

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fourteenth Annual Convention

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

STATE FEDERATION

OF LABOR



HELD AT

OLD ARMORY HALL, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 6 to 11, 1913

PRESS OF THE JAMES H. BARRY CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.





FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, FRESNO, OCT. 6-11, 1913.

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October 6 to 11, 1913

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

D. P. HAGGERTY.....1759 Howard Street, San Francisco

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

JACOB BECKEL.....739 Fourth Street, San Diego

District No. 2—(Los Angeles County)

FRANK BELCHER.....512 American Bank Bldg., Los Angeles

F. C. MARSH.....Room 201 Labor Temple, Los Angeles

District No. 3—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

F. P. LAMOREUX.....Box 714, Fresno

District No. 4—(San Joaquin County)

T. J. VITAICH.....503 E. Channel Street, Stockton

District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

H. J. YOUNG.....731 Locust Street, San Jose

District No. 6—(Alameda County)

E. H. HART.....1015 Clay Street, Oakland

District No. 7—(Contra Costa County)

J. D. BALDWIN.....1408 Barrett Avenue, Richmond

District No. 8—(Vallejo, San Rafael, Santa Rosa)

H. BARTLEY.....328 Sacramento Street, Vallejo

District No. 9—(San Francisco)

DON CAMERON.....457 Bryant Street

D. J. GORMAN.....1062 Geneva Street

JAMES E. HOPKINS.....59 Tingley Street

District No. 10—(Sacramento County North)

WM. J. McQUILLAN.....2105 M Street, Sacramento

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.....San Francisco

Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street

NOTE—At the time of publishing there was a vacancy in District No. 11 (Humboldt County North).

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A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

of the

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sacramento was chosen as the fifth convention city. The Sacramento convention, which took place in January, 1905, was more successful in point of attendance and results accomplished than any previous convention. Much progress was reported in the upbuilding of new and old unions throughout the State. This session of the Federation differed from others because the Legislature of the State was in session at the same time in the same city, and a great deal of attention was given to legislative work. Harry A. Knox was re-elected President, and Frank J. Bonnington of San Francisco was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The sixth convention was held in Germania Hall, Oakland, January 1-6, 1906. The year's work of the Executive Council had been exceedingly heavy, much organizing work had been done, jurisdiction disputes adjusted, and legislative work carried on to a greater degree than ever before. Several propositions on politics enlivened the sessions of this convention. Officers elected were: G. S. Brower, President, and J. H. Bowling, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

since the resignation of G. S. Brower, which took place during the year. J. H. Bowling was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The eighth annual convention took place in the Farragut Theater at Vallejo, in January, 1908. Much progress had again been made. During the year numerous strikes had taken place, among them that of the United Railroads' employees of San Francisco, the Iron Trades strike for eight hours in San Francisco and vicinity, also the Telephone Operators and the Steam Laundry Workers' struggle for better conditions. The problem of Asiatic Immigration was also given more and more attention by the State Federation. President Tracy was re-elected at this convention, and Geo. W. Bell of San Francisco was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The ninth annual convention took place at San Jose, October 5-9, 1908; the previous convention having changed the time of holding conventions from the month of January to October. This convention went fully into the proposed new Primary Law, Direct Legislation, Referendum and the Recall. George W. Bell was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and A. M. Thompson, of Oakland, President.

San Rafael was the next convention city. The attendance at the tenth convention was exceptionally good and the work of the year showed substantial progress. This convention took up the task of organizing the unskilled and migratory laborers. A change was also made in the selection of Vice-Presidents, who had theretofore been chosen at large. According to the law now in force, the State is apportioned into districts and the Vice-Presidents elected from the respective districts must be residents of same. This insures a more representative make-up of the Executive Council. D. D. Sullivan of Sacramento was elected President, and Paul Scharrenberg Secretary-Treasurer.

The eleventh annual convention was held in the Union Labor Temple at Los Angeles, October 4-8, 1910. In ten years the membership of the Federation had increased from 10,000 to over 45,000. The attendance of delegates at the annual conventions had also increased and in more than one respect this convention was a remarkable gathering. The "Times" explosion had taken place a few days before the opening of the convention. The National Bankers' Convention was in session at the same time, and while the latter was welcomed and wined and dined with much affectation by the city administration and the newspapers, none of these had a kind word for the representatives of the men and women who toil and who came from all parts of California to deliberate upon the problems, grievances, and aspirations of the workers. A great deal of work pertaining to all the phases of the movement was transacted at this convention. D. D. Sullivan and Paul Scharrenberg were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively.

