of the individual cases excited sympathy.

(3) A bill to naturalize 500 alien Japanese who had been inducted into the U. S. Army service during the war, but had not left the Islands, the theory being that those who had thus indicated a willingness to fight for the country should be entitled to citizenship.

(4) A bill to permit the admission of alien women, regardless of eligibility to citizenship, to serve as wives to American citizens. This would have permitted the entrance of thousands of alien Japanese and Chinese women to serve as wives for Japanese and Chinese born in this country, who are not content to marry Chinese and Japanese women born here because such women are "too much Americanized."

The enactment of any one of the first three named bills would have violated or destroyed the basic principle on which the barrier against the colored races was erected, and would serve as precedent for making further holes in such barrier until ultimately little would be left thereof.

Fight of the Federal Council of Churches

The strongest and most determined adversary of this committee in its defense of the exclusion policy is the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, led by its executive secretary, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. It was Dr. Gulick who conducted the fight against exclusion before the Senate Immigration Committee in 1924, and he has actively used the power of the organization and its affiliated associations and various denominational units since in attempting to create a public sentiment which would force Congress to so amend the law as to satisfy Japan. One of the plans was to show that California herself did not approve of exclusion; and to this end declarations opposing the exclusion measure were obtained from the California State Church Federation and State Federation of Women's Clubs. Subsequently arrangements were made for speakers to cover the three Pacific Coast states in a drive to crystalize public opinion along the same lines. In the meanwhile, however, the California Joint Immigration Committee had sent individual letters to 2500 leading churchmen and to leading women federationists in California outlining the facts, with the result that the contemplated speaking campaign was abandoned on friendly advice from prominent California churchmen to the effect that the California view could not be changed by such program, but might be still further crystallized into more active measures.

Though abandoned in California, the campaign was carried on throughout the balance of the nation, and apparently continues today, either under direct leadership of the Federal Council or through affiliated or inspired activities.

Present Fight for Quota

In time the efforts in behalf of Japan centered on demand for immigration quota for her, on the plea that the number admitted per year would be inconsiderable, say 100, while Japan's goodwill could be secured thereby. This plan of quota had been urged and carefully considered by Congress, with other proposed solutions of the problem, in 1924, but had been abandoned because it would sacrifice the basic principle of exclusion, and if granted to Japan alone would insult China and India as discriminatory, while if extended to all Asia it would admit, under present conditions, over 2000 Chinese per year.

The plea for quota, however, was put so speciously that it won many earnest citizens who believed in exclusion, but apparently were not in possession of the facts upon which Congress denied quota. The Chicago Tribune, which had been a staunch exclusionist, recently urged quota. It has been urged by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and by Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and incidentally President of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The pressure upon Congress so increased in this matter that the House Immigration Committee asked the California Joint Immigration Committee if it had any answer to make to the quota argument, and the Secretary in consequence appeared before that Committee in early June of this year, and made a statement, a digest of which has since been published (Committee publication No. 242) and answer thereto invited on the part of the prominent quota advocates, but without response.

New Problems—Mexican and Filipino Immigration

California faces now two new immigration problems which have developed into grave menaces since passage of the 1924 act—Mexican immigration and Filipino immigration. The grave dangers which they present in themselves, economically, socially and otherwise, have been fully presented in the reports of your Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, and in his published articles. Permit me to add that they offer danger for another reason—they threaten the principle upon which exclusion is based, and therefore may react upon the Japanese problem.

The great mass of population in Mexico is Indian peon, of the red race, therefore ineligible for American citizenship and barred as immigration material under Section 13, subdivision (c) of the 1924 act. But these peon Indians are coming in, in thousands, (in addition to the Mexican citizens who are eligible through race qualification) under Section 7, subdivision (c) of the act, which admits "non-quota" any native born citizen of a free state of the Western hemisphere.

The Filipinos, as members of the brown race, are also ineligible to American citizenship, but they are coming in at present without question, as citizens of a dependency of the United States. The Filipino problem has been further complicated by two recent amendments to the naturalization statutes, Sections 360 and 388, the first of which admits to naturalization anyone who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, while the second declares that Filipinos, Porto Ricans and any aliens serving in the Army, Navy, Militia, Coast Guard, etc., may be naturalized.

So long as we permit the exclusion principle to be violated in this way in favor of Mexican peons and Filipinos, we subject ourselves to criticism from Japan, China and India, and a natural demand that we be at least consistent in our exclusion based on color. Why, it is asked, should we refuse admission to the nationals of those three countries while granting it to colored immigrants from Mexico and the Philippines, who, it is conceded, are not more desirable as immigration material.

The House Immigration Committee recognizes that a blunder was made in opening the doors to Mexican immigration, and would, perhaps willingly correct the blunder (notwithstanding the demand on the part of some for unlimited cheap Mexican labor) if a feasible plan could be agreed upon and the necessary support had from the public. The Box Bill proposes to put Mexico on quota, thus admitting about 1500 per year under the present quota system. One difficulty with this plan is that it singles out Mexico, while if quota is applied to all the Western Hemisphere the desirable immigration from British Canada would be cut off. Chairman Albert Johnson, of the House Committee, proposes to settle the entire question of the Western Hemisphere immigration by admitting from countries south of the 32nd parallel, (which cuts the extreme northern point of Mexico), only so many immigrants as such countries respectively receive from the United States. This would leave Canada undisturbed under the present non-quota arrangement. Any amendment, however, as to immigration from the Western Hemisphere should provide specifically that none should be admitted unless eligible to our citizenship.

With reference to the Filipino situation, a bill introduced by Congressman Welch of San Francisco would exclude the Filipinos as immigrants. It will perhaps be fought

by the Hawaiian sugar planters, and opposed as a matter of policy by the National Administration.

Immigration from Mexico and the Philippines will not be curtailed or stopped unless there be an aggressive fight before Congress by elements carrying weight.

Our Dependence on the Restriction Policy

The specific mission of the California Joint Immigration Committee deals with the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship. Its militant activities have been confined to such matters as are connected directly or indirectly with that object. It has been found both expedient and necessary, however, to keep in touch with the immigration problems of other sections of the United States and to watch attacks on the immigration restriction act.

The reason is that exclusion is dependent on restriction. We could not have secured exclusion in a bill providing for that alone, nor perhaps in any other way than by tacking it on to the immigration restriction act as a logical feature of the restriction policy. Exclusion may not stand in the future if restriction be abandoned.

The immigration or race problem which threatens one section of the country is the concern of the entire nation, for in time it may threaten all sections. When we went to Congress in 1924 we confidently expected the sympathetic assistance of the southern Congressional delegations, but were told frankly that while their natural attitude would be sympathetic they could see no good reason for supporting California in the exclusion matter while California, through a member of its delegation, was actively fighting the south on her vital problem. That matter straightened out, we had thereafter the unanimous and active support of the entire south.

The most striking instance of the dependence of one section upon the balance of the nation for protection in immigration was afforded by that district suffering most from the effects of unassimilated immigration, the consideration of which forced the passage of the restrictive act. That section embraces the City of New York, the country contiguous thereto in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, and industrial New England. New York City contains 800,000 people who neither write, speak nor understand English. One person in every seven is an alien. Throughout the industrial towns of New England aliens, generally unassimilated and using their own language and standards, preponderate in numbers. In addition to masses from Europe, one-seventh of New England's entire population (over 1,000,000) consists of French Canadians seeking to create in this country such a state within a state as they have maintained in Canada for more than a century.

When Congress, finding that the country would be inundated each year by a million and a half, or more, of similar or less desirable immigration if the gates remained open, sought to close them, the section which had suffered most found itself powerless to support Congress in its plan of restriction. The foreign element in the section referred to had secured such numerical and political control that it dominated the Congressional representatives therefrom and forced them to vote almost solidly against any form of restriction. In the lower House five-sevenths of the votes against the Immigration Restriction Act of 1924 came from the comparatively small section referred to, New York City voting 20 of her 22 Congressmen against it, and certain of the New England states voting solidly in opposition. It was the balance of the country that saved the nation, the south voting 120 to one for the bill, and the states west of the Missouri, 94 to 4 for it. In 34 states of the 48 not a single vote was cast against the bill.

That same Eastern seaboard section, and the same elements which sought to defeat restriction in 1924, have fought continuously since to defeat any strengthening legislation to cure defects in the original measure and make it effective, and have sought to weaken or vitiate the act by breaking down barriers in specific cases. Even as to our Pacific Coast problem and its exclusion solution we are directly concerned in the continued effective operation of the restriction policy.

The forces that fought adoption of the exclusion measure are still fighting to secure admission for the Japanese in some way and to some extent. If they are admitted we cannot consistently refuse admission to other colored races, such as the Chinese and Hindus, nor to those from the Philippines and Mexico.

United We Stand, Divided We Fall

The victory we gained in 1924, in the matter of exclusion, and since maintained, was won by an unusual combination of state and national organizations; by unity of purpose; by harmony in council; by vigilance; by decision in action. So long as we maintain that unity of organization and purpose we may hope to defend our position successfully. When we cease to stand shoulder to shoulder we must expect to suffer reverses and possible disaster. We bear a grave responsibility and should not slight or evade it; there are none others, prepared and qualified, upon whose shoulders the burden can be shifted.

The Chair thanked Mr. McClatchy for his able address and the delegates arose while applauding.

The Chair then announced that Mr. L. M. Finigan, representative of the Clown cigarette, would give sample packages to all the delegates.

Secretary Scharrenberg announced that no resolution would be received by his office after 5 p. m. of this day.

The local Arrangement Committee announced that the convention photograph would be taken upon the noon adjournment Wednesday.

After a few other committee announcements the motion was made and carried that the convention stand adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to committees as here shown:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Edward I. Cook of Sacramento Chapter, A. F. T., Union No. 31, of Sacramento.

Whereas, There was distinct evidence during the last Gubernatorial administration of an effort to inject partisan politics into the administration of the schools of this State, and

Whereas, It is impossible under present conditions for the Department of Education to function effectively under the existing double-headed system in which personal responsibility can not be fixed upon either the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the State Board of Education, and

Whereas, There has been produced evidence of propaganda seeking to influence what shall be taught in the public schools of this State, and it therefore becomes highly important that the people shall know where to fix the responsibility for the policies of the public schools; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor believes that the Department of Education in the State of California should be so reorganized that the responsibility for its acts shall be definitely located, and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That Proposition No. 6 on the ballot, which is Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26, is recognized as a proper means of correcting the weakness in the present system and of strengthening educational advancement in this State, and therefore has the endorsement of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Margaret Stump, Delia Gordan and Catherine Barrett of United Garment Workers' Union No. 131, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Employers fair to Organized Labor in the garment making industry in California have, for a number of years, been subject to fierce and wearisome competition with manufacturers employing Chinese, convict and non-union labor, and the state of the industry and market for union label garments, shirts, overalls, and ready-to-wear clothing has been at a very low ebb, owing to this constant and pitiless competition; and

Whereas, Since the United Garment Workers' Local No. 131 of San Francisco adopted the plan of publicity and agitation among trade unionists and friends in the San Francisco Bay region, there has been experienced a gratifying increase in the demand and orders for union labeled garments, proving conclusively that it pays to advertise and that labor, like business, must advertise in order to sell its products, and that such publicity is mutually advantageous to employers, workers and the public, as it tends to create a habitual and persistent demand for the union label on everything produced by union labor; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, through its officers, membership and means of constant inter-communication, has materially assisted in creating a better market for goods made by the United Garment Workers employed in San Francisco and Oakland union factories, and this convention offers another opportunity for the spread of the gospel of the union label among organized workers all over the State of California, and the United Garment Workers appreciate the ready response already given to their appeal at former conventions, and believe that this convention will, like its predecessors, render such aid as will add further impetus and force to the good work already started and planned for the betterment of the conditions of all its affiliated organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor approves and sanctions the campaign of publicity conducted by the United Garment Workers of San Francisco in behalf of their union label, and that it will aid said effort by all means of publicity within its command; and to that end, this convention renews the boycott heretofore granted against the Co-Op Manufacturing Company of Oakland, makers of the Co-Op and the Union Mechanics' Overalls, and, further, that a boycott be and is hereby granted against the firm of Goldstone Bros., 1161 Folsom Street, San Francisco, manufacturers of overalls and corduroy pants, and the Pacific Cotton Goods Company, manufacturers of white coats, butcher gowns and smocks.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Harry Sherman of Plumbers' Union No. 78 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, which is composed of local unions chartered by the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, will present to the 1929 session of the California State Legislature several bills which have for their purposes the establishment of a uniform State plumbers' license law and for the establishment of a minimum plumbing code, both these acts being designed for the protection of public health; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the 29th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor in session at Sacramento, California, September 17 to 22, 1928, that this Federation hereby approves and endorses such bills, and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative agent or agents of the California State Federation of Labor be and hereby are instructed to cooperate with and to support the legislative representative of the California Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and to lend them every possible effort to secure the passage of such plumbing license regulation and plumbing code bills.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Andrew Furuseth of Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, The United States was designed to be governed by law enacted by the Legislative Branch construed by the Judicial Branch and enforced by the Executive Branch of the Government; and

Whereas, Equity-power and jurisdiction was added only for the protection of property, which was then understood to be something tangible and transferable, but which has had its definition so extended as to include intangible, fleeting, and non-transferable hopes and aspirations, thereby becoming subject to the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity; and

Whereas, Equity courts are courts in which the conscience of the judge is the only rule, setting aside statutory law and constitutional provisions; and

Whereas, The growth of this purely autocratic form of government necessarily must destroy government by law and impose upon our people the worst forms of autocratic rule; and

Whereas, While those who labor have, up to the present time, suffered most through the use of injunctions, the evil has been so extended as to be a menace to business, as well as to workmen, and, that if permitted to grow will necessarily destroy the fundamental policy of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor most heartily endorse S-1482, a bill to regulate and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, so amended as to definitely repeal Section 4 of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, together with such amendments or extensions thereof as are to be found in the Clayton Act; and, be it further

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we most heartily endorse S-1482, a bill to regulate and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, so amended as to definitely repeal Section 4 of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, together with such amendments or extensions thereof as are to be found in the Clayton Act; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Senators and Congressmen representing California in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Martin Eagan and G. W. Boswell of Molders' Union No. 164, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Time, the great healer of wounds and impartial explorer of human events, has in the great tragedy known as the Mooney case, heaped circumstance upon circumstance, fact on fact, confession on confession, and accumulated irrefutable evidence, not available during the trial, leading to the almost universal unprejudiced opinion that Thomas J. Mooney is innocent of the crime for which he is immured at San Quentin Prison;

Whereas, The trial judge and appellate justice, all living members of the jury, and all the material witnesses in the case except one, are convinced that they contributed to the commission of an irreparable error in the conviction of an innocent man, and now regret such action and would undo the wrong if it were in their power; and,

Whereas, The Supreme Court of California has settled the law of the State, declaring the legal impossibility of granting a new trial and advising and recommending to the defendant as his only recourse under the Constitution and the laws of the State being an application for pardon at the hands of the Governor of the State, therefore be it

Resolved, By the twenty-ninth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at the regular meeting assembled this 18th day of September, 1928, that we, believing in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and having faith in the people of California, its Courts and Government, and in their fairness and love of justice, do hereby most sincerely and earnestly petition his Excellency C. C. Young, Governor of the State of California, to grant an unconditional pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, and thus in a measure right the wrong done to him and vindicate the verdict of public opinion; and be it further

Resolved, That the entire delegation to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor deliver this resolution personally in a body and that their personal appeal be presented by spokesmen from the different sections of the State to be elected by the convention as a whole to His Excellency, C. C. Young, Governor of California, and be it further

Resolved, That this convention donate the sum of Five Hundred (\$500.00) to the Thomas Mooney Molders' Defense Committee to carry on the campaign of education so necessary to bring about complete vindication as well as justice; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from the California State Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor Convention present this resolution unchanged and urge that it be adopted without equivocation or reservation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution, accompanied by an appeal to all State Federations of Labor urging its adoption without change, equivocation or reservation, to be forwarded to the Governor of California, and asking each State Federation of Labor to send a copy of this resolution with an appeal to all of its affiliated organizations for adoption; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary circularize all organizations in the California State Federation of Labor for immediate action on the spirit of this resolution, a copy of which is to accompany this circular letter.

Referred to Officers Report Committee.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by George W. Stokel, General Teamsters and Dairy Employees' Union No. 585, of Sacramento.

Whereas, The per capita tax paid to the Federation by the smaller unions is barely sufficient to pay for the postage and printing incident to their affiliation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention that the minimum monthly per capita tax of the affiliated unions shall be fifty cents.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by Albert J. Rogers of Bottlers' Union No. 293, of San Francisco.

Whereas, At various times in recent years local committees of arrangements have employed solicitors who have used the name of the California State Federation of Labor throughout the State of California in an effort to secure advertisements; and,

Whereas, Such unauthorized solicitation interferes with the special Labor Day editions issued by all the bona fide labor papers and places the State Federation of Labor in ill repute; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention local arrangements committees shall not under any consideration use the name of the Federation in obtaining business outside of the county where the convention is to be held.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association of Los Angeles. Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by William E. Hamburg of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is now pending in the House of Representatives a bill entitled "H. R. 25," "Calendar No. 396," providing for the optional retirement of employees in the Civil Service of the United States, who shall have rendered at least thirty years of service and shall have attained the age of sixty-three years, in an amount not exceeding \$1200 per annum; and

Whereas, The Retirement Fund, consisting of percentage deductions from the salaries of said employees, has increased beyond the expectations of the actuaries, the net amount of the fund stated in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury June 30, 1927, being the sum of \$68,424,285.18. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in Sacramento, California, on the 17th day of September, 1928, realizing the insufficiency of an annuity less than \$1200 per annum, hereby endorses "H. R. 25," "Calendar No. 396," and hereby instructs its Executive Council to use its efforts to have this meritorious measure enacted into law before the close of this session beginning December 1, 1928; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the California Senators and Representatives in Congress, the American Federation of Labor, National Federation of Federal Employees, and the press.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by William E. Hamburg of Federal Employees Union No. 1, of San Francisco.

Whereas, In the application of H. R. 6518, known as the "Welch Bill," passed at the last session of Congress, the employees of the Custodial Service and certain other branches

of the Government service, were allotted an increase of \$5.00 per month, while the increase allocated to other departments ranged as high as \$66.67 per month; and,

Whereas, It was the chief intention and principal object of Congress in placing this measure on the statute books to secure a substantial increase for the lower-paid employees by legislation, in accordance with the program adopted by the "National Federation of Federal Employees"; and

Whereas, The interpretation placed on the "Welch Bill" by the Comptroller General assigned an increase as high as \$15.00 per month to the employees of the Custodial Service, if the department desired, instead of \$5.00 allowed by the Supervising Architect. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in Sacramento, California, September 17, 1928, that it protest against the small increase in salary allowed the employees heretofore mentioned, and instructs its Executive Council to exercise its best efforts to remedy the same, and secure for them an increase that will at least conform to the interpretation placed on the salary ratings of the "Welch Bill" by the Comptroller General; and, further, to urgently request the assistance of our California Senators and Congressmen in obtaining the desired result by legislation if necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the American Federation of Labor, National Federation of Federal Employees, Chairman of the Finance and Civil Service Committee in the Senate, Chairman of the Civil Service and Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives, and to the press.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by Ed Andersen of Alaska Fishermen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The fishermen of the Monterey Coast are urgently in need of certain legislation relative to the time when fish may be caught; and

Whereas, Valuable assistance can be rendered in furtherance of such proposed legislation by the legislative representative of the California State Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board and the legislative representative be directed to lend every aid to the Monterey fishermen in their proposed legislation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by American Federation of Teachers of Local Union No. 31, of Sacramento.

Whereas, The Board of Education of Seattle, Washington, has required as a condition of employment that all high school teachers of the city shall sign a contract which restricts their liberty to join professional organizations of their choice; and,

Whereas, The unreasonable increase of restrictions in contracts of Boards of Education with teachers will inevitably tend to keep intelligent, discerning young men and women from entering the professions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled condemn the conduct of the Seattle Board of Education and urge that the Seattle Board withdraw the restrictive regulation now applying to the high school teachers of this city.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by American Federation of Teachers of Local Union No. 31, of Sacramento.

Whereas, Numerous attacks have been made upon the present Teachers' Tenure Law; and,

Whereas, This law was enacted for the purpose of removing certain abuses of school systems in dismissing teachers for trivial or political reasons; and,

Whereas, The law has not been in operation for a sufficient time to allow the people to judge fairly of its merits; and,

Whereas, The evasion of the law by boards of education sets an example of disobedience before the boys and girls of the State. Be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, continues its support of the law, and condemns boards of education who evade the law and arbitrarily endeavor to cause its immediate repeal.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Anne Petersen and others of Garment Workers' Union.

Whereas, The elimination of the unfair and tax-supported competition of convict-made goods, and the modern and scientific methods of dealing with the problems of crime and penology are of the utmost importance to the welfare of Organized Labor; and,

Whereas, There is now pending in Congress a measure known as the "Cooper-Hawes Bill," which, if enacted into law, will protect the various States in their State

rights and enable their legislatures to enact laws that will protect their citizens from the competition of convict-made goods shipped in through interstate commerce, and corrupting influence of prison labor contractors, take the penal institutions out of politics, and make modern, scientific methods of penal administration possible; and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the Cooper-Hawes Bill; and,

Whereas, This vitally important measure has a splendid chance of being enacted into law if properly supported by public opinion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention endorse the Cooper-Hawes Bill and urge all affiliated bodies to bring all legitimate pressure to bear to induce Senators and Representatives from California to support this measure until it is enacted into law.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 15—Presented by W. E. Steineck and Cal. J. Doggett of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is now expended by the various school boards in the State of California a sum of money in excess of ten million dollars annually for the purchase of text-books used in our public schools; and,

Whereas, All of such books are printed and bound by publishers in eastern cities under conditions not commensurate with the standards of living for American working men and women; and,

Whereas, Such large expenditure of money in outside territory is not helpful and conducive to good business and prosperity of our great State and the respective communities in which these text-books are used. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in the City of Sacramento, State of California, goes on record to condemn such practice; and be it further resolved that the offices and the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to use their best efforts and influence to bring about an enactment of a law making it compulsory for the various school boards in the various counties of the State of California to purchase only such books for use in our public schools as are manufactured in the State of California; and be it further resolved that where existing copyrights or patents are not now available at this time to carry out the intent and purpose of this resolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That steps be taken to acquire such copyrights and patent rights so to make possible the carrying out of the intent and purpose of this resolution; and be it further resolved that every effort shall be put forth to enact a law covering all these intents and purposes in this resolution shall be presented to the next session of the State Legislature in 1929.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by J. L. Hartley, J. A. Crabbe, and G. H. White, of Painters' Union No. 487, of Sacramento.

Owing to the fact that we have experienced trouble to collect compensation for our members suffering from lead poisoning and Deramatis and have had claims denied on the grounds that they were not occupational diseases; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Sacramento, California, go on record as initiating a measure to be presented at the next session of the State Legislature that will classify lead poisoning and Deramatis as occupational diseases.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by J. L. Hartley, J. A. Crabbe, and G. H. White, of Painters' Union No. 487, of Sacramento.

Whereas, Benzol poisoning in the painting industry is increasing to that point where members of the Brotherhood of Painters are compelled to seek other means of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor initiate a measure to be presented to the next general assembly of the State Legislature prohibiting the use of Benzol in the manufacture and application of paint in the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by J. C. Daly and others, of Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, of San Francisco.

Overtime Pay in Postal Service

Whereas, Postal employees when compelled to work in excess of eight hours per day, they receive for such overtime, only the regular rate of pay. In most industries overtime is compensated for at a higher rate of pay; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled in Sacramento, California, go on record as favoring the extension of the principle of higher compensation for overtime to employees in the Postal Service, and

our officers are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of legislation that will grant to postal employees time and one-half for all overtime.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by David B. Ferner and others, of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

30-Day Vacation for Postal Employees

Whereas, Employees of all branches of the United States Government, except postal employees, have for many years enjoyed a thirty-day annual vacation with compensation; and

Whereas, The extension to the postal employees of this same right is entirely justified by reason of the high degree of application to their work necessary for the proper performance thereof and by the unquestionable beneficial effect it will have upon their efficiency and well-being; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, in Sacramento, California, do hereby go on record as favoring the enactment of a law as above outlined and instruct our officers to call to the attention of the California delegation in Congress the need for this legislation.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by David B. Ferner and others, of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

Longevity Pay Bill for Postal Employees

Whereas, During the last session of Congress there was introduced a bill known in the House as the Mead Bill, and in the Senate as the LaFollette Bill, which provides for pay increases for postal employees after a number of years of service. The provisions of this bill are as follows: That as a reward for faithful and continuous service, all postal employees shall be granted 100 per annum in addition to their base pay upon the completion of ten years' service, and an additional \$100 per annum upon the completion of every five-year period of service thereafter, provided that no credit shall be given for service after the thirtieth year of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do hereby endorse the above named legislation and instruct our officers to do everything in their power to secure its enactment into law.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by John C. Daly and others, of Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, of San Francisco.

Civil Service Retirement

Whereas, During the last session of Congress, the United States Senate passed a bill known as the Dale Bill, S-1727, which provides for needed liberalization of the present United States Civil Service Retirement Law; and

Whereas, The measure after having passed the Senate, failed to come up for consideration before the House of Representatives. It remains on the House calendar and will be brought before the body in December of this year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, in Sacramento, California, do hereby endorse the above mentioned legislation and instruct our Secretary to communicate with all of the Congressmen from California, urging them to assist in securing early and favorable action on this measure.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by Joseph Hoenig and others, of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 64, of Los Angeles, California.

44-Hour Week Postal Service

Whereas, During the last session of Congress, the United States Senate passed a bill known as the LaFollette Bill, S-3281, which provides for a 44-hour week for the employees in the Postal Service. The bill stipulates that whenever any postal employee is required to work more than four hours on Saturday they shall be allowed compensatory time for such service within the next five days; and

Whereas, The measure after having passed the Senate, failed to come up for consideration in the House of Representatives. It remains on the House calendar and can be brought up during the December session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, endorse the above mentioned legislation and instruct our Secretary to com-

municate with all California Congressmen requesting them to assist in securing favorable action on this measure during the next session of Congress.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by J. L. R. Marsh of Technical Engineers' Union No. 47, of Sacramento.

Whereas, The prosperity of California depends upon the steady employment of all of her people, each interdependent upon the other regardless of the industry in which they are employed; and,

Whereas, Agriculture is one of the basic industries of this State and the continuous profitable operation of this industry reflects in the prosperity of the members of Organized Labor, and

Whereas, Prosperity in every industry depends upon adequate outlets for production; therefore, be it

Resolved, In view of the world-wide standing and knowledge of California, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention at Sacramento, favors the enactment of suitable laws providing for the institution of a State Trade Mark, or seal of certification, owned by the State, which will guarantee the quality of every product upon which it is placed, the use of which be sold to individuals and concerns who will enter into a contract with the State of California to use the same upon products which will conform to standards set by the State, in return for the advantage of the world-wide reputation of the State in the marketing of such products; be it further

Resolved, That this Federation feels the present movement for a State Trade Mark for farm products should meet the approval of the forthcoming Legislature and directs its executive officers to direct the influence of the Organized Labor Movement to that end.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by George J. Greene of Ironworkers' Union No. 51, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The State of California is spending millions of dollars of public funds in the expansion of its roads, highways and State institutions, most of the money there spent going to pay for labor, and

Whereas, There is an ever-increasing tendency on the part of the State Government to let this work to private contractors, thereby not only allowing a goodly percentage of the appropriations to these contractors in profit, but more often than not this work is let to contractors who are employers of cheap labor, and

Whereas, If all construction of public buildings and highways was done by the State direct, a saving of public funds would result and a better opportunity would be had to remedy labor conditions on this work; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the legislative representatives and executive officers of this Federation be and hereby are instructed to use all the influence of this Federation with the officials of the State Government to the end that all highway and building construction by the State of California shall be done by the State direct. Be it further

Resolved, That the Federation support State bond issues for the construction projects only after definite arrangements for satisfactory labor conditions on the proposed project have been made.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles. Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, manufacturers and distributors of what is known as National Biscuits, Crackers and Uneeda Biscuits, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile eastern capital; and,

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, not being satisfied with controlling the cracker industry in the United States, is buying large bread factories and running them under non-union conditions; and,

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company's apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast cracker-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 National Biscuit Company; 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 non-union National Biscuit Company and that the officers of the California State Federation should be appealed to to notify affiliated local unions, requesting them to declare likewise and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Continental Baking Co. of Southern California, successor to the R. B. Ward Co., Inc., a \$600,000,000 monopoly, manufacturers of what is known as Holsum, Wonder and Merrit bread and Vanity and Hostess cakes, is a non-union concern financed by anti-union and hostile eastern capital; and,

Whereas, The Continental Baking Company's apparent intention is to get control of the manufacturing of the baking business on the Pacific Coast, largely built up by home capital and union conditions, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry on the Coast; and,

Whereas, The various local unions of the bakery workers in the State of California 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 Continental Baking Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declares its undivided support to the bakery workers in this publicity campaign against the interest of the Continental Baking Company of Southern California, and that the officers of the California State Federation be petitioned to notify all affiliated unions, requesting them to declare likewise and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Langendorf Baking Company, located at 6207 Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California, manufacturers of Royal Brand of bread, have declared their intentions and are now operating said bakery as a non-union plant; and,

Whereas, The Langendorf Baking Company have and are now operating plants in different cities on the Pacific Coast, we are led to believe that this concern is no other than one of the trust combinations or receiving their backing and are now seeking new territory by the opening of new plants; and,

Whereas, Repeated efforts have been made by the bakery workers as well as the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to have this firm operate their Los Angeles plant as a union factory, all efforts failed, the management even going so far as to threaten to disrupt the bakery workers' locals, as represented by Bakers' Union Locals 37 and 453, after which said firm was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Sacramento, California, place the Langendorf Baking Company in Southern California upon the "We Don't Patronize" list and all affiliated locals and central bodies be notified of their unfair attitude.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by Edw. J. Sadring of Central Labor Council, of San Bernardino.

Whereas, Fraternal delegates to Central Labor Councils from various organizations are debarred from full participation in proceedings by denial of the right to vote, and

Whereas, Such delegates are of material consequence and benefit to Central Labor Councils, but their value is restricted and their efficiency impaired by the lack of full delegate powers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the California State Federation of Labor that all restrictions should be removed from such delegates. Be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, petitioned to rescind its present laws and rulings on this matter and alter same so as to permit Central Labor Councils to admit to full membership, with the right to vote on all questions and for the election of officers, delegates from the Ladies' Union Label League, Ladies' Auxiliaries and Building Trades Councils, all of which must be affiliated, directly or indirectly, with the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor having jurisdiction.

Referred to Grievances Committee.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Wm. P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson of Labor Council, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is now pending before Congress and, according to all reports, likely to be passed at the coming session the so-called Cooper-Hawes Convict Labor Bill, which places the control of prison products in interstate commerce under the supervision of the individual States, and makes it possible for each State to restrict and regulate the sale of such imported products; and

Whereas, In the event such federal legislation should pass, there would be found no effective legal or administrative machinery to supervise and regulate the trade in such imported prison labor products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to study the subject matter and propose to the coming State Legislature suitable measures for the protection of free California labor against competition of prison labor of other States.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by Wm. P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson of Labor Council, of San Francisco.

Whereas, San Francisco Federal Employees' Union No. 1, of the National Federation of Federal Employees, by resolution of that organization, is on record charging that Heads of Departments at Washington, D. C., have failed to carry into effect and as intended by Congress certain increases in salaries for federal employees in the Customs Service, payable out of an appropriation by Congress of \$431,000, available for allocation on and after July 1, 1928; and

Whereas, Said resolution charges, further, that discriminations in the allocation and distribution of said appropriation for salary increases have been made, as between inspectors in New York and San Francisco, contrary to law and federal regulations; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled at Sacramento, California, session beginning Monday, September 17, 1928, hereby requests United States Senators Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel M. Shortridge, and the San Francisco Representatives in Congress, Richard J. Welch and Florence Prag Kahn, to investigate the merits of the aforesaid complaint and, if such complaint be found justified, that they take such action in the premises as will remove this cause for complaint.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega and A. L. Bennett of Motion Picture Projectionists' Union No. 162, of San Francisco.