Bakersfield was chosen as convention city of 1911. The year preceding the twelfth annual convention was made memorable by extraordinary success in obtaining favorable legislation, the details of which are set forth in the Reports of Officers published in the proceedings of that year. The incumbent President and Secretary-Treasurer were re-elected.

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately 35,000 trade unionists being represented by more than 200 delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached 62,000, a gain of 6,000 since the previous convention. A great volume of business was transacted at this gathering, fully seventy different propositions were introduced and dealt with—details of which may be found in these proceedings. The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen Vice-Presidents. D. P. Haggerty of San Francisco was elected President and the incumbent Secretary-Treasurer was re-elected.

The thirteenth annual conclave was held at Fresno and the reports of officers to that convention as well as a review of all business transacted at the convention will be found in this booklet.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence only thirteen years, and in that brief period has accomplished remarkable work. We have now approximately eighty per cent. of all the unions eligible for affiliation within the fold of the Federation, and the prospects for securing substantial results are better than ever.

There is no limit to the field of our usefulness and scope of action. Thoroughly federated and united, the organized toilers of California can accomplish anything within reason, but we must at all times deliberate and act together in order to obtain results.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Monday, October 6—Morning Session.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President D. P. Haggerty.

President Haggerty introduced Brother Ray Baker of the Fresno Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates, and then introduced Mr. Ernest Klette.

Mr. Klette welcomed the delegates on behalf of Mayor Snow of Fresno and expressed regret that the mayor was unable to be present at the opening of the Convention, owing to his unavoidable absence from the city.

Brother Baker, on behalf of the Fresno Labor Council, then presented President Haggerty with a handsome gavel.

President Haggerty replied briefly, thanking Mr. Klette and Brother Baker for the welcome extended the delegates.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read by Chairman Seth R. Brown.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We, the Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received to date and find the following delegates duly qualified to be seated and entitled to the votes set opposite their names:

BAKERSFIELD—

Bartenders, No. 378 (164):
A. J. Kemp, 55.
W. S. Renfro, 55.
J. Thompson Stanton, 54.
Kern County Labor Council (2):
Coral F. Roberts, 1.
William H. Ahlander, 1.
Typographical, No. 439 (25):
Witten W. Harris, 25.

FRESNO—

Bakers, No. 43 (48):
Chas. Klose, 24.
Chas. Davis, 24.
Barbers, No. 333 (19):
Ludwig Keller, 10.
S. L. Arnold, 9.
Bartenders, No. 566 (77):
Fred W. Myer, 39.
P. L. Grace, 38.
Carpenters, No. 701 (401):
H. J. Hart, 134.
James Anton, 134.
O. H. Bernstein, 133.
Cooks and Waiters, No. 62 (68):
L. M. McDonald, 34.
C. A. Gray, 34.
Electrical Workers, No. 100 (29):
J. A. Berryman, 29.
Electrical Workers, No. 169 (50):
M. C. Derr, 25.
G. M. De Vore, 25.
Hod Carriers, No. 294 (36):
Amos Bischoff, 36.
Labor Council (2):
F. P. Lamoreux, 1.
T. C. Vickers, 1.
Lathers, No. 83 (15):
A. B. Laufer, 15.
Machinists, No. 652 (30):
A. W. Waltemath, 15.
Lorenzo Valentine, 15.
Musicians, No. 210 (85):
C. H. B. Klette, 43.
Albert Le Blanc, 42.
Painters, No. 294 (118):
F. C. Huss, 59.
H. A. Smith, 59.
Printing Pressmen, No. 159 (20):
B. H. Parker, 10.
A. C. Stein, 10.
Stage Employees, No. 158 (24):
E. J. Knobloch, 12.
Wayman E. Doyle, 12.
Teamsters, No. 431 (69):
Julius Brady, 35.
A. C. Wright, 34.
Typographical, No. 144 (50):
A. D. Marshall, 25.
Ray W. Baker, 25.

HANFORD—

Painters, No. 594 (34):
Fred J. Pepper, 34.

LOS ANGELES—

Barbers, No. 295 (309):
A. E. Avery, 155.
Chas. M. Feider, 154.
Bartenders, No. 284 (641):
Frank Sesma, 321.
E. E. Day, 320.
Central Labor Council (2):
C. F. Grow, 1.
Geo. A. Wright, 1.
Garment Workers, No. 125 (472):
Hilda Hamilton, 472.
Machinists, No. 311 (191):
L. D. Biddle, 191.
Molders, No. 374 (50):
Frank Belcher, 50.
Musicians, No. 47 (500):
M. C. Glenn, 500.
Steam Engineers, No. 72 (78):
F. C. Marsh, 78.
Teamsters, No. 208 (78):
Lawrence W. Butler, 78.
Typographical, No. 174 (400):
Seth R. Brown, 134.
H. W. Dennett, 133.
R. E. McLean, 133.
Waiters, No. 17 (225):
Geo. W. McDonald, 225.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
G. K. Smith, 80.
F. B. Perry, 80.
Bartenders, No. 525 (316):
M. L. Sullivan, 158.
S. W. Olney, 158.
Central Labor Council (2):
R. E. Keyser, 2.
Electrical Workers, No. 283 (367):
Jno. S. Wilson, 367.
Gas Workers, No. 10,678 (200):
M. D. McGuinness, 200.
Street Carmen, No. 192 (609):
W. G. Meyer, 300.
T. G. Duncan, 300.
Teamsters, No. 70 (311):
Frank Higuera, 78.
E. H. Hart, 78.
Wm. F. Davis, 78.
Chas. H. Johanson, 77.
Typographical, No. 36 (182):
John F. Patterson, 182.
United Laborers, No. 13,018 (87):
E. Carter, 87.

PASADENA—

Typographical, No. 583 (36):
Harry A. Huff, 36.

RICHMOND—

Central Labor Council (2):
 N. M. Blankenship, 2.
 Teamsters, No. 420 (92):
 J. D. Baldwin, 92.
 Typographical, No. 597 (24):
 Chas. W. Herzinger, 24.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers, No. 112 (115):
 W. P. Francis, 58.
 M. J. Sawyer, 57.
 Electrical Workers, No. 36 (145):
 P. J. Stracener, 145.
 Federated Trades Council (2):
 D. D. Sullivan, 1.
 John S. Blair, 1.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (40):
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 20.
 W. Payne, 20.
 Typographical, No. 46 (215):
 G. A. Thomas, 215.

SAN DIEGO—

Bartenders, No. 768 (100):
 Chas. E. Kiser, 100.
 Carpenters, No. 810 (754):
 George Duffy, 754.
 Federated Trades Council (2):
 Jacob Beckel, 2.
 Plumbers, No. 230 (145):
 J. E. Basham, 145.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen's Union (1,000):
 I. N. Hylen, 500.
 Chris Peterson, 500.
 Associated Union of Steamshovel and
 Dredgemen, No. 2 (66):
 A. L. Wilde, 66.
 Bakers, No. 24 (700):
 Jack Zamford, 700.
 Barbers, No. 148 (700):
 Roe H. Baker, 175.
 J. V. Ducoing, 175.
 S. Roman, 175.
 R. E. Larabee, 175.
 Bartenders, No. 41 (708):
 John O. Grady, 708.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (400):
 A. J. Rogers, 400.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227 (500):
 C. Hourihan, 250.
 Robt. McAfee, 250.
 Boilermakers, No. 25 (159):
 M. J. McGuire, 159.
 Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 1,156 (100):
 W. G. Desepte, 100.
 Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (442):
 Emil Muri, 442.
 Building Material Teamsters, No. 216
 (400):
 Dan Dougherty, 200.
 Joe Trumpower, 200.
 Butchers, No. 115 (300):
 Max R. Grunhof, 300.
 Carpenters, No. 483 (1,005):
 S. W. Sullivan, 1,005.
 Grocery Clerks, No. 648 (100):
 A. H. Bierman, 100.
 Cooks, No. 44 (897):
 Chas. F. Fleischmann, 299.
 Frank E. Merryfield, 299.
 Joseph P. Bader, 299.
 Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (138):
 D. J. Murphy, 138.
 Garment Workers, No. 131 (500):
 May E. Cummings, 500.
 Janitors, No. 10,367 (75):
 John R. Matheson, 75.
 Labor Council (2):
 Andrew J. Gallagher, 1.
 D. P. Haggerty, 1.
 Machinists, No. 63 (1,000):
 E. A. Brown, 1,000.
 Marine Cooks and Stewards Ass'n of
 the Pacific Coast (700):
 Thomas Ellis, 700.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders
 of the Pacific Coast (1,000):
 Patrick Flynn, 250.
 Joseph Connolly, 250.
 John Keville, 250.
 William Meehan, 250.