Whereas, many hardships have been experienced by our membership, even to the point of death, through the compulsory methods of the Workmen's Insurance Compensation and Safety Act, in the manner of compulsory selection of company physicians; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to draft such an amendment to the above-mentioned Act, as will attempt to permit the injured party the selection of their physician.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by John Kammer, Wm. P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson of Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 and Labor Council, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The blue label of Cigarmakers' International Union has long been recognized as a guaranty of contractual relations between the organized cigarmakers and their employers, as well as a guaranty of sanitary conditions under which cigars bearing said label are manufactured; and

Whereas, The Cigarmakers' Union is one of the pioneer organizations affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, whose members faithfully adhere to the policy and practice of patronizing home industry and spending their union earned money in the community in which they live; and

Whereas, Numerous cigars displayed and sold throughout the State of California are manufactured by Chinese, and in shops controlled by the trust and operated under non-union conditions; and

Whereas, The purchase of cigars manufactured by cigarmakers living in that same community where such purchase is made, increases employment for local workers and creates larger payrolls from which increased prosperity results to the inhabitants thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, pledges to the Cigarmakers' International Union its full measure of support in propagating the union label of that organiza-

tion, and urges all trade unionists and friends when making purchases of cigars to demand union made cigars; and, be it further

Resolved, That after the adjournment of this convention the Executive Council of the Federation is instructed to bring this matter to the attention of Organized Labor throughout the entire State, to the end that a greater demand be made for the purchase of union made cigars.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega, of Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, and B. F. Williams, of Stage Employees No. 16, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The daylight saving plan as proposed in various localities throughout the State, is essentially a local question. The enactment of such a proposed plan into an enforcement law would seriously interfere with the welfare of many vocations as well as communities should it become general through any county or State legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, stands unalterably opposed to any attempt to enact a law, either county or State, to enforce this plan.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by Lewis P. Morgan and C. M. Feider of Electrical Workers' Union No. 18, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the past five years there have occurred occupational accidents in the electrical industry on electrical transmission and distribution lines in the State of California resulting in untold numbers of deaths and maimings; and

Whereas, Men versed in the electrical science are convinced that these deaths and maimings are unnecessary and preventable; and

Whereas, seemingly no definite or specific safeguards are being provided by those who have charge of said electrical transmission and distribution lines; and

Whereas, The victims of these unnecessary and preventable deaths and maimings are wage earners and in many instances members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled at Sacramento, California, this 17th day of September, 1928, instruct its Legislative Committee to draft and present to the Legislature of California at its following session a bill having for its purpose the instructing of the Railroad Commission to make a study of and put in effect such safety devices and appliances as will prevent such further deaths and maimings.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Mabel Sutton of Cracker Packers' Union No. 125, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, manufacturers and distributors of what is known as National Biscuit and Unity Crackers, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile eastern capital; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company's apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast cracker-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 National Biscuit Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare its undivided support of the various Bakers' Local Unions of the Pacific Coast in this publicity campaign against the interests of the non-union National Biscuit Company, and that the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to notify affiliated local unions, requesting them to declare likewise and render all moral assistance to the Bakery Workers in this contest.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by G. W. Boswell and Martin Eagan of Molders' Union No. 164, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Experience with the enforcement of the labor laws of California demonstrates beyond doubt that the existing administrative and legal machinery is insufficient to provide adequate prosecution for violations thereof; and

Whereas, California is theoretically well provided with protective legislation for the socially and economically dependent classes, which legislation is largely unproductive of good by reason of lack of adequate enforcement; and

Whereas, It is unreasonable to expect that the State Labor Commissioner with a few deputies in a few of the cities of the State can or should be expected to do anything else but act on individual complaints, and for lack of an adequate inspection force cannot be expected to make necessary and frequent inspection of places of employment; and

Whereas, By reason of the theoretical duties imposed upon said labor commissioner to enforce the labor laws of the State there is a certain reluctance on the part of district attorneys or health officers to act on complaints or undertake prosecutions in cases brought to their notice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to have prepared such legislation for passage by the next session of the Legislature as shall authorize and make it the duty of all district attorneys, and local boards of health and health officers to prosecute violations of labor and health laws coming to their notice, and that there be established some system of statewide inspection for the adequate enforcement of labor and sanitary legislation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by G. W. Boswell and Martin Eagan of Molders' Union No. 164, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There was placed on the statute book in the year of 1921 an excellent law providing for the sanitation of foundries and metal shops; and

Whereas, Said law is practically a dead letter by reason of there being no system of inspection of the places of employment subject to said law, and there being no prosecutions for violations of the law except on individual complaints to the State Labor Commissioner, who appears for some reason unknown to most people to be the only officer of the State charged with the duty of enforcing the said law, by reason of its being designated as a labor law; and

Whereas, As said law appears to be a health measure as much as a labor measure, and therefore should also become a subject for enforcement by the local boards of health and health officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor, hereby directs its Legislative Committee and Legislative Representative to prepare and draft a suitable amendment to the aforesaid statute for the purpose of securing an inspection of foundries and enforcement of all violations of aforesaid statute, and to exert all means within their power to provide for such additional means of enforcement of the provisions of the said well intentioned and beneficial measure.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by W. A. Emerson of Machinists' Union No. 311, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Workmen Compensation Tables are based upon the standard of wages and prevailing cost of living in the period of 1915, and,

Whereas, The present cost of living coupled together with the actual wage scale being in effect in this year, 1928, are sixty (60%) per cent higher than those of 1913; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, go on record as opposed to these sections as being unfair to injured persons who come under the jurisdiction of this act. This being one of the most vital of our social public policies of the State (headed Scope and Intent, page 5 of act); and, be it further

Resolved, After reading and understanding page 5 of set, we pledge our undivided strength and support to impress upon the State Legislature that it is for the best interest of our Great Commonwealth that certain sections and subsections be repealed and amended; especially does this apply to Section 9-B, Paragraphs 1, 2, 5, 9, and Section 12-A, Section 6, Paragraph 4.

Misconduct and Negligence of Employer shall be changed to read:

Negligence of Employer shall impose an additional compensation to employee of 50%. Gross Negligence shall impose an additional compensation to employee of 75%. Willful misconduct shall impose an additional compensation to employee of 100%.

Section 9-B, Paragraph 1, shall read:

If period of disability does not last seven days from day employee leaves work, employee shall be paid his regular wages by employer for the period of disability and cannot insure against, but shall be carried on payroll and paid by employer.

Section 9-B, Paragraph 2, shall read:

If period of disability lasts longer than seven days, the first seven days shall be paid as stated in this section, Paragraph 1.

Section 9-B, Paragraph 9:

The following permanent disabilities shall be conclusively presumed to be total in character: Loss of both eyes or sight thereof; the loss of right or major hand, or use thereof; the loss of one leg above the knee or the use thereof; or an injury resulting in practically total paralysis of one side; or an injury to the brain resulting in insurable

imbecility or insanity; in all other cases, permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 9-C, Paragraph 1:

Total dependents shall include a provision for monthly allowance: For every child under 21 years of age of the deceased employee mentioned in this section.

Section 9-B, Paragraph 11:

That the permanent Disability Chart be revised to correspond with the changing of these paragraphs, in an upward standardization.

Section 12-A, Average Wages, shall be amended as follows:

In computing average weekly earnings. Shall be taken at not less than \$16.00 per week or more than \$50.00 per week, and three times the average earnings shall be taken not less than \$1500.00 or more than \$7500.00.

Section 17, Paragraph C:

Dismissal of application: Shall have a clause inserted that application for compensation by injured employee cannot be dismissed without a hearing.

Section 28-A. Commutation: Clause relating to 6% shall be changed to 3% and there shall be no interest charged in commuting life pensions, and it shall be a misdemeanor to charge more interest than herein stated, and that the commission must be liberal where it is shown to be to the best interest of the injured employee to commute compensation to a lump sum.

Section 61. Witness fees:

A clause shall be inserted to the effect that injured employee may be allowed three witnesses whose fees and mileage shall be paid for by employers. If employee shall make request, and commission shall issue and serve these three witnesses with subpoenas.

Section 17. Subsection D, Paragraph 2: Intoxication shall not be a defense where injured employee came under direct supervision of employer, manager, superintendent or foreman.

Section 11. Shall provide commission; shall furnish without charge to injured employee all transcript of proceedings and evidence where an appeal is taken to higher court.

Section 59. A paragraph shall be enacted that the commission and referee shall be responsible and be dealt with according to the statute, in cases where it is shown there has been a misrepresentation or record or testimony or fact, with the intent of prejudice to injured employee—in cases of writ or review as provided in Section 68 of this act, notwithstanding to the contrary in Sections 1 to 69, inclusive.

Section 73. Shall be changed to read: The benefit of any section or subsection or paragraph enacted or amended shall apply to all cases of compensation wherein a number of weeks of compensation awarded an injured employee by the commission have not expired and the benefit of said section shall apply to cases where awards have been made giving life pensions and to all awards where all compensation has been granted, provided a number of not expired—anything in the foregoing sections notwithstanding.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Emil Muri of Brewers' Union No. 7, and others, of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Merced.

Whereas, Security in employment and the future welfare of labor depends to a great extent upon the application of modern scientific methods to the problems of wealth distribution; and

Whereas, There is imperative need of technically trained men and women in the Organized Labor movement to deal with the problems of modern industry; and

Whereas, Technicians to serve the Organized Labor movement efficiently must come from the producing classes, have the background of working-class life and experiences, and recognize service to the labor movement as a satisfactory life work; and

Whereas, Technicians without working-class background, with no vital interest in the Organized Labor movement beyond their pay check, trained in existing institutions of higher learning, cannot give the type of professional service needed; and

Whereas, Existing institutions of higher learning are prohibitive in cost to the youth of the working class, and were not created to train men and women to serve the labor movement. It is necessary that labor should establish its own colleges, finance and control them, thereby developing in its own ranks the body of scientific knowledge necessary to meet existing industrial problems and train its own technicians; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Educational Committee of the California State Federation of Labor to make a study of the plan suggested by Mrs. Kate O'Hare for the creation of a regional resident labor college, and if the plan be found practical the committee be further instructed to work out, if possible, plans for establishing such an institution, and to invite the co-operation of neighboring State Federations of Labor in establishing and maintaining the same; and further be it

Resolved, That the control of said institution of higher learning must always be vested in the Executive Board, or boards, of the State federation, or federations, co-operating, or in a Board of Trustees created by them, and that all monies obtained for workers' education be disbursed by the Executive Board, or boards, of State Federations, or a Board of Trustees to whom such duties are delegated.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by Dennis F. Molloy of Marine Firemen's Union, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Chinese Exclusion Act and the Immigration Act of 1924 are both industriously violated by the smuggling into the United States of Chinese and excluded Europeans. Payment for landing the Chinese in such a way that they can at once mingle with the Chinese already here, being \$1000 to \$1100 per person. The payment for landing excluded Europeans ranging from \$200 to \$400 per person; and

Whereas, These violations, as far as Europeans are concerned, up to the present run up to more than 60,000 per year, with the prospects of continuous increase, and the smuggling in and substitution of Chinese has been in sufficient number to keep the number of Chinese in the United States almost equal to what it was in 1890 and to keep their average age about equal to what it was then; and

Whereas, This substitution and smuggling is carried on by shipping of the United States and other nations, constituting an open side door as a means by and through which the laws are violated; and

Whereas, S-717 is designed to and will remedy this evil so far as it can be remedied by reducing a broad flowing river to a rippling brook; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the immediate passage of S-717; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator King of Utah, to the Committees of Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate and the House and to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by Fred L. Phillips of Oil Workers' Union No. 120, of Ventura.

Whereas, After years and years of struggle Chinese exclusion was achieved only to be replaced by a Japanese invasion; and

Whereas, After years of struggle the exclusion of Japanese, Hindus and other in-assimilable Asiatics was obtained; and

Whereas, After the quota law of 1924, under which only a limited number of Europeans who can be assimilated had, by an act of Congress, been permitted to come as immigrants into the United States, we find that the hunger for inassimilable cheap labor has resulted in the employment of agents to bring hoards of inassimilable Mexican Indians into the United States for the purpose of doing work which can be and should be done by our own unemployed; and be it therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we endorse the Box Bill providing for the application of the quota law to all the people on this Continent and its adjacent islands; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate of the United States, the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by Delegation of Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, Mr. Free, a representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of California, has introduced two bills, H. R.-9490 and 9491, both of which bills respond to the desires of some American ship owners and to all ship owners of foreign countries; and

Whereas, Said bills, together with a bill for the codification and amendments of the maritime laws of the United States, to be introduced by the United States Shipping Board, have for their purpose the repeal of all the important features of the LaFollette Seaman's Act; and

Whereas, The said LaFollette Seamen's Act was especially passed in the furtherance of the development of the Merchant Marine of the United States and also the development of a personnel for such Merchant Marine and for its training and prospective use for the Navy in time of war; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we most emphatically protest against the passage of said bills introduced by Free and also the bill to be introduced by the United States Shipping Board; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the Committee of Commerce of the Senate, the Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Leon Mabile of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has repeatedly, during the twelve long years of their incarceration in San Quentin Prison, placed itself on record for justice in behalf of Brothers Mooney and Billings; and

Whereas, Every Governor of the State of California, whether reactionary or so-called progressive, has repeatedly refused to pardon Mooney and Billings; and

Whereas, The present Governor, the (Honorable?) C. C. Young, has recently declared that he is still unconvinced of the innocence of these two labor organizers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby demand the unconditional pardon of Brothers Mooney and Billings and does hereby convene its next session in front of the Governor's mansion in order to picket en masse for the pardon of these two brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That in event of the refusal of the Governor to grant such pardon the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and commanded to call a one week's demonstration strike within three months of adjournment for the purpose of impressing the Governor and other California citizens of the innocence of Brothers Mooney and Billings and the necessity of granting a pardon to them in order to, in part, rectify the terrible injustice done to the labor movement in general and these two veteran labor fighters in particular, by their imprisonment.

Referred to Reports of Officers Committee.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by Leon Mabile of Cooks No. 44, and Hugo Ernst of Waiters No. 30, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Citizens' Military Training Camps is an institution run jointly by the bosses through the Military Training Camps Association and the War Department for the purpose of bringing military training to those young workers in shops, mills, and mines, who will be expected to make up 90 per cent of the army in the next war; and

Whereas, The Military Training Camps Association is composed of big "open shop" employers, including such infamous labor haters on its advisory board as Richard T. Crane, Cyrus H. McCormick, Frank O. Lowden, and through the Pullman Corporation is connected up with war mongers and other "open shoppers"; and

Whereas, The Military Training Camps Association dominates the policy of these camps and does its best to see that the camps turn out scabs and strike breakers as fast as they turn out cannon fodders; and

Whereas, With the other bosses co-operating with large donations and by giving young workers a month's extended "free vacation" with full pay as a bribe to induce them to attend the camps, are recruiting greater and greater numbers of young workers each year who are given the most intensive military training possible in a month so that they will be ready for the fast approaching war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention definitely and categorically condemns the purpose and function of the Citizens' Military Training Camps and declares it will not become a party to any move which aims to offer the machinery of our unions to the bosses for use in their war schemes, that we will at all times condemn any move on the part of the employers to organically connect the labor movement with the War Department to further aid the bloody plans of the Imperialists or to, in any way, help in the recruiting of young workers expected to serve as cannon fodder in another imperialistic slaughter; and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that all working class organizations join in conducting and counter-campaign against the efforts of the Citizens' Military Training Camps to recruit young workers through the slogan of "A month's free vacation with pay," and that a gigantic campaign of all working class organizations be conducted under the slogan of "Against all imperialistic wars," and a "Month's vacation with pay" each year for all workers and "Boycott the Citizens' Military Training Camps."

Referred to Grievances Committee.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by H. F. Strother and William E. Hamburg of Masters, Mates and Pilots and Federal Employees' Unions of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States Steamboat Inspection Service is a very important department in the supervision and regulation of the Merchant Marine of this country and is increasing in importance as the water borne commerce of the country increases; and

Whereas, The requirements of the positions of Supervising Inspector General of the Department and his assistant, the Supervising Inspectors of the Districts, and of the Local and Assistant Inspectors of the Ports of the country demand a high order of administrative ability, technical and practical knowledge to insure the protection of the passengers, officers and crews, vessels and cargoes; and

Whereas, The salaries paid these positions are far below those paid men possessing the same or similar qualifications in the employ of the companies operating the vessels comprising the Merchant Marine and even below those paid many of the navigating and engine room officers operating vessels, from among whom the personnel of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service is selected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor approves the proposition of establishing salaries for these positions that are commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of supervising and regulating the maintenance and operation of United States vessels, in the interest of safety; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Commerce and the Supervising Inspector General of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor for its approval.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 47—Presented by A. R. Gifford of Carpenters' Local Union No. 158, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is, or will be soon, one or more vacancies of Judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County which will be filled by appointment by the Governor of California; and

Whereas, Brother Thomas R. Mould, a member of Carpenters' L. U. No. 158 and life long trade unionist, is aspiring to an appointment to one of these judgeships; and

Whereas, Brother Mould has the unqualified endorsement of his life long friend, Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and also has the endorsement of the Joint Executive Board, approved by all councils of Los Angeles and vicinity; and

Whereas, President Green has requested Governor C. C. Young to appoint Brother Mould as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Officers of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to visit the Honorable C. C. Young, Governor of the State of California, immediately after the adjournment of the 1928 convention of the State Federation of Labor and request him to appoint Thomas R. Mould as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by Claude C. Hopkins of Central Labor Union, of Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The desire for cheap labor has acted like a cancer in American private and public life, destroying American ideals and preventing the development of a nation based upon racial unity; and

Whereas, In turn this desire has exploited the Negro, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindus, as in turn each has been regulated or excluded; and

Whereas, The Malays of the Philippines were in 1924 excluded from the general policy excluding all, who cannot become citizens; and

Whereas, There are a sufficient number of Filipinos ready and willing to come to the United States, to create a race problem equal to that already here; and

Whereas, Nothing short of exclusion can prevent the consummation of the desire for cheap labor and its willingness to come; and

Whereas, The Welch Bill, H. R. 13900, is designed to and will prevent the Filipinos from being imported; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we endorse said bill and urge its immediate passage; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the proper committee of Congress and to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by F. L. Woodward of Machinists' Union No. 284, of Oakland.

Whereas, the California Highway Commission owns and operates thousands of dollars worth of mechanical equipment in the construction and maintenance of the public highways of this State; and

Whereas, The maintenance of the aforesaid equipment is largely work recognized as properly under the jurisdiction of the machinist and auto mechanic; and

Whereas, The major portion of this maintenance of highway equipment is now serviced and repaired by a group of men designated as general mechanics, which classification is set up by the State Civil Service Commission, for the purpose of taking from the machinists' trade, work properly belonging to it, and to permit a wage rate to prevail that is less than prevailing wage scales for machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Representative of this Federation be instructed to work with Representatives of the Machinists' Organization to the end that the California Civil Service Commission discontinue certification of other than machinists and auto mechanics for State employment in the highway department on work properly coming within the machinists' jurisdiction.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by John A. St. Peter, Max Benkert of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Convention of the State Building Trades in session at Santa Barbara, and numerous other recognized labor bodies have consistently gone on record for the 40-hour 5-day week, and

Whereas, Under the present speed-up system the workers cannot properly recuperate in the short rest period now provided, and

Whereas, With the growing improvements in the machinery of production there is occurring a constant and ever increasing displacement of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to meet these conditions in industry labor must devise ways to put into effect the 40-hour 5-day week; and, be it further

Resolved, That a clause to this effect be written into all agreements entered into, and the demand for a 40-hour 5-day week be made one of the main slogans in our organization campaigns; and, be it further

Resolved, That no member be allowed to work overtime as long as there is an unemployed list in the local.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by John C. Daly of Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Hon. Clyde Kelley (Congressman from Pennsylvania) introduced in Congress a bill known as the Postal Policy Bill, and

Whereas, This bill proposes to declare a definite postal policy whereby the Post Office Department under this bill will be given full credit for the vast amount of franked and public welfare mail matter handled by the Post Office, and

Whereas, The bill provides for postal employees' salaries and working conditions to be based on American standards without regard to revenues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Sacramento go on record as approving said "Postal Policy" bill; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Senators and Congressmen from California be urged to give this measure their fullest support.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by Daniel P. Haggerty and F. L. Woodward of Machinists' Unions Nos. 68 and 284, of San Francisco and Oakland.

Whereas, In the Vocational Department of the Oakland Public Schools there has been established so-called "Co-operative Retail Store Education," which to the practiced eyes of members of Organized Labor appears to be a simple scheme for exploitation of child labor below the legal minimum wage for minors, in an endeavor to further that class of employers who worship at the shrine of scientific management, i. e., the tendency to reduce the cost of labor in order to increase the dividends and profits; and

Whereas, In the prospectus for the promotion of such Co-operative Retail Store Education, the following rosy inducements and advantages are pictured to the students:

1. Allows student to get experience before he is out of school, either
 - a. To establish a record of work on which he later can find employment.
 - b. Or to remain in the store, where he is familiar with the work, and become a regular full-time employee.
2. Gives such instruction as the student can use on the job.
3. Helps solve the problems which invariably come to the new worker.
4. Makes adjustment easier between full-time school and full-time work.

And

Whereas, The advantages to merchants are pictures equally rosy and beneficent, to-wit:

1. Opportunity to employ student half time during learning period as try-out for full-time employment.

2. Gives merchants short-time help to cover the rush period of the day.

3. Provides a supply of trained employees for merchants to draw upon.

4. Sets higher standards of salesmanship.

And

Whereas, The leading department stores, groceries, markets and retail stores in Oakland, conducted by more than forty large mercantile corporations, are stated to be now employing high school students on the aforesaid School and Business Co-operative Plan, and it is high time, before this thing spreads all over the State, that Organized Labor be fully informed as to the real nature, intent and scope of this high-sounding philanthropic scheme for the commercializing of students in the public schools for the benefit of merchants, eager to profit by such retail store education, if allowed to become a recognized feature of public school education; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled this year of 1928 at Sacramento, the Capital City of California, that the Executive Council of the Federation be and is hereby instructed to devise ways and means of securing a complete and authentic investigation as to the real character of this new plan of vocational education.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by John B. Mooney of Carmen's Union No. 518, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The present Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of California is not a complete law in itself, but consists of various sections and amendments, passed at five different times; and

Whereas, The present law does not provide adequate compensation, but through a series of provisions only enables the worker to obtain sixty-five per cent of Five (\$5.00) Dollars per day as the maximum compensation; and

Whereas, Through the provisions of the law, an injured worker is forced to wait for a period of seven days before he begins to receive the inadequate amount which the law provides for; and

Whereas, The amount the average worker receives is insufficient to properly care for him during the period for which he is incapacitated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the minimum amount of compensation for all workers be set at Six (\$6.00) Dollars per day; and the payment of the same to commence three days after the date of receiving the injury.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by John B. Mooney of Carmen's Union No. 518, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Market St. Railway of San Francisco is submitting an amendment, asking for a new franchise to be voted on in November, and

Whereas, The Market St. Railway has been on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council for years for its hostility to labor unions, and

Whereas, This amendment would be a detriment to the Municipal Railway of San Francisco, and also the Carmen's Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to this proposed amendment of the Market St. Railways.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by F. L. Woodward and Geo. G. Pomeroy of Machinists' Unions Nos. 284 and 33, of Oakland and Sacramento.

Whereas, The American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation of Elmira, New York, manufacturers of fire engines and apparatus, formerly known as the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company, has now joined with that class of employers openly hostile to Organized Labor; and

Whereas, This company refuses to deal with a union committee of any organization; and

Whereas, The members of The International Association of Machinists were negotiating with this company for nearly a year to avoid an open break, only to be finally told by company officials that they intended to operate their plant on an open shop basis, the company refusing to deal with the machinist committee or representatives, stating they would only deal with the men individually or through a Works Council or Company Union plan; and

Whereas, The American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation solicited the aid of the Elmira Chamber of Commerce to assist them maintain the principle of the United States Chamber of Commerce, namely the Open Shop; and

Whereas, Circulars were prepared and mailed by the Elmira Chamber of Commerce to some seventeen hundred affiliated bodies throughout the United States and Canada calling attention to the strike and urging the help of all chambers of commerce to assist the American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation to maintain an open shop; and

Whereas, We are now informed that delegations from different cities have recently visited the plant and among these delegations were members of Organized Labor, and because their respective crafts were not engaged in the strike they have returned home and made statements to the effect that the American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation is not unfair to Organized Labor; and

Whereas, To offset this propaganda it has become necessary for the Elmira Trades and Labor Assembly to issue a second circular to all Central Bodies throughout the United States and Canada calling attention to the fact that one hundred and forty strike-breakers are now being fed and housed in the company's plant, guarded by gunmen, and a rigid picket line has been established at the plant since June 18, 1928; and

Whereas, Since June 18, 1928, three hundred and ten Machinists came on strike because of the persistent effort of this company to force them to do business through a Works Council or Company Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-ninth Assembly endorses the action of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Elmira, New York, and of the International Association of Machinists in their strike against the American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation, to protect the right of trade unionists to organize in legitimate trades union to bargain collectively; and, be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby requests each delegate attending this assembly to use every possible effort to the end that the officials of their home city or town are made acquainted with the labor policy of the American LaFrance Corporation.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Wm. McQuillan of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, of Sacramento.

Whereas, There is a vital need in the State of California for uniform enforcement of all provisions of the California Vehicle Act; and

Whereas, This uniform enforcement can, in the opinion of the California State Federation of Labor, only be accomplished through a centralized control of traffic officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the said California State Federation of Labor that this body approve the general principle of Centralized Control of State and County traffic officers under the Division of Motor Vehicles and recommend to the California Legislature the adoption of the necessary legislation to carry such principle into effect.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 57—Presented by M. Brogin of Carpenters' Union No. 1976, of Los Angeles.

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

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

Whereas, The industrial crises which periodically arise make it all the more imperative that we bring these unorganized workers into the unions and thus enormously strengthen our ranks against the bitter onslaughts that always come from the open shop drives of the employers whenever these crises become general; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Sacramento calls upon all its affiliated organizations to unite for a great organization drive in all the industries in order to finally bring within the folds of Organized Labor the workers that remain on the outside, such as: the lumber worker, the textile worker, the steel worker, the agricultural worker, etc.; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Federation call upon all the local and central bodies in its jurisdiction to immediately establish active organization committees composed of all the local unions in their respective localities; and to immediately begin a vigorous campaign through mass-meetings, to be carried on for a period of six months and to be known as a campaign of Organized Labor of the State of California to put the Open Shoppers out of business; and be it further

Resolved, That a special feature of this organization campaign shall be to destroy the company unions and to substitute real labor unions in their place. To this end, wherever the company unions have any mass support, we shall advocate the penetration of them, the raising of the workers' demands in their various committees and the

utilization of the ensuing movements among the workers for the launching of labor unions.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by M. Kershner of Capmakers' Union No. 26, of Los Angeles.

Resolution on Imperialism

Whereas, The capitalists of the United States, in order to increase their profits and power, are pursuing a policy of imperialist expansion by means of conquering, subjugating, and exploiting weaker nations, such as our neighbor republics on the American continent, the people of China, and through the Dawes Plan the entire population of Europe; and

Whereas, the government of the United States, being dominated and controlled by the capitalistic class, is putting at the disposal of the American imperialists, government machinery here and abroad and the entire military and naval forces of the nation; and

Whereas, This imperialist policy of the American capitalists and their government is resulting in new international conflicts between the United States and other nations in all parts of the earth, which are leading directly to new bloody wars for which the American working class will have to pay in millions of human lives and wealth; and

Whereas, This danger of new wars has already produced a new race in armament which will progressively impose heavier exploitation of the toiling masses of the country and lowering of living standards, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor condemns and repudiates in the most emphatic manner and pledges itself to fight against the imperialist policy of international robbery and plunder pursued by the American capitalists and their government; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor employ all the power and influence of the Organized Labor movement of the United States to compel the American Government to immediately withdraw all its forces now stationed in foreign countries and to completely relieve these countries from any and all interference by American capitalists and government officials; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor delegation to the coming convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor put on the order of business the question of American imperialism for the purpose of uniting all the labor forces on the American continent for a concerted struggle against the imperialist domination of the capitalists of the United States and for complete national freedom and independence of our neighboring countries on the American continent.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 59—Presented by John Bernhard and Hugo Ernst of Cooks & Waiters' Unions Nos. 44 and 40, City of San Francisco.

Whereas, There are four million children at the present time working in the industries of the U. S. A. under intolerable conditions, such as: long hours, low wages and intense exploitation, and deprived of every prospect for social advancement; and

Whereas, A continuation of this increasing child labor in industry threatens to completely undermine the standards of the adult workers; and to degrade and exploit the children of the working class; and

Whereas, This is particularly apparent in the coal mines, tobacco, silk, textile and steel industries, and agriculture, canning and packing; and

Whereas, This is a direct challenge to the Organized Labor movement; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor at its previous conventions has condemned the use of child labor; and

Whereas, The use of child labor weighs heavily upon the adult worker by replacing him in industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor of California calls upon its affiliated organizations to initiate a State campaign for the free education of children up to the age of eighteen years, and that provision for their maintenance be made by the State, money for same to be appropriated through the taxation of the industries; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention demand from the government sufficient inspectors approved by labor organizations to enforce State labor laws.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by John Bernhard of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The employers throughout the nation have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided

motion of desertions; and moreover, they are supported by the Government, the courts, and the press, in any union-smashing undertaking they engage in; and

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

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

Whereas, The only solution for the situation is the development of a strong, virile, fighting labor organization through the amalgamation of the present trade unions and the inclusion therein of all workers so that there will be but one union in each industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-ninth State Federation of Labor Convention of California take the necessary action toward bringing about the required solidarity within the ranks of Organized Labor, and that as a first step in this direction the various international unions be called into conference for the purpose of arranging to amalgamate all the unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 61—Presented by John Bernhard of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The organized workers in their struggles for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, have found themselves forced to combat not only the employers directly, but also the Government through all its agencies, such as the anti-labor legislation, injunctions, railroad labor boards, use of troops, and police in strikes, and

Whereas, The Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves to be the agents of the bosses, and have approved the use of the injunction, the railroad labor board, and their other means that have been used to crush labor whenever it has struggled for better conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor favors the formation of a Labor Party based upon labor unions, including all workers in industry, and calls upon all its affiliations to actively participate in the organization of such a party both locally and nationally.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 62—Presented by Leon Mabile of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There are incarcerated in the State prisons of California the following labor prisoners: J. B. McNamara and Matt Schmidt, victims of the Open Shoppers of Los Angeles; Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, framed by the employing interests of San Francisco; John Beavert, remaining victim of the infamous criminal syndicalism law; Claude Merritt and John Cornelison, casualties of the railroad strike of 1922, and Peace and Madsen, deprived of their freedom for activities in the carpenters' strike in the Bay District of 1926-1927, union men all, who have each been imprisoned for activities in the interests of their class, and

Whereas, International Labor Defense, a permanent non-partisan workers' defense organization, has been sending to these prisoners prison relief in the amount of \$5 a month in order that they might buy some of the small necessities to help them tide over the hard prison life; and

Whereas, International Labor Defense has furnished defense in countless labor cases growing out of strikes in all parts of the United States since its organization in June, 1925, furnishing relief to the prisoners and their families; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that the employers always resort to the use of the State power in controversies with their employees, which indicates the absolute need of a permanent workers' defense organization such as the International Labor Defense at all times to come to the defense of any worker engaged in activities in the interests of the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the work of defense and relief which International Labor Defense has so courageously undertaken, and pledge our support to the furtherance of this work.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 63—Presented by Louis Burdman of Cleaners & Dyers' Union No. 17954, of Los Angeles. Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 64—Presented by M. Brogin of Carpenters' Union No. 1976, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, A special committee from California representing the open-shoppers are in Washington claiming that there exists a large shortage of labor in California, and are demanding special legislation to bring in more Mexican laborers, and

Whereas, This demand by the open shop committee is only part of the campaign against the Trade Union movement, and

Whereas, The Mexican workers are being misled by false advertising and promises of conditions of plenty of work and prosperity in this country, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and the Organized Labor movement of Mexico are both members of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, We feel it our duty to advise our Mexican brothers regarding this situation; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor inform the workers of Mexico of the false advertising of the American Open Shoppers and point out to them that they are intended to be used at this time as scabs when they come to this State, and to break down the standards of the Organized Labor movement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we broadcast this information among the Mexican workers in the United States as well as in Mexico; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Organized Labor movement of Mexico to bring this resolution to the attention of the Mexican workers; and, be it further

Resolved, That one of the most effective means of counteracting this campaign of the open shop is to organize the one million Mexican workers who are now in California; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention calls upon the State Federation of Labor of California to launch an organization campaign to bring this one million workers into the fold of Organized Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) to bring the above resolutions to the attention of the Government of Mexico and to also assist the California State Federation of Labor in its campaign to organize the Mexican workers in this State; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mexican Consul in California.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 65—Presented by Max Benkert of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of California and the charters of the various cities in the State of California do not sufficiently contain legislation which adequately protects the interest of the Organized Labor movement, and

Whereas, Under the present existing conditions the agencies opposed to the Organized Labor movement have special legal protections and special privileges of the use of public utilities which assist them in carrying on their struggle against the Organized Labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city and State charters be so amended that all public works be carried on under strictly union conditions and that cities and State charters be so amended to permit the refusal of granting, and the cancelling of franchises to industries, public utilities or other business concerns which do not conduct their enterprises on a basis set by Organized Labor; and, be it

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Building Trades Council with instructions that proper amendments be placed on the ballot and appropriate legislation be passed to meet the purpose of this resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 66—Presented by Max Benkert and John A. St. Peter of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Throughout the U. S. A. there are on the statute books criminal syndicalist laws which deny to the worker the right of free speech, free press, and free assemblage; and

Whereas, Especially in the State of California there is in use the most vicious C. S. law, as witnessed in the use of and threats to use this law as in the shipyard strike, the Key Route strike, and other labor struggles; and

Whereas, These C. S. laws have been the means of jailing hundreds of militant fighters in the cause of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention call upon the American Federation of Labor to arouse the workers of this country to the menace of these C. S. laws, and to develop an agitation against them in every State where they exist, looking towards their complete elimination; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the incoming Executive Committee to initiate a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalist law in the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 67—Presented by Mr. R. W. Everett of Am. Fed. of Teachers' Union No. 31, of Sacramento.