Molders, No. 164 (650):
 R. W. Burton, 325.
 Louis Roberts, 325.
 Musicians, No. 6 (650):
 J. J. Matheson, 217.
 H. Menke, 217.
 G. W. C. Kittler, 216.
 Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766 (50):
 Selig Schulberg, 50.
 Office Employees, No. 13,188 (208):
 Thos. G. Riley, 208.
 Pattern Makers' Ass'n. (184):
 Frank C. Miller, 184.
 Pile Drivers, No. 77 (525):
 J. D. Barnes, 263.
 Don Cameron, 262.
 Sailors' of the Pacific (2,000):
 Ed. Andersen, 400.
 A. Sayland, 400.
 W. Schwarzenberg, 400.
 E. A. Erickson, 400.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 400.
 Stationary Firemen, No. 86 (255):
 A. Beaver, 255.
 Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1,300):
 Nellie Victor, 217.
 D. J. Gorman, 217.
 Chas. Linegar, 217.
 Geo. McGrath, 217.
 Chas. Child, 216.
 M. A. Peterson, 216.
 Sugar Workers, No. 10,519 (100):
 Henry Sager, 50.
 J. W. La Poirrt, 50.
 Teamsters, No. 85 (1,500):
 Edward Fitzpatrick, 250.
 James E. Wilson, 250.
 John E. Stewart, 250.
 James E. Hopkins, 250.
 John P. McLaughlin, 250.
 Harry Gorman, 250.
 Typographical, No. 21 (850):
 Wm. E. Pitschke, 850.
 United Laborers, No. 12,992 (717):
 P. J. Leary, 717.
 Waiters, No. 30 (1,475):
 Hugo Ernst, 1,475.

SAN JOSE—

Bartenders, No. 577 (124):
 E. H. Lincoln, 124.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 Frank Haack, 2.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (33):
 H. J. Young, 33.
 Teamsters, No. 287 (80):
 Geo. Batchelor, 40.
 A. G. Lee, 40.
 Typographical, No. 231 (94):
 Robert L. Telfer, 94.
 United Laborers, No. 14,190 (106):
 M. T. Murray, 106.

STOCKTON—

Barbers, No. 312 (72):
 H. H. Grow, 72.
 Bartenders, No. 403 (175):
 James Doyle, 175.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 A. P. Harrison, 2.
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (178):
 James Hanson, 178.
 Electrical Workers, No. 207 (153):
 L. J. O'Connor, 153.
 Laundry Workers, No. 72 (156):
 Eugene C. Filipelli, 156.
 Moving Picture Operators, No. 3 (10):
 L. W. Allard, 10.
 Steam Engineers, No. 200 (33):
 A. A. Roerick, 33.
 Teamsters, No. 22 (50):
 L. Neiman, 25.
 Thomas J. Vitaich, 25.
 Typographical, No. 56 (50):
 H. N. Doty, 50.

SUTTER CREEK—

Miners, No. 135 (260):
 James Giambruno, 260.

VALLEJO—

Electrical Workers, No. 180 (123):
 W. J. Clark, 123.
 Federal Labor, No. 11,345 (40):
 J. B. Dale, 40.
 Machinists, No. 252 (164):
 H. Bartley, 164.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

President Haggerty then announced the following appointments:

Jacob Beckel, of the Federated Trades Council, San Diego, Sergeant-at-Arms.
W. Payne, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

W. E. Pitschke, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

COMMITTEES.

Credentials—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; Thomas Ellis, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco; Fred W. Meyer, Bartenders No. 566, Fresno.

Constitution—I. N. Hysten, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; C. H. B. Klette, Musicians No. 210, Fresno; A. L. Wilde, Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen No. 2, San Francisco; T. G. Duncan, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; M. T. Murray, United Laborers No. 14,190, San Jose.

Law and Legislation—D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Max R. Grunhof, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco; M. C. Glenn, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Ray W. Baker, Typographical No. 144, Fresno; Frank C. Miller, Pattern Makers' Association, San Francisco.

Report of Officers—Witten W. Harris, Typographical No. 439, Bakersfield, Frank C. Merryfield, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Geo. Duffy, Carpenters No. 810, San Diego; Chas. Child, Steam Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231, San Jose.