Whereas, The fundamental principles of civil liberty laid down in the Bill of Rights are as necessary to democratic government today as they were one hundred and fifty years ago; and

Whereas, History has proved that unrestricted freedom of speech, press, and assemblage is the only effective guarantee of orderly progress; and

Whereas, Our old guarantees of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage have been greatly restricted in the United States since the war by decisions of the Supreme Court, by laws penalizing opinions, by lawless police practice, by public and private censorship, and by the activities of self-appointed guardians of patriotism; therefore, be it

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled for the expression of their political or economic views, demands a repeal of laws under which such prosecutions may be instituted, basing its position on the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson that "it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order";

And It Further demands that public officials who violate the rights and liberties of citizens by unlawful arrest and assault be prosecuted and sued for damages;

And Further that the power of the courts to deprive citizens of their liberties in times and places of industrial conflict by issuing injunctions be taken from them by legislative acts;

And Further, that all forms of censorship of public meetings, speech, or communication in any form based upon economic or political views be abolished.

It Further Resolves to join in any efforts which may be made to assert the traditional liberties of American citizens, and to combat in every practicable way the intolerance and repression which has grown up throughout the United States since the war.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 68—Presented by John S. Horn of Beer Drivers' Union No. 337, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The future development of agriculture, industry and the social life of California and the Southwest is dependent on security from floods and the utilization of the latent resources of the Colorado River; and

Whereas, The President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives of Congress and the foremost engineering authorities in America have gone on record as recognizing the fact that the interstate and international character of the Colorado River makes it imperative that the Federal Government erect the works necessary for the control and utilization of this river; and

Whereas, In conformity with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Reclamation Service, there has been presented to Congress and adopted by the House of Representatives a bill providing for such Colorado River flood control and water conservation, without one dollar of cost to the taxpayers of the Nation; and

Whereas, This legislation, having been adopted by the House of Representatives at the first session of the Seventieth Congress, just closed, has been made the unfinished business of the Senate for consideration and action immediately upon the convening of Congress in December; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, this 17th day of September, 1928, does hereby reaffirm its entire approval of the Boulder Canyon dam project as provided for in the Swing-Johnson Bill and, with the conviction that it expresses the will of the people of California, earnestly urges the Senate of the United States to vote upon the Swing-Johnson Bill at the earliest possible date after the reconvening of the Seventieth Congress in December of this year.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 69—Presented by Chas. M. Murphy of Cleaners & Dyers' Union No. 17954, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The business of cleaning and renovating clothes and wearing apparel is an established and important industry; and

Whereas, A recently enacted law of the State of California defines the above business as being a hazardous process accomplished by the immersion and agitation of such clothing and wearing apparel in a volatile or inflammable liquid in an amount exceeding one gallon; and

Whereas, The lives and health of the employees of several other so-called hazardous

occupations are protected and safeguarded by the laws of the State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the proper officers and committees be instructed to investigate the above outlined circumstances to the end that proper and reasonable legislation may be enacted to protect the lives and health of the workers of the Cleaning and Dyeing Industry.

As the Cleaning and Dyeing Industry does not produce profits or benefits except through the sale of labor and service, therefore it is shown that labor is the prime factor of the industry.

Therefore, the workers of the industry are entitled to the same protection as the engineers and plumbers who are fortunate enough to have a Board of Examiners and a State law to protect them and the workers in their location; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the Cleaning and Dyeing Industry is a far more hazardous occupation than either engineering and plumbing that this Honorable Body be requested to assist the representatives of the workers of the Cleaning and Dyeing Industry to devise ways and means toward establishing legislation to license one particular group of these workers, to-wit: The Dry Cleaners, also known as the Benzine or Hazardous Room man or men, and that such licenses be granted only to such men as pass a Board of Examiners composed of practical men who thoroughly understand the hazards of the industry and who are capable of minimizing the risks of the trade.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 70—Presented by W. P. Fee and J. Cummings of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 302, of Oakland.

Whereas, Milk and other dairy products constitute the most fundamental food of mankind and are at the same time the most perishable ones; and

Whereas, The dairy laws of California, as well as the ordinances of the several cities, as far as they relate to the storing, transportation and delivery of milk, have been generally abused, in that grocers frequently transport milk in connection with, and close to, other commodities from which the milk absorbs foreign flavor which causes the milk to be contaminated; and

Whereas, The milk delivered by grocers usually attains a temperature of more than 60° Fahrenheit when it reaches the consumer; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Department of Agriculture of the State of California make a survey of the conditions under which milk is stored and delivered by grocers in this State, and that for the purpose of this survey and investigation, the said Department of Agriculture shall provide the necessary and reasonable expenses of an impartial committee consisting of as many persons as the said Department of Agriculture may determine will adequately and scientifically carry out the spirit and purposes of the survey; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the Twenty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative of this Federation to use the effort of the said organization in having the coming session of the California State Legislature enact a law to amend Section 19 of the Dairy Laws of the State of California by adding a subdivision marked (d) thereto which shall provide substantially that all milk must be cooled to a temperature of 50° Fahrenheit or below, and so maintained until delivered to the consumer.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 71—Presented by W. Lyle Slocum of Typographical Union, No. 21, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has in its employ a paid Secretary-Treasurer, whose duties are outlined in the Constitution of said Federation, and

Whereas, The acceptance of a paid political appointment by the Secretary-Treasurer, who is the legislative representative of the said California State Federation of Labor, in many instances places the said representative in a position of serving various interests, which may have the effect of defeating beneficial legislation on behalf of the Federation, and

Whereas, The present Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor now holds such a salaried position by an appointment of the Governor of this State, and

Whereas, The amount paid to the Secretary-Treasurer is deemed adequate to obtain the full and free services of the said officer, unhampered by other alignments, so as to permit greater activity on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federa-

tion of Labor that the said Secretary-Treasurer be and is hereby directed to devote his entire time to the affairs and conduct of this organization; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to resign either the position he now holds in the State Government or his position as Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall not apply to the acceptance by any officer of this Federation of an appointment to any public commission, board or committee that has to do with labor conditions and for which position no salary is paid, but on the contrary labor representatives should be encouraged to accept such appointments where no obligation is incurred to the appointing power.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 19—Morning Session

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from San Diego Federated Trades Council extending an invitation to hold the next conclave in that city.

Telegrams from the same city, conveying similar invitations, were also read from the following prominent citizens and organizations:

Harry C. Clark, Mayor of San Diego.

Associated Manufacturers.

California Club.

Chamber of Commerce.

Telegrams from Long Beach, extending invitations to meet in their city, were received from the following:

Long Beach Amusement League.

City Manager of Long Beach.

J. Oliver Brison, City Clerk.

Telegrams also read from Pacific Grove Chamber of Commerce, Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council of Salinas, asking that the next Federation sessions be held in the City of Asilomar.

The Chair then presented Mr. George Townsend, fraternal delegate from the Nevada State Federation of Labor, who gave a brief but inspiring talk.

The Chair then introduced Mrs. Lillie Clinedinst, also a fraternal delegate from the Nevada State Federation, who conveyed the well wishes and fraternal greetings to the California delegates from our sister State.

Chairman Desepte of the Label Committee read the names of several delegates and requested them to meet with the committee. Accepted as a partial report.

Telegrams received and read from John A. O'Connell, Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council, and Edward Flore, General President of Culinary Workers' International Union.

A supplemental report was read by Chairman Ferguson of the Credential Committee as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials recommends the seating of the following additional delegates:

Los Angeles—

Steam Engineers No. 72:

John P. Underwood, 154.

San Francisco—

Teachers No. 61:

J. L. Kerchen, 20.

Upon motion the committee's report was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Ennis of the Committee on Officers' Reports submitted the following partial report:

Your committee has carefully read the various officers' reports as submitted to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. We find them to be most complete in every detail. The several reports as submitted show much has been accomplished for Labor during the year just brought to a close. Each officer having performed the tasks allotted to him or her most thoroughly.

We note in the President's report that much has been accomplished toward the

establishment of the five-day week. In some localities the same being now in effect with successful results.

Labor Representation on Boards and Commissions

We also note that the President again urges the necessity of Labor taking an active part in the affairs of government, both State and municipal, by accepting positions of public trust. This attitude of your worthy President is in full accord with the action taken at previous conventions of this Federation. The records showing through resolutions passed that its members are urged to accept appointments on Boards and Commissions. Not only does the State Federation urge this, but the American Federation of Labor also requests that Labor seek such appointments, believing that by so doing the interests of Labor can be materially advanced through such representation.

This Committee is most heartily in accord with this policy, believing that it is for the betterment and best interests of Labor to have its members accept such offices of trust in civic affairs as may be proffered. We deem that by so doing Labor is placed in a better light before the public at large. Labor will thus be in a better position to forestall and prevent the establishment and adoptions of measures that will tend to have a depressing effect or work toward the retarding of our movement and the conditions that have already been attained.

In this connection your Committee has given careful consideration to **Proposition No. 71** relating to the same subject. Your Committee recommends non-concurrence in **Proposition No. 71**.

We also recommend that the convention reaffirm its previous declaration favoring labor representation on all boards and commissions.

After much lengthy debate the previous question was called, but the Chair stated that courtesy dictated that the introducer of the resolution be heard. Delegate Slocum spoke in favor of the resolution.

Secretary Scharrenberg offered the motion that a roll call vote be taken. A sufficient number of delegates being in favor thereof, the roll call was proceeded with.

At the conclusion of the roll call the Chair announced a recess of the convention to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, September 19—Afternoon Session

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

The Chair called for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials recommends the seating of the following additional delegates:

Palo Alto—

Carpenters No. 668:
G. Lanthier, 54.

San Diego—

Barbers No. 256:
Roy Hammon, 30.
Harry H. Bonham, 30.

On motion, the report was adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the result of the roll call vote taken at the morning session:

IN FAVOR OF ADOPTING THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS ON NON-CONCURRENCE OF RESOLUTION NO. 71

Anaheim: R. M. Conkey, A. H. Bauer. **Bakersfield:** C. E. Sheets, George Graf, Lloyd A. Barnes. **El Centro:** C. W. Snyder. **Fresno:** C. E. Dowd, W. C. Brooks. **Hollywood:** Roy H. Klaffki, Alvin Wyckoff. **Long Beach:** Carl R. Crain, Geo. C. Benton, R. L. Dixon, J. C. Coulter, H. C. Fremming. **Los Angeles:** James J. Doherty, C. D. Shields, C. C. Garnett, Frank S. Dunn, Wm. Steineck, Bessie Sears, Chas. M. Feider, Harry Sherman, Daisy A. Houck, Anne Peterson, W. A. Emerson, Frank Belcher, S. B. Newman, Joseph Hoenig, James T. Tracy, G. F. Mounts, Stage Employees' Delegation, John P. Underwood, Ray R. Burgoon, John F. Dalton, Harvey E. Garman, Al. C. Beck, Frank L. Johnston, Waitress & Cafeteria Workers' Delegation. **Marysville:** C. E. Rynearson, Marion Tabor, Barbers' Delegation, Culinary Alliance Delegation. **Napa:** U. S. Gracy, Elma F. Smith, United Garment Workers' Delegation. **Oakland:** Auto Mechanics' Delegation, A. Kelly, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Frank B. Perry, Frank DeBlois, Michael Nielsen, Wm. A. Spooner, Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses' Delegation, Ferryboatmen's Delegation, Gardeners' Delegation, Frank Woodward, Milk Wagon Drivers' Delegation, John Vrolyh, George Durand, Teamsters' Delegation. **Pacific Grove:** Wm. E. Banker. **Petaluma:** Ed. Watson. **Roseville:** D. G. Russell. **Sacramento:** E. H. Lyon,

Bookbinders' Delegation, W. W. Lawler, S. S. Garrett, B. S. Rugg, Chas. D. Goble, Culinary Workers' Alliance Delegation, L. A. Holenstein, D. D. Sullivan, Robert L. Ennis, G. J. Pomeroy, J. L. Hartley, J. A. Crabbe, George White, Arthur Ferguson, J. I. Johnson, Printing Pressmen's Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation. **San Diego:** Edward Drake, Edward H. Dowell, Robert Jackson. **San Francisco:** Ed. Anderson, Gus Becker, Andrew Bauer, Louis Magidson, Mabel Sutton, D. F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker, Harry Cullen, Arthur L. Campbell, John S. Horn, B. A. Brundage, G. Lea Phillips, Bottlers' Delegation, Emil Muri, M. X. Maxwell, Earnest Aronson, John Kammer, W. G. Desepte, John A. St. Peter, Max Benkert, B. F. Dodge, Wm. L. Rhys, Wm. P. Stanton, Wm. E. Hamburg, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Theodore Johnson, Frank Donigan, Joseph Marshall, Vincent J. Stephens, Laundry Workers' Delegation, John C. Daly, Thomas A. Maloney, John B. Bryan, Daniel P. Haggerty, Horace F. Strother, Milk Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Anthony L. Noriega, A. L. Bennett, Musicians' Delegation, Painters' Delegation, Leo vander Lans, Post Office Clerks' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation, Daniel C. Murphy, Sailors' Union of the Pacific Delegation, F. B. Williams, Steam Shovelmen's Delegation, Teachers' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Joe Tuite, Hugo Ernst, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Geo. Covert, Thomas A. Guglianese. **San Jose:** Ross Mannina, Carpenters' Delegation, Central Labor Council Delegation. **San Mateo:** Moody Henry. **San Pedro:** Harry Ohlsen, T. F. Murphy. **Santa Ana:** Robt. M. Conkey. **Santa Barbara:** Wm. B. Stephens, C. C. Hopkins, Claude C. Hopkins. **Stockton:** Chas. J. Crook, R. L. Vogelgesang. **Vallejo:** Harry Tannen, Federal Employees' Delegation, J. B. Dale. **Ventura:** M. C. Tinch, Barbers' Delegation. **Watsonville:** Geo. H. Hedrick, Barbers' Delegation, Wilton Hill. Representing 42,746 votes.