Resolutions—Andrew J. Gallagher, Labor Council, San Francisco; Geo. K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland; H. W. Dennett, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; James Giambruno, Miners No. 135, Sutter Creek; R. W. Burton, Molders No. 164, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Chas. F. Fleischmann, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; L. D. Biddle, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; W. J. Clark, Electrical Workers No. 180, Vallejo; May Cummings, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Ludwig Keller, Barbers No. 333, Fresno.

Grievances—Ed Andersen, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Geo. A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Fred J. Pepper, Painters No. 594, Hanford; John E. Stewart, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; James Hanson, Cooks and Waiters No. 572, Stockton.

Rules and Order of Business—Lawrence W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles; H. J. Hart, Carpenters No. 701, Fresno; Selig Schulberg, Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766, San Francisco; A. T. Huston, Barbers No. 252, San Jose; Eugene C. Filipelli, Laundry Workers No. 72, Stockton.

Thanks—C. F. Grow, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Jack Zamford, Bakers' Union No. 24, San Francisco; A. J. Kemp, Bartenders No. 378, Bakersfield; Hilda Hamilton, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; J. D. Baldwin, Teamsters No. 420, Richmond.

The Convention approved the appointments as read.

Delegates' badges were distributed by roll-call.

Delegate Thomas, Sacramento Typographical Union, requested all delegates who are members of the International Typographical Union to meet at Rooms 17, 18 and 19, Grand Central Hotel, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He also announced that all delegates to the Convention would be welcomed at the Sacramento headquarters.

Delegate Vitaich, of Stockton, announced that the Stockton delegates to the Convention would welcome all delegates at the Stockton headquarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Convention adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, until 2 p. m.

Monday, October 6—Afternoon Session.

President Haggerty called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business submitted the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 6, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully submit the following report:

We recommend that the following rules and order of business shall govern the

deliberations of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the chair, be seated until the question of order is decided, after which, if he is in order, he shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject, until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the Convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by vote of the Convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motion in order shall be as follows: (a) To adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the chair or by the Committee on Resolutions 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 fourth legislative day at 12 o'clock m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present. The Committee shall report on all resolutions submitted.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll-call upon any vote where a roll-call is not specified.

15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the chair.

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

We recommend the following order of business:

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

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. BUTLER, Chairman,
SELIG SCHULBERG,
H. J. HART,
E. C. FILLIPELLI.

The report of the Committee was adopted as read.

President Haggerty announced the transfer of Delegate Telfer from the Committee on Reports of Officers to the Committee on Law and Legislation, and the transfer of Delegate Miller from the Committee on Law and Legislation to the Committee on Reports of Officers.

Reports of officers were then distributed to the delegates.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following resolution, by unanimous consent:

Resolution No. 10.—Whereas, A determined effort is being made by certain public service corporations and other private monopolies to prevail upon Congress to defer action upon the bill granting the City of San Francisco the Hetch-Hetchy water rights, thus enabling the Spring Valley Water Company to continue undisturbed in its monopoly of San Francisco's water supply; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, we hereby most earnestly request the United States Senators and the members of the House of Representatives to pass the Hetch-Hetchy bill at this session, thereby insuring for the people of San Francisco a publicly-owned as well as an adequate supply of water for all time to come; further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention is hereby instructed to wire the substance of this resolution to the United States Senators from California.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

The resolution was adopted.

A number of communications were ordered laid over to be read on the day the next convention city is selected.

A communication from the Socialist party of California was read and ordered filed.

The Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock to allow the various Committees to meet and transact business.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Tuesday, October 7—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

An additional report of the Committee on Credentials was read by Chairman Brown, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We herewith submit an additional report and recommend that the delegates named herein be seated and allowed the votes set opposite their names:

Bay and River Steamboatmen of California, San Francisco (500): Henry Huntsman, 500.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, San Francisco (200): J. E. Donovan, 200.

United Laborers No. 14,113, Fresno (17): Edward Thomas, 17.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH R. BROWN, Chairman,
THOMAS ELLIS.

Delegate Lamoreux explained the appearance of certain advertisements of unfair firms in the official program.

A motion prevailed to accept the explanation of the local committee and that the advertisements referred to be repudiated by the Convention.

A communication was read from the Washington State Federation of Labor, stating that body had decided not to send a fraternal delegate to this Convention.

The report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was read by Chairman Fleischmann.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Proposition No. 1.—Presented by May Cummings, of Garment Workers' Union No. 131, San Francisco, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 5.—Presented by Tom Vitaich, of Teamsters' Union No. 22, and A. P. Harrison, of Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Whereas, The San Joaquin County Central Labor Council has been in a controversy with the Sperry Flour Company for some time and has placed a boycott on all of their products on account of their refusal to recognize the Cereal Mill and

Warehousemen's Union No. 14,245, and the Engineers' Local, No. 200, or comply with the conditions of these organizations; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Council has used all honorable means to bring about a settlement and has offered to arbitrate the question in dispute, but has met with a refusal from the officials of the Sperry Flour Company, and the Millers and Warehousemen's Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, now assembled, endorse the boycott placed on the Sperry Flour Company by the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, and that all affiliated organizations be notified of the action and be instructed to observe the same.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 6.—Presented by W. G. Desepte, of Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union No. 1156, San Francisco.

Whereas, Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, Local No. 1156, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is still making an active campaign for recognition in San Francisco, while a slight gain has been made yet not enough to establish a union factory, yet we believe that with the continued assistance of all union men and women great good can be accomplished; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, this 6th day of October, 1913, reiterate its former position of demanding of all union men and women handling and packing any box to see that the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is stamped thereon, and that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to so notify all unions within the jurisdiction of the Federation.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—Presented by W. E. Pitschke, of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, There are upward of two million wage-earners organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, A majority of these members of labor organizations wear collars and cuffs, and these members should wear only apparel bearing the union label whenever same is obtainable; and

Whereas, The manufacturers of the Bell Brand of collars and cuffs enjoy the proud distinction of operating the only factory within the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. displaying the union label upon its product, yet it is a lamentable fact that less than a dozen women and girls are at present employed in that establishment—the assigned cause of such condition being the lack of demand by union men and women for the union label product; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, that all members of affiliated unions are earnestly urged to demand and purchase only those articles bearing the union label; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention, when returning home, are hereby instructed to impress upon the members of their respective organizations the duty and necessity of purchasing only the collars and cuffs bearing the label of the United Garment Workers of America.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The proceedings of the First Legislative Day were approved as printed.

Delegate Thomas, of the Typographical Union, on behalf of the Sacramento delegation, read a letter from the Sign Painters explaining the absence of the union label from the Sacramento delegation's sign on the wall of the Convention Hall.

Delegate Baker, for the Entertainment Committee, invited all delegates to a trolley ride at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Fresno—C. Davis, J. A. Berryman, A. B. Laufer, L. Valentine, J. Brady, B. H. Parker, A. C. Stein; San Diego—J. E. Bashman; San Francisco—A. J. Gallagher, J. P. McLaughlin; San Jose—R. L. Telfer; Stockton—James Hanson.

The Convention adjourned at noon.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Wednesday, October 8—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

An additional report of the Committee on Credentials was read by Chairman Brown.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials herewith presents the following additional credentials:

Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles (181): James A. Gray, 181.

Fresno Building Trades Council, Fraternal Delegate, R. W. McKnight.

S. R. BROWN, Chairman,
THOMAS ELLIS.

Andrew J. Gallagher, delegate from this body to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, then read his report to the Convention.

The report was received and ordered printed in the final proceedings of the Convention. (See page 50.)

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Delegate Geo. K. Smith.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 8.—Presented by Thos. G. Riley, of Office Employees' Union No. 13,188, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been demonstrated time and time again that it is absolutely necessary for the Clerical Workers to be more closely united in order to successfully combat the combination of the employing class; and

Whereas, The opinion is prevalent among that class of employees that there is no place in the ranks of organized labor for them; therefore, be it

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor, in regular session convened, request the co-operation of all trade unionists in organizing the Clerical Workers of California.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11.—Presented by J. R. Matheson, of Janitors' Union No. 10,367, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Janitors' Union No. 10,367, of San Francisco, has attempted from time to time to organize the janitor craft employed in theaters and other places of amusement in the City of Oakland and adjacent towns, and has signally failed, being financially unable to continue the good work alone; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in the City of Fresno, shall place an organizer in the hereinmentioned city and adjacent towns for a period of time. This august body may in its wisdom deem necessary to displace Asiatics now working in some of the theaters and to bring about union conditions so that these cities or towns will not be a standing menace to organized labor of the City of San Francisco.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 11 be referred to the Executive Council for favorable action.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 12.—Presented by Henry Sager and J. W. La Poirrt, of Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519, San Francisco.