AGAINST ADOPTION OF THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS ON NON-CONCURRENCE OF RESOLUTION NO. 71

Long Beach: Elmer Hines, Harold West, Typographical Delegation. **Los Angeles:** J. F. Behan, Harry M. Lewis, Charles Henry, A. R. Gifford, Carpenters' No. 426 Delegation, Cleaners, Dyers & Pressers' Delegation, L. P. Morgan, Geo. J. Greene, J. W. Gillette, J. W. Buzzell, C. E. Tracy, Harry Marshall, C. H. Walker. **Merced:** Claude Sellard. **Oakland:** Railway Carmen's Delegation, Typographical Delegation. **Pasadena:** Typographical Delegation. **Sacramento:** Typographical Delegation. **San Diego:** Page Nelson, Typographical Delegation. **San Francisco:** Typographical Delegation. **Stockton:** D. G. Kitt. Representing 7364 votes.

President Dalton then declared that the committee's unfavorable report on **Proposition No. 71** had been adopted.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

The nomination of officers was called for, the first being that of President.

PRESIDENT—WM. P. STANTON of San Francisco Electrical Workers No. 151 was placed in nomination by Thomas Maloney of San Francisco Longshoremen Lumbermen's Association. The nomination was seconded by: Delegate Joe Tuite of San Francisco Varnishers and Polishers. There being no further nominations, the same were declared closed. The following nominations for Vice-Presidents were made:

FIRST DISTRICT—EDWARD H. DOWELL of San Diego was nominated by Delegate Nelson of San Diego Carpenters. Seconded by Delegate Tunney of Butchers. No. 229.

EDWARD DRAKE of San Diego Culinary Workers was nominated by Delegate Benkert of San Francisco Cooks. Seconded by Delegate Al Beck of Los Angeles Waiters.

SECOND DISTRICT—J. C. COULTER of Long Beach Oilworkers was nominated by Delegate West of Long Beach Typographical Union. Seconded by Delegate Dale of Vallejo Teamsters and Delegate Murphy of San Pedro Piledrivers.

GEORGE C. BENTSON of Long Beach Carpenters was nominated by Delegate Crain of Long Beach Bricklayers. Seconded by Delegate Watson of San Jose Carpenters.

J. W. GILLETTE of Los Angeles Musicians was nominated by Delegate Feider of Los Angeles Electrical Workers. Seconded by Delegates Gifford, Greene, Newton, Gray and Feeley.

JOHN S. HORN of Beer Drivers No. 227 was nominated by Delegate Johnston of Los Angeles Waiters. Seconded by Delegates Emerson, Walker, Dunn, Dougherty, Underwood and Beck.

THIRD DISTRICT—CLAUDE C. HOPKINS of Santa Barbara Typographical Union was nominated by Delegate Phillips of Ventura Oilworkers.

FOURTH DISTRICT—L. A. BARNES of Bakersfield Electrical Workers was nominated by Delegate Dowd of Fresno Central Labor Council.

FIFTH DISTRICT—R. L. VOGELGESANG of Stockton Stage Employees was nominated by Delegate Price of Stockton Barbers.

CHARLES J. CROOK of Stockton Stereotypers was nominated by Delegate Kitt of Stockton Barbers. Seconded by Delegate Doggett of San Francisco Pressmen.

SIXTH DISTRICT—ROS. MANNINA of San Jose Barbers was nominated by Delegate Watson of San Jose Carpenters. Seconded by Delegates Behan and Ward.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—GEORGE DURAND of Oakland Street Carmen was nominated by Delegate Deal of Oakland Ferry Boatmen.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—ELMA SMITH of Napa Garment Workers was nominated by Delegate Houck of Los Angeles Garment Workers. Seconded by Delegates Ernst, Fee, Brooks, Becker and Boyd.

U. S. GRACY of Napa Carpenters was nominated by Delegate Tannen of Vallejo Carpenters. Seconded by Delegate Rugg of Sacramento Carpenters and Delegate Russell of Roseville Carpenters.

NINTH DISTRICT—ANTHONY L. NORIEGA of San Francisco Moving Picture Operators was nominated by Delegate Daly of San Francisco Letter Carriers. Seconded by Delegate Scott of Los Angeles Stage Employees.

JAMES E. HOPKINS of San Francisco Teamsters was nominated by Delegate Joe Casey of Teamsters No. 85. Seconded by Delegates Meagher and Tuite of San Francisco and Delegate Fee of Oakland.

CHARLES S. CHILD of San Francisco Laundry Workers was nominated by Delegate Haggerty of San Francisco Machinists. Seconded by Delegates Desepte, Ernst, Brooks and Keegan.

CAL J. DOGGETT of San Francisco Pressmen was nominated by Delegate Spooner of San Francisco Pressmen. Seconded by Delegates Byrne, Dale and Sadring.

TENTH DISTRICT—GEORGE W. STOKEL of Sacramento Teamsters was nominated by Delegate Ennis of Sacramento Federated Trades Council. Seconded by Delegate Sullivan of Sacramento Printing Pressmen.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—PAUL SCHARRENBURG was nominated by Delegate Haggerty of San Francisco Machinists. Seconded by Delegates Anderson, Koenig, Watson, Murphy, Vrolyh, Baker and Sullivan.

WM. A. SPOONER of Oakland Cooks and Waiters was nominated by Delegate Buzzell of Los Angeles. Seconded by Delegates Witt and McDill of Oakland.

Mr. Spooner thanked the delegates for the compliment but stated he did not desire to be a candidate at this convention.

DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION—JOHN F. DALTON, retiring President, was nominated by Delegate Dan Murphy for delegate to the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor. Seconded by Delegates Dale, Dunn, Furuseth, Walker and Tuite.

The Chair then introduced to the convention Mr. Frank MacDonald, President of the State Building Trades Council, who delivered an inspiring and instructive address.

The Chair thanked Mr. MacDonald on behalf of the State Federation of Labor.

The Chair then announced the following appointments:

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

Supervisors—Sam Davis, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Freeman B. Miller, Typographical No. 583, Pasadena; Wm. P. Fee, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland.

Tally Clerks—Harry Tannen, Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Page Nelson, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego; G. T. Peterson, Culinary Alliance No. 561, Sacramento; Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Joseph Hoenig, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles; C. E. Rynearson, Barbers No. 720, Marysville; Walter Ferguson, Stage Employees No. 158, Fresno; George Graf, Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield; Frank Woodward, Machinists No. 284, Oakland.

Delegate Morey of San Francisco Musicians offered the motion that all names be left from the official ballot where there was no contestant. Motion adopted.

After various committee announcements the convention was declared adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 20—Morning Session

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

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following letter from Governor C. C. Young regarding the application for a pardon by Thomas Mooney:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office, Sacramento

September 19, 1928.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg,
Secretary State Federation of Labor,
525 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Scharrenberg:

When you called upon me at my office last Saturday morning I promised to write you a letter relative to the case of Thomas J. Mooney, now in San Quentin prison, and an applicant for pardon. During the past few months I have received many copies of resolutions on this subject from Eastern states and from various locals connected with your State Federation. Inasmuch as I have not been able to answer these individually, I am hereby acknowledging them through this communication to yourself.

In this instance, as in any similar case, there are just three alternatives as to facts, and just three possible courses of action on the basis of those respective facts. I think I may fairly state these as follows:

1. **If the prisoner is guilty he certainly ought not to be released.** I think that every one of your members would agree with me in this. Whatever our sympathy may be for any individual, it would manifestly be bad for society as a whole to show lenience to one whose act has destroyed many innocent lives.

2. **If the prisoner is innocent he ought unconditionally to be set free.** He is being punished for one particular crime, and if not guilty of that crime it would be intolerable to continue his punishment simply because some one may think him capable of committing other crimes.

3. **If the prisoner is probably guilty, but with a possibility of innocence, exactly the same course ought to be followed as in every other case.** In our ordinary California procedure, this would normally mean parole whenever the Prison Board may feel such parole to be wise, with full pardon and restoration to citizenship if innocence were ever definitely established.

I fully realize the fact that there are numbers of people fairly well acquainted with this case who sincerely believe that Thomas J. Mooney is innocent, just as there are other numbers, similarly acquainted, who are equally certain that he is guilty. While fully respecting the beliefs of the former group, and honoring the earnest and high-minded spirit of those who hold those beliefs, I must confess that I have never been able to share their opinion. I was in San Francisco on the day of the tragedy, followed the case as carefully as I could, and have read much upon it, including evidence, subsequent disclosures, and similar documents. While, like many other people I have been dissatisfied with some of the aspects of the trial, I have never been able to bring myself to a belief of the innocence of the accused.

However, as you know, some two or three weeks ago I promised a number of citizens interested in this case that I would give an earnest and careful re-reading to every particle of the material bearing upon it. In view of the vast quantity of this material, and other duties which necessarily occupy most of my time, such a study, pursued during spare hours, will take a very considerable number of months. Nevertheless, I am more than glad to put forth this effort, rather than feel the slightest possibility that failure on my part to act can be due to carelessness or inattention.

Before concluding this letter, may I, in the friendliest possible spirit, say just one word to yourself and other members of your organization? I have already referred to petitions and resolutions which have been coming in to me from this and other states. I think that upon reflection you will realize that these communications do far more harm than good. Manifestly, the individuals who sign such petitions or who vote for such resolutions cannot have made a first-hand study of all the material bearing upon the case. I am certain, also, that there is not one of them who would ask that a prisoner be pardoned solely because he had belonged to a labor union.

However, when the case is presented to the members of a local, together with the fact that the prisoner was a union member, and with someone giving the assurance that he is innocent, it would be beyond human nature for those thus appealed to not to join

in the resolution. But when these resolutions come in to a governor, it looks very much like a drive from those who necessarily cannot have first-hand knowledge as to the case, and implying that he is expected to make up his mind as to the innocence of a prisoner merely on the basis of the numbers who appeal to him. I think you would agree that this would be no more justifiable on his part than if he should continue to keep an innocent prisoner confined, providing a similarly extensive number of petitions urge that he do so.

I have been told that in the past large sums of money have been raised for a Mooney defense. I can conceive that this may have been necessary and valuable during the time of the actual trial; but I cannot conceive of any purpose of such a fund now except to finance drives such as I have mentioned above. And although I do not question the fine motives of those who take part in these drives, I would say again that I think them a grave mistake. No self-respecting governor would relish appearing to be pushed into an action which he may decide to be right, and no honest governor could permit himself to be pushed into an action which he may decide to be wrong.

Finally, I wish to say just one word more. I have heard the idea expressed that in instances such as the Mooney case men have been punished for their political or social beliefs rather than for any actual crime. I want to express, as strongly as I know how, my abhorrence of any such action. I have also heard of a belief that executive clemency comes to the rich and powerful rather than to the poor and friendless. I believe that just the opposite is the case. Thus far I have commuted three sentences from the death penalty to life imprisonment, because a careful reading of the transcript of the trials convinced me that there was just that shadow of doubt as to guilt which would make it wrong to permit the condemned men to be hanged. Yet in each case the prisoner was so poor that the court had to appoint the lawyer to defend him, and so far as I know has no friends whatever.

I have written frankly and at length on this case, Mr. Schärrenberg, because I feel that you and your associates are entitled to know just where I stand. The easiest course would always be the granting of such pleas made by the friends of a prisoner as have been presented in this case; yet I do not believe you would ask me to take that course unless I felt it to be the right one. I trust that you will understand my feeling regarding any movement in the nature of a drive which I have referred to above, and understand further that although I do not wish to give false encouragement by the promise, at the same time I shall carry out my agreement to go into the case again with an open mind and with great care.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. C. YOUNG, Governor.

Upon motion, the Governor's letter was referred to the committee which is considering the resolutions pertaining to the case.

Delegate Feider asks for the floor. The Chair stated that the business before the house was committee announcements and no other business was in order.

The delegate insisted upon being heard and the Chair ruled that unanimous consent of the convention was necessary for such a course. Same was put to a vote and declared lost.

Telegrams were read from the following prominent citizens and organizations, extending an invitation to hold the next session of the State body in their respective cities:

A. L. Pawley, City Manager of Pacific Grove.

R. W. Brackett, Secretary of San Diego Sciots.

Hotel St. James, San Diego.

Edgar A. Luce, President San Diego Bar Association.

San Diego Hotel Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chair then declared election of officers in order, and asked Delegate Fee of the Election Board to call the roll, and election supervisors to pass out the ballots as each delegate responded to his name.

The Chair stated that if a full representation of a local was not present the entire vote could be cast by those present at the meeting.

After all ballots had been deposited, the Election Board retired to tally the votes.

The Chair called the roster of tally clerks and announced that Delegate Lyon of Sacramento Barbers would serve in place of Delegate Rynearson.

Delegate Feider announced that a telegram conveyed the information that State Labor Commissioner Walter Mathewson's mother had died last evening, and requested that a resolution of condolence be drawn and transmitted to Mr. Mathewson. Request granted.

Recess taken to 2 p. m.

Thursday, September 20—Afternoon Session

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman C. W. Deal read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Proposition No. 4—Submitted by Andrew Furuseth, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Committee recommended concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7—Submitted by Albert J. Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers' Union. Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8—Submitted by J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Patternmakers.

Withdrawn from committee by request of introducer. Withdrawal sanctioned by convention.

Proposition No. 9—Submitted by Wm. E. Hamburg of San Francisco Federal Employees.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10—Submitted by Wm. E. Hamburg of San Francisco Federal Employees.

Committee offered the following revised resolution:

Eliminate the third "Whereas." Include the words, "Contrary to the intent of the bill" to line 3 in the first Resolve. Eliminate lines 5 and 6 in the first Resolve.

Substitute adopted.

Proposition No. 14—Submitted by Anna Peterson and Garment Workers.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18—Submitted by J. C. Daly and San Francisco Letter Carriers.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 19—Submitted by David Ferner and Post Office Clerks of San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20—Submitted by David B. Ferner and Post Office Clerks of San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 21—Submitted by John C. Daly and San Francisco Letter Carriers.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 22—Submitted by Joseph Hoenig and Post Office Clerks of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 24—Submitted by George J. Greene of Los Angeles Ironworkers. Committee recommends concurrence after the following revision:

Strike out in second Whereas the words "thereby only allowing a goodly percentage of the appropriations to these contractors in profit but more often than not this work is let to contractors who are employers of cheap labor."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30—Submitted by Wm. P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson of San Francisco Labor Council.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31—Submitted by Wm. P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson of San Francisco Labor Council.

Committee recommends concurrence after the following revision:
Include the words, "Custodial Service" in line 5 of the first Whereas.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40—Submitted by Emil Muri of Brewers No. 7.
Committee recommends that subject matter be referred to incoming Executive Board. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 43—Submitted by Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 46—Submitted by H. F. Strother and Wm. E. Hamburg.
Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 47—Submitted by A. R. Gifford of Los Angeles Carpenters.
Committee recommends that subject matter be referred to incoming Executive Board. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 50—Submitted by J. A. St. Peter and Max Benkert of San Francisco Cooks.

Committee recommends that subject matter be referred to incoming Executive Board. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 51—Submitted by John C. Daly of San Francisco Letter Carriers.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57—Submitted by M. Brogin of Los Angeles Carpenters.
Committee recommends that matter be referred to incoming Executive Board.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 58—Submitted by M. Kerschner of Los Angeles Capmakers.
Committee recommended non-concurrence.
Motion made and carried that the resolution be re-referred to the committee to bring in a substitute.

The Committee offered the following substitute:

"Resolved, That any citizen of the United States may choose to live in any country of his choice, but as such he must be willing to accept and live by the laws of said country as foreigners are obliged to live by the law of this country, and further

"Resolved, That investments shall be subject to the same principle."

Committee recommends concurrence in the substitute.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 59—Submitted by John Bernhard and Hugo Ernst of San Francisco Cooks and Waiters.

Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 60—Submitted by John Bernhard of San Francisco Cooks No. 44.
Committee recommended non-concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 61—Submitted by John Bernhard of San Francisco Cooks.
Committee recommended non-concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63—Submitted by Louis Burdman of Los Angeles Cleaners and Dyers.

Withdrawn from Committee by request of introducer. Withdrawal sanctioned by convention.

Motion made and carried that subject matter of this resolution be expunged from the official minutes of this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. DEAL, Chairman;
W. A. EMERSON,
ART MAEHL,
THOMAS MEAGHER,
WM. B. STEPHENS,

Committee on Resolutions.

Motion made and carried that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The following part of Secretary Scharrenberg's report was read:

Labor's Legislative Program

In former years the California State Federation of Labor requested candidates for the Legislature regarding their attitude on measures of importance to Labor. Many candidates resented such questioning because they felt that only their constituents had the right to question them. The Executive Council of the Federation therefore requested the various Central Labor Councils in California to submit the following questionnaire to candidates for the Legislature in their respective districts:

1. Do you favor the enactment of a law declaring void and contrary to public policy any contract of employment (Yellow Dog Contract) which contains an agreement not to affiliate with a labor union?
2. Do you favor the enactment of a law forbidding Judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
3. Do you favor an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act eliminating the one week waiting period provided under the present law, when the disability extends over a period longer than five weeks from the date of injury?
4. Do you favor an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act increasing the maximum weekly payments to injured men from \$20.83 to \$25.00? Also increasing the death benefits from \$5000 to \$6000?
5. Do you favor an amendment to the Anti-Trust Act making unlawful the so-called "Permit System" for building material, which has been used during industrial disputes to make it virtually impossible for certain contractors to purchase building materials?

The replies to these questions and the previous legislative record of the candidates was basis upon which the State Non-Partisan Political Committee made its recommendations for the primary election. With the coöperation of the labor press these recommendations were given the widest possible publicity.

Careful consideration has been given the various legislative proposals introduced at the San Bernardino convention and referred to the Executive Council for further investigation. In the progress of these investigations it was found advisable to hold a series of conferences with official representatives of the particular crafts which sponsored these propositions. As a result of this exchange of views it was ascertained in one instance that the various local unions, in whose behalf legislation was requested, were seriously divided among themselves as to the advisability of furthering such legislation. This case illustrates the necessity for very careful consideration of all new legislation before proceeding with the introduction of bills in the Legislature.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 65—Submitted by Max Benkert of San Francisco Cooks.

Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 66—Submitted by Max Benkert and J. A. St. Peter of San Francisco Cooks.

Committee recommends that the State Federation reaffirm its stand in favor of the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 67—Submitted by R. W. Everett of Sacramento Teachers' Federation.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 70—Submitted by W. P. Fee and J. Cummings of Oakland Milk Wagon Drivers.

Committee recommends that subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 69—Submitted by Charles M. Murphy of Los Angeles Cleaners and Dyers.

Committee recommends that same be referred to the Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 3—Submitted by Harry Sherman of Los Angeles Plumbers.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 11—Submitted by Ed. Anderson of Alaska Fishermen.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee read **Propositions Nos. 12, 13, 34 and 49** and recommended concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Propositions Nos. 15, 16, 17, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39 and 53 were read and committee recommended that same be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 56—Submitted by Wm. McQuillan of Sacramento Pressmen.

Committee recommended concurrence with the stipulation that this force be used for traffic regulation only. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68—Submitted by John S. Horn of Los Angeles Beer Drivers.

Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

DAN P. HAGGERTY, Chairman;

FRANK S. DUNN,

ROS. MANNINA,

DANIEL C. MURPHY,

FRANK S. PERRY,

Committee on Legislation.

A motion was made and carried that the report of the Committee on Legislation be adopted as a whole.

Motion made and carried that all reference to Proposition No. 8 be expunged from the official minutes.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Supervisor Fee of the Election Board reported the following tabulation for the contested offices:

| Vice-President—First District | | Votes |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| Edward Dowell | | 19,762 |
| Edward Drake..... | | 37,518 |

| Vice-President—Second District | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| Geo. C. Bentson | | 2,498 |
| J. C. Coulter | | 41,392 |
| J. W. Gillette | | 20,767 |
| John S. Horn | | 39,262 |

| Vice-President—Fifth District | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| Chas. J. Crook..... | | 16,355 |
| R. L. Vogelgesang..... | | 39,873 |

| Vice-President—Eighth District | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| U. S. Gracy | | 11,283 |
| Elma F. Smith | | 43,959 |

| Vice-President—Ninth District | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| Chas. Child | | 43,382 |
| Cal J. Doggett | | 14,633 |
| Jas. E. Hopkins | | 45,726 |
| Anthony Noriega | | 44,889 |

(See tabulated record of votes on insert.)

The report of the Election Board was accepted.

The chairman then declared the following officers elected for the ensuing term:

President—Wm. P. Stanton.

Vice-President, First District—Edward Drake.

Vice-Presidents, Second District—J. C. Coulter and John S. Horn.

Vice-President, Third District—Claude C. Hopkins.

Vice-President, Fourth District—L. A. Barnes.

Vice-President, Fifth District—R. L. Vogelgesang.

Vice-President, Sixth District—Ros. Mannina.

Vice-President, Seventh District—George Durand.

Vice-President, Eighth District—Elma F. Smith.

Vice-Presidents, Ninth District—Anthony Noriega, James E. Hopkins and Charles S. Child.

Vice-President, Tenth District—George W. Stokel.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention—John F. Dalton.

R. J. Garrod, State President of the Farmers' Union arose and began to address the convention. President Dalton informed Mr. Garrod that it was necessary to obtain the permission of the convention before delivering an address.

Convention adjourned until the 9:30 a. m. session Friday.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 21—Morning Session

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

Telegram read from the Mayor of Monterey extending invitation to hold the next convention in that city.

Telegram received which was signed jointly by State Senator Boggs and Assemblymen Cloudsley and Crittenden of San Joaquin County, urging that the Federation remain neutral on Proposition No. 1 on the ballot (pertaining to reapportionment) at the coming November election.

The Chair stated that owing to bereavement in the family of State Labor Commissioner Walter Mathewson that his yearly report would be given to the convention by Deputy Commissioner Harvey Fremming of Long Beach.

A very comprehensive report was read by Mr. Fremming and received with approval by the assembled delegates.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

C. W. Deal, Chairman of Resolution Committee, submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted and upon a suggestion by Delegate Slocum, the assembled delegates arose and stood in silent tribute for a moment:

In Memoriam

Whereas, Brother Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California, is mourning the loss by death of his beloved mother, and

Whereas, The delegates in attendance at this convention have a deep and sympathetic understanding of the irreparable loss suffered by Brother Mathewson; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor this 21st day of September, 1928, that we extend to Brother Mathewson our sincere and heartfelt condolences in his hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Brother Mathewson.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS (Continued)

R. L. Ennis, Chairman of the committee, presented the following report:

The reports of the several Vice-Presidents show that each has been active during his term of office, much being accomplished. In some instances these reports show new locals have been organized, while others have become affiliated with the State Federation.

Both the President and the Vice-Presidents cannot be given too much praise for the able manner in which each has striven to advance the Labor movement in the State, for which we thank them.

Your delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention made a very concise report of the proceedings of that body, and the part he took in its deliberation. While he was not successful in the fulfillment of the State Federation instructions in all matters intrusted to his care, he still was successful in the major portion of his efforts.

The Director of Education was active during the year, as his report will show. Labor should give more attention to the activities of this branch of the work.

Resolutions Nos. 1 and 52 pertaining to the subjects of Education are herewith offered for your consideration.

Proposition No. 1—Submitted by Edward Cook of Sacramento Teachers' Federation. Committee recommends concurrence.

After considerable debate motion carried that the previous question be called.

The motion to adopt the committee's report was lost.

Proposition No. 52—Submitted by Dan P. Haggerty and F. L. Woodward of Machinists' Unions Nos. 68 and 284.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee then continued to report as follows:

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Your Secretary-Treasurer's report is most interesting reading, showing that he has been faithful to the confidence and trust placed in him by this Federation. His has been an active and trying year, his office transacting much business, the volume of which shows that Labor is coming into its own in the affairs of the State.

He has been active in the matter of Filipino immigration, his report giving some startling facts concerning the same. Resolutions Nos. 41 and 48, having a bearing on immigration of Filipinos and Chinese, are herewith submitted:

Proposition No. 41—Submitted by Dennis Molloy of S. F. Marine Firemen.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48—Submitted by Claude Hopkins of Santa Barbara Central Labor Council.

Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

The Mexican immigration situation is forcefully called to your attention in the Secretary-Treasurer's Report, also through resolutions Nos. 42 and 64:

Proposition No. 42—Submitted by Fred L. Phillips of Ventura Oil Workers.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 64—Submitted by M. Brogin of Los Angeles Carpenters.
Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Pardons for Mooney and Billings

The case of Tom Mooney has been gone into thoroughly by your Secretary, much effort on his part having been expended toward the final settlement of the matter of obtaining a pardon for him from the Governor of the State.

The same questions are involved in **Propositions No. 5 and No. 44**, which pertain to the cases of Brothers Mooney and Billings. To facilitate and expedite the business of this convention your committee substitutes the following substitute for Propositions No. 5 and No. 44:

Substitute for Propositions Nos. 5 and 44:

"Whereas, The Executive Board of this California State Federation of Labor has gone most thoroughly into the cases of Mooney and Billings, having held several conferences with Governor C. C. Young with regard to the granting of pardons; and

"Whereas, Governor C. C. Young has assured the Executive Board that he will go most thoroughly into the case; and

"Whereas, This Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor has received a communication from Governor C. C. Young in which he most thoroughly and convincingly states his attitude and stand regarding the issuance of a pardon for Mooney and Billings; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention assembled reiterate the action taken at preceding conventions and the action of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the case of Mooney and Billings, and be it further

"Resolved, That this matter be left in the hands of the incoming officers of this Federation for this consideration and settlement."

The hour of 12 M. having arrived during discussion a recess was taken to 2 p. m.

Friday, September 21—Afternoon Session

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

Telegram received from J. C. Byers, San Diego County Sheriff, with invitation to hold next convention in that city.

Discussion was resumed on the substitute resolution which was on the floor at the time of the noon adjournment.

Previous question called for and carried by vote.

Delegate Mabile was permitted to speak as the author of one of the resolutions. The vote was then taken on the committee's recommendation and the Substitute Resolution offered by the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 62—Submitted by Leon Mabile of San Francisco Cooks.
Committee recommends non-concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Measures on November Ballot

The recommendation from the Executive Council relative to measures which will appear on the November ballot was read as follows:

| No. on Ballot | Description of Measure on Ballot | Recommendation |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Reapportionment of Legislative Districts, so as to give control of the State Senate to the minority of the population—Referendum. | No |
| 3 | Tax Amendment, submitted by Special Session of the Legislature, September 4, 1928. | Yes |
| 4 | Bonds for Six Million Dollars for California State Parks. S. C. A. 33. | Yes |
| 9 | Broadening the State's powers in acquisition of rights of way. A. C. A. 21. | Yes |
| 10 | Providing additional machinery for the Acquisition of Land for Public Improvements. S. C. A. 16. | Yes |
| 12 | State Aid to needy physically handicapped persons. A. C. A. 31. | Yes |
| 15 | Authorizes the Legislature to regulate the compensation of jurors now limited to \$3.00 per day. S. C. A. 27. | Yes |
| 17 | Bonds for Ten Million Dollars for railroad grade separations. S. C. A. 18. | Yes |
| 18 | Extending provisions of absent voters' law. A. C. A. 35. | Yes |
| 19 | Authorizes the Legislature to grant aid to needy blind persons outside of State Institutions. S. C. A. 21. | Yes |

The committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Secretary's report shows a substantial gain in labor's ranks in the State during the year just closing as well as in the number of locals now affiliated with this Federation.

The financial statement shows considerable money having passed through the Secretary-Treasurer's Office with a substantial balance now on hand in the treasury.

In closing the committee's report we again desire to commend the officers, collectively and severally for the able and efficient manner in which they have conducted your business during this term of office.

We, the committee, recommend the adoption of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. ENNIS, Chairman;
W. L. RHYS,
H. C. FREMMING,
ALBERT J. ROGERS,
ROBERT M. CONKEY, Secretary,

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Motion was made and carried to adopt the report of the committee as a whole.

Motion made and adopted that a copy of the communication received by this convention from Governor C. C. Young relative to the case of Thomas Mooney be sent to Warren K. Billings and Thomas Mooney.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Sam J. Donohue, Chairman of above committee, read the following report:

Proposition No. 29—Submitted by Edw. J. Sadring of San Bernardino Central Labor Council.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Sadring amends the motion that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Amendment carried.

Proposition No. 54—Submitted by John Mooney of San Francisco Street Carmen.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 45—Submitted by Leon Mabile and Hugo Ernst of San Francisco Cooks & Waiters.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM J. DONOHUE, Chairman;
JOSEPH M. CASEY,
JAS. T. TRACEY,
HARRY TANNEN,
ARTHUR S. MOREY,
Committee on Grievances.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

H. F. Strother, Chairman of above committee, read the following report:

Proposition No. 6—Submitted by George Stokel of Sacramento Teamsters.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 25—Submitted by J. J. Doherty of Los Angeles Bakers.
Committee reports that this resolution was withdrawn by its author. Withdrawal approved by convention.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. STROTHER, Chairman;
JAMES J. DOHERTY,
FRANK WOODWARD,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
W. J. CONBOY,
Committee on Constitution.

Motion carried to adopt the report as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Elma Smith, Chairman of the above committee, read the following report:

Proposition No. 2—Submitted by Margaret Stump and Garment Workers of San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 23—Submitted by J. L. R. Marsh of Sacramento Technical Engineers.
Committee recommends concurrence.
Amendment offered that subject matter be referred to Executive Board for study.
Amendment adopted.

Proposition No. 26—Submitted by J. J. Doherty of Los Angeles Bakers.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 27—Submitted by J. J. Doherty of Los Angeles Bakers.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28—Submitted by J. J. Doherty of Los Angeles Bakers.
Committee recommends that subject matter be referred to the Executive Board.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—Submitted by John Kammer, Theodore Johnson and Wm. Stanton of San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36—Submitted by Mabel Sutton of Cracker Packers of San Francisco.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 55—Submitted by F. L. Woodward and Geo. Pomeroy of Oakland Machinists.

Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.
The revised official "We Don't Patronize" List was submitted as follows:

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" List as revised to date:

Stage Lines: Pickwick Stage Company.

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op. Manufacturing Company (overalls and garments), Oakland.

Food: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company of Southern California; National Biscuit Company; Mutual Creamery Company of Oakland and San Francisco.

Cigars, Tobacco, etc.: La Natividad Cigar; Van Camp Cigar; El Primo Cigar; Santa Fe Cigar; United Cigar Company, all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, all cities.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press; Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

Hotels: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers Hotel, Sacramento.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH, Chairman;

AL. C. BECK,

ROE H. BAKER,

W. E. BANKER,

ANDREW BAUER,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

On motion the committees report was adopted as a whole.

FINAL REPORT OF LABEL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

We, your Label Investigating Committee, report that after the third year of label investigation we feel gratified at the results of this form of Union Label agitation.

Our gratification comes from the fact that the number of Union Labels per delegate has increased considerable, proving a much larger demand for the Label.

Our gratification also comes from the hearty support of the delegates in an endeavor to carry on the work of the committee, proving that a beneficial and educational proposition can be carried on if coöperation is given.

Out of the twenty-seven credentials examined the committee finds the following record: Two had none, seven had one, two had two, three had three, six had four, twenty-nine had five, fifty-five had six, thirty-nine had seven, forty had eight, thirty-four had nine, twenty had ten, sixteen had eleven, fourteen had twelve, three had thirteen, one had fourteen, one had fifteen and two had sixteen.

Those having less than the necessary five labels were in the main the women delegates. Three men delegates claiming they were not able to secure that many labels in their town.

The following delegates failed to fill in their credentials: J. E. Adams, R. H. Bawden, W. E. Moss and G. T. Peterson.

The following delegates failed to turn in their credentials: T. L. Cavett, Harry B. George, G. F. Mounts, Dennis Molloy, T. F. Murphy, V. J. Stephens and J. Trendle.

The committee wants to thank the delegates in the efforts put forth by them to have the required number of Labels and in the large majority that had considerable more than that, showing that a real effort has been put forth in a Label demand.

The committee also desires to commend President John F. Dalton on his report wherein he emphasizes the necessity of a demand and advertising of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, feeling that such publicity is helpful to the organized labor movement.

The committee knows that the Labor Press of the State gives publicity to the Union Label, Shop Card and Buttons, but know that much more could be given and respectfully request them to give as much as they possibly can.

The committee wishes to remind the delegates that the demand for the Union Label should be as great after leaving this convention as it was before coming to it.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Chairman;

W. C. BROOKS,

MICHAEL NIELSEN,

FRANK BELCHER,

Committee on Label Investigation.

Motion carried to adopt the report as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Margaret Stump, Chairman of the Committee on Thanks, read the report of the committee as follows:

Sacramento, California, September 21, 1928.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Your Committee on Thanks, on behalf of the delegates of the convention, desires to express the appreciation of delegates and officers for their wonderful entertainment and the many courtesies which have been extended to them by the Local Arrangements Committee during their stay in the City of Sacramento, and we desire to convey our recognition and thanks to said committee as well as to all others who have contributed in making this convention memorable and enjoyable to the delegates.

We thank the city officials and civic bodies for their cordial welcome and expressions of good will toward the Organized Labor Movement of California, especially those who appeared before the Federation, to-wit: Mayor R. E. Conley, Arthur S. Dudley, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Superior Judge John F. Pullen, County Supervisor Charles S. Alvord, Chief of Police Ted Koenig.

We also appreciate the welcome extended to the delegates by Governor C. C. Young.

Further, we express thanks for courtesies extended delegates and visitors by the Hotel and Convention Bureau, the management of the Senator Hotel, and the Sacramento Region Citizen Council and the local press.

On behalf of the lady relatives of delegates invited to visit the Crocker Art Gallery, we desire to thank Curator W. F. Jackson for the fine entertainment and attention shown them on that occasion.

We also desire to express appreciation and thanks for courtesies extended by Geo. W. Peltier and Isadore Morris of the Alhambra Theatre for their contribution toward making our stay more pleasant.

To the many members and friends of organized labor who so kindly donated their machines for the entertainment of friends and guests, we desire to extend hearty appreciation and thanks.

To the retiring President, John F. Dalton, we desire to say that we honor and thank him for his uniform courtesy and fairness in presiding over the deliberations of the convention, and desire to express our most hearty wishes for his future success and happiness.

In accordance with past custom, your committee will show the appreciation of all the delegates to the active local committeemen who have so efficiently and generally contributed to make our convention a success by presenting them with some tokens of remembrance of the 1928 convention, and respectfully asks the following to come forward to receive said tokens at the hands of the committee, to-wit:

R. L. Ennis, Chairman; J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary; D. D. Sullivan, A. Ferguson, G. W. Stokel, Mack Wilson, L. A. Holenstein, Joseph Gerbert, J. S. Crabb.

Your committee respectfully asks Delegate Daniel C. Murphy, Past President of the Federation, to present said tokens of esteem.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET STUMP, Chairman;
WM. McQUILLEN,
GEO. H. HEDRICK,
MARION TABOR,

Committee on Thanks.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

Past President Daniel Murphy in a few well chosen remarks thanked retiring President John F. Dalton for his work and presented to him a beautiful insignia ring of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which was a gift from the assembled delegates. He also extended the appreciation of the delegates to the local committee on the matter in which the convention was entertained, and presented a token of appreciation to each member thereof.

The Chair called for nominations for the next convention city.

Harvey Fremming placed the name of Long Beach before the delegates in a well-worded and enthusiastic talk.

W. E. Banker placed the name of Asilomar before the delegates in a well-chosen and inspiring speech.

Moved and carried that the convention remain in session until all business is complete.

Edward H. Dowell placed San Diego before the delegates and cordially invited the convention to convene in that city in 1929.

Delegates Coulter, Dixon and Dale seconded the nomination of Long Beach.

Delegate Watson seconded the nomination of Asilomar.

San Diego seconded by Delegate Douglas.

A roll call vote was taken on the selection between the three cities nominated, with the following result:

ROLL CALL FOR CONVENTION CITY

For Long Beach—Anaheim: R. M. Conkey. Bakersfield: C. E. Sheets, George Graf, Lloyd A. Barnes. Long Beach: Carl R. Crain, George C. Bentson, Elmer Hines, R. L. Dixon, Harold West, H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers' Delegation, Typographical Delegation. Los Angeles: C. D. Shields, C. C. Garnett, Harry M. Lewis, Charles Henry, Harry H. Sachs, United Garment Workers' Delegation, W. A. Emerson, M. J. Sands, Joseph Hoenig, Ray R. Burgoon, John F. Dalton, Harvey E. Garman, Al C. Beck, Frank L. Johnston, Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Delegation. Merced: Claude Sellard. Napa: Elma F. Smith, United Garment Workers. Oakland: Barbers' Delegation, Michael Nielsen, William A. Spooner, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31, Ferryboatmen, Ben Vickers, Frank Woodward, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, John Vrolyh, George Durand, Teamsters No. 70, C. D. Rogers. Pacific Grove: William E. Banker. Sacramento: E. H. Lyon, Bookbinders' Delegation, Carpenters' Delegation, Culinary Workers' Alliance Delegation, L. A. Holestein, Robert L. Ennis, C. J. Pomeroy, Painters No. 487, Teamsters No. 585. San Bernardino: Edward J. Sadring, Printing Pressmen No. 138. San Francisco: Bakers No. 24, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Mabel Sutton, Barbers' Delegation, John S. Horn, Bottlers No. 293, Ernest Aronson, Cooks' Delegation, William L. Rhys, William P. Stanton, William E. Hamburg, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Labor Council, United Laborers' Delegation, Laundry Workers' Delegation, John C. Daly, Thomas A. Maloney, John B. Bryan, Daniel P. Haggerty, Horace F. Strother, Milk Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Moving Picture Operators' Delegation, Musicians No. 6, Isabelle Morrison, Painters No. 19, Leo vander Lans, Printing Pressmen No. 24, Daniel C. Murphy, Sailors' Union of the Pacific Delegation, Steam Shovelmen's Delegation, Teamsters No. 85 Delegation, J. J. O'Rourke, Patrick Evers, Waiters No. 30. San Mateo: Henry Moody. San Pedro: Harry Ohlsen, T. F. Murphy. Santa Ana: Robert M. Conkey. Santa Barbara: William B. Stephens, Josephine Perry, C. C. Hopkins, Typographical No. 394. Vallejo: J. B. Dale. Ventura: M. C. Tinch, Central Labor Union. Watsonville: George H. Hedrick, Central Labor Union. Representing 36,800 votes.

For San Diego—El Centro: C. W. Snyder. Los Angeles: A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 426, Charles M. Feider, Harry Sherman, Electrical Workers No. 18, J. W. Buzzell, Plumbers No. 78, C. E. Tracy, Harry Marshall, C. H. Walker. Oakland: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, G. W. McDill. Pasadena: Freeman B. Miller. Sacramento: William McQuillan, Typographical Delegation. San Diego: Herbert H. Tunney, Edward Drake, Edward H. Dowell, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, Thomas B. Wylie. San Francisco: Arthur L. Campbell, B. A. Brundage, G. Lea Phillips, Emil Muri, W. G. Desepte, Vincent J. Stephens, Molders' Delegation, F. B. Williams, John B. Mooney, G. A. Sheridan, W. L. Slocum, L. L. Heagney. Stockton: Charles J. Crook. Representing 6988 votes.

For Asilomar—San Jose: Carpenters' Delegation. Representing 253 votes.

The Chair declared that Long Beach, having received a majority of all votes cast, was the choice as the next convention city.

Motion made and carried that the daily minutes of all meetings be adopted as corrected.

President Dalton called to the chair Past President Dan Haggerty, who installed the officers for the ensuing year.

Secretary Scharrenberg announced that the minutes of the last day's session would be mailed to all delegates on Saturday morning, September 22, and that the official proceedings would be mailed as soon as possible.

At 5:10 p. m. a motion was made and carried that the convention adjourn sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.

FRANK L. JOHNSTON, Assistant Secretary.

| | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 2 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 4 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 5 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 6 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 7 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 8 | | FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 9 | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| | Edward H. Dowell | Edward Drake | George C. Bentson | J. C. Coulter | J. W. Gillette | John S. Horn | Charles J. Crook | R. L. Vogelsang | U. S. Gracy | Elma F. Smith | Charles S. Child | Col. J. Daggett | James E. Hopkins | Anthony L. Noriega | | | | |
| ANAHEIM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Labor Union: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R. M. Keyser..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| A. H. Bauer..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BAKERSFIELD— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbers No. 317 (6): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. E. Sheets..... | 69 | | | 69 | | 69 | | | | 69 | | | 69 | | | | | |
| Cooks & Waiters No. 550 (167): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| George G. Benton..... | 167 | | | 167 | | 167 | | | | 167 | | | 167 | | | 167 | 167 | 167 |
| Central Labor Council: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lloyd A. Barnes..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| EL CENTRO— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbers No. 733 (61): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. W. Snyder..... | 61 | | | | 61 | 61 | | | | 61 | | | 61 | | | 61 | | 61 |
| FRESNO— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Council: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. E. Dowd..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Laundry Workers No. 86 (209): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. C. Brooks..... | 209 | | | 209 | | 209 | | | | 209 | | | 209 | | | 209 | | 209 |
| HOLLYWOOD— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Photographers No. 659 (120): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roy H. Klafki..... | 60 | | | | 60 | 60 | | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | 60 |
| Alvin Wyckoff..... | 60 | | | | 60 | 60 | | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | 60 |
| LONG BEACH— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bricklayers No. 13 (127): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carl R. Crain..... | 127 | | | 127 | | 127 | | | | 127 | | | 127 | | | 127 | | 127 |
| Carpenters No. 710 (213): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. C. Benton..... | 213 | | | | 213 | 213 | | | | 213 | | | 213 | | | 213 | | 213 |
| Central Labor Council (2): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harold R. West..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Culinary Alliance No. 681 (78): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmer Hines..... | 39 | | | 39 | | 39 | | | | 39 | | | 39 | | | 39 | | 39 |
| R. L. Dixon..... | 39 | | | 39 | | 39 | | | | 39 | | | 39 | | | 39 | | 39 |
| Oil Workers No. 128 (460): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. C. Coulter..... | 460 | | | 460 | | 460 | | | | 460 | | | 460 | | | 460 | | 460 |
| Typographical No. 650 (110): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harold R. West..... | 110 | | | 110 | | 110 | | | | 110 | | | 110 | | | 110 | | 110 |
| LOS ANGELES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers No. 37 (237): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| James J. Doherty..... | 237 | | | 237 | | 237 | | | | 237 | | | 237 | | | 237 | | 237 |
| Bakers No. 453 (75): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. D. Shields..... | 75 | | | 75 | | 75 | | | | 75 | | | 75 | | | 75 | | 75 |
| Barbers No. 295 (443): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. F. Behan..... | 443 | | | | 443 | 443 | | | | 443 | | | 443 | | | 443 | | 443 |
| Bill Posters No. 32 (50): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. C. Garnett..... | 50 | | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | 50 | | 50 |
| Boilermakers No. 92 (75): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank S. Jones..... | 75 | | | 75 | | 75 | | | | 75 | | | 75 | | | 75 | | 75 |
| Bookbinders No. 63 (100): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. E. Steineck..... | 50 | | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | 50 | | 50 |
| Bessie Sears..... | 50 | | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | 50 | | 50 |
| Bricklayers No. 2 (700): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harvey M. Lewis..... | 350 | | | 350 | | 350 | | | | 350 | | | 350 | | | 350 | | 350 |
| Charles Henry..... | 350 | | | 350 | | 350 | | | | 350 | | | 350 | | | 350 | | 350 |
| Capmakers No. 26 (75): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. Kirsner..... | 75 | | | 75 | | 75 | | | | 75 | | | 75 | | | 75 | | 75 |
| Carpenters No. 158 (572): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. R. Gifford..... | 572 | | | 572 | | 572 | | | | 572 | | | 572 | | | 572 | | 572 |
| Carpenters No. 426 (445): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. J. Newton..... | 445 | | | 445 | | 445 | | | | 445 | | | 445 | | | 445 | | 445 |
| Carpenters No. 1976 (85): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. Brogan..... | 85 | | | 85 | | 85 | | | | 85 | | | 85 | | | 85 | | 85 |
| Central Labor Council (2): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. M. Felder..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Harry Sherman..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Cleaners & Dyers No. 17954 (250): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chas. M. Murphy..... | 250 | | | 250 | | 250 | | | | 250 | | | 250 | | | 250 | | 250 |
| Cooks No. 468 (519): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harry H. Sachs..... | 519 | | | 519 | | 519 | | | | 519 | | | 519 | | | 519 | | 519 |
| C. M. Felder..... | 157 | | | | 157 | | | | | 157 | | | 157 | | | 157 | | 157 |
| L. P. Morgan..... | 156 | | | | 156 | | | | | 156 | | | 156 | | | 156 | | 156 |
| Garment Workers No. 125 (781): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daisy A. Houck..... | 391 | | | 391 | | 391 | | | | 391 | | | 391 | | | 391 | | 391 |
| Anne Peterson..... | 390 | | | 390 | | 390 | | | | 390 | | | 390 | | | 390 | | 390 |
| Ironworkers No. 51 (117): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| George J. Greene..... | 117 | | | 117 | | 117 | | | | 117 | | | 117 | | | 117 | | 117 |
| Machinists No. 311 (500): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm. A. Elmer..... | 500 | | | 500 | | 500 | | | | 500 | | | 500 | | | 500 | | 500 |
| Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150 (220): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. J. Sands..... | 220 | | | 220 | | 220 | | | | 220 | | | 220 | | | 220 | | 220 |
| Moving Picture Mechanics No. 37 (846): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. B. Neuman..... | 847 | | | 847 | | 847 | | | | 847 | | | 847 | | | 847 | | 847 |
| Musicians No. 47 (1725): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. W. Gillette..... | 1725 | | | 1725 | | 1725 | | | | 1725 | | | 1725 | | | 1725 | | 1725 |
| Pattern Makers' Association (85): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. W. Buzzell..... | 85 | | | 85 | | 85 | | | | 85 | | | 85 | | | 85 | | 85 |
| Plumbers No. 78 (528): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harry Sherman..... | 528 | | | 528 | | 528 | | | | 528 | | | 528 | | | 528 | | 528 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 64 (640): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joseph Hoenig..... | 640 | | | 640 | | 640 | | | | 640 | | | 640 | | | 640 | | 640 |
| Presmen No. 78 (240): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| James P. Tracy..... | 240 | | | 240 | | 240 | | | | 240 | | | 240 | | | 240 | | 240 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (300): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John McCarthy..... | 300 | | | 300 | | 300 | | | | 300 | | | 300 | | | 300 | | 300 |
| Stage Employees No. 33 (400): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. J. Riley..... | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 | | | | 80 | | | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 |
| Wm. F. Scott..... | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 | | | | 80 | | | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 |
| Edw. H. Neff..... | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 | | | | 80 | | | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 |
| Geo. J. Flaherty..... | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 | | | | 80 | | | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 |
| John R. Lee..... | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 | | | | 80 | | | 80 | | | 80 | | 80 |
| Steam Engineers No. 72 (308): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John P. Underwood..... | 154 | | | 154 | | 154 | | | | 154 | | | 154 | | | 154 | | 154 |
| Truck Drivers No. 208 (65): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R. R. Burgoon..... | 65 | | | 65 | | 65 | | | | 65 | | | 65 | | | 65 | | 65 |
| Typographical No. 174 (700): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John F. Dalton..... | 234 | | | 234 | | 234 | | | | 234 | | | 234 | | | 234 | | 234 |
| Harvey E. Garman..... | 233 | | | 233 | | 233 | | | | 233 | | | 233 | | | 233 | | 233 |
| C. E. Tracy..... | 233 | | | 233 | | 233 | | | | 233 | | | 233 | | | 233 | | 233 |
| Upholsterers No. 15 (105): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. Marshall..... | 105 | | | 105 | | 105 | | | | 105 | | | 105 | | | 105 | | 105 |
| Waiters No. 17 (467): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. H. Walker..... | 155 | | | 155 | | 155 | | | | 155 | | | 155 | | | 155 | | 155 |
| Al C. Beck..... | 156 | | | 156 | | 156 | | | | 156 | | | 156 | | | 156 | | 156 |
| Frank L. Johnston..... | 155 | | | 155 | | 155 | | | | 155 | | | 155 | | | 155 | | 155 |
| Waitresses & Cafeteria Workers No. 639 (525): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ida L. Walker..... | 263 | | | 263 | | 263 | | | | 263 | | | 263 | | | 263 | | 263 |
| Mary Boyd..... | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