Whereas, After repeated attempts by both the Sugar Workers' Union and the State Federation of Labor to organize the Crockett Sugar Refinery, the plant is still unorganized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to aid the Sugar Workers' Union in every possible way to organize the Crockett Sugar Refinery.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 12 be referred to the Executive Council for favorable action.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 24.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, Economic problems are to receive special attention in the Division of Social Economy of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and it is important that the purpose and progress of organized labor be emphasized in the series of congresses and conventions that will be a leading feature of the Exposition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegate of this Federation to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to urge that the 1915 convention of that body be held in San Francisco, and that the unions affiliated with this Federation be requested, wherever practicable, to do their utmost to have their international organizations meet in San Francisco that year.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 24 and, on motion, the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was read by Chairman Fleischmann.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 18.—Presented by F. C. Marsh, of Steam Engineers' Union No. 72, Los Angeles.

Whereas, At the inception of the strike in the breweries in Los Angeles on May 20th, 1910, Will P. Stevens, of the Stevens Ice Machine Co., was the first one to take a position as a "scab" in the engine room of said struck plants; and

Whereas, Immediately after he went to work in the engine room of the Los Angeles Brewery his attention was called to the great wrong he was doing, to which warning he paid no heed; and

Whereas, Since the settlement of said strike, Mr. Stevens and his company have been given every opportunity to rectify the wrong they had committed, with the result that he completely ignored the efforts of the Central Labor Council of this city to bring about an amicable settlement of this trouble; and

Whereas, Said Will P. Stevens, failing to take advantage of the chance given him to rectify the wrong he had committed, left no other course open for the engineers to take but to place him on the Unfair List, which action was sanctioned by the Central Labor Council of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local No. 72, I. U. of S. and O. E., in regular session assembled, that we again reiterate our previous action in declaring the Stevens Ice Machine Co. and its products unfair to organized labor and that we request the endorsement of our action by the California State Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Law and Legislation was read as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 4.—Presented by M. R. Grunhof, of Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco.

Whereas, The history of the Butcher Workmen of the State of California, and throughout this country, has been the history of a constant struggle against oppression and injustice; and

Whereas, Men working in the meat industry in the State of California are forced on account of economic conditions to sell diseased meats, or meats otherwise unfit for human consumption, to men, women and children, thereby endangering the health and life of thousands of people in the State of California; and

Whereas, The vast majority of meat consumers are men and women of the working class belonging to organized labor; and

Whereas, There have been within the last few years many instances where some self-termed "master butchers" went into the retail meat business and actually handled and sold meats unfit for human consumption; and

Whereas, The State Board of Health, or the various municipal Boards of Health are unable to handle all cases where diseased meats are sold by some of these self-termed "master butchers" and their employees on account of not having a sufficient number of inspectors to watch every retail market during the process of cutting up carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine and goats which may have passed a post-mortem examination in whole or in part; and

Whereas, Certain retail butchers throughout the State have made a practice of

buying and selling carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine and goats that were partly condemned; and

Whereas, It is impossible for the various Journeymen Butchers organized throughout the State to regulate or supervise the selling of such meats by such "master butchers" under our present laws of the State Board of Health, and thereby protect our members from being forced to handle and sell such meats to the people of this State, and thereby protect the health of our people; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has for some years past maintained a lobby at the State capital for the purpose of supporting and enacting laws in the interest and for the advancement of organized labor and of the working class as a whole; and

Whereas, One of the most important matters for organized labor to consider is the health of our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed and directed to draft a bill that will provide for the qualifications and knowledge of master butchers who are not Journeymen Butchers relative to their business methods; be it further

Resolved, That said bill shall be introduced at the next session of the California Legislature, and that organized labor give same its unqualified support; be it further

Resolved, That said Committee get in touch with the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, and co-operate with same in the drawing of said bill that will cover all points in detail.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted and that the Executive Council be instructed to take the matter up with the Butcher Workmen.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14—Presented by Chas. F. Fleischmann, of Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The sanitary condition of most hotel and restaurant kitchens in the various large cities of our State are intolerable and a menace to the health of the public at large as well as to the employees in said places on account of the filth, high temperature and many other causes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation instruct its law and legislative agent to use all honorable means within his or her power to have such laws enacted that will compel sanitary conditions in restaurant and hotel kitchens in cities of the first and second class; and be it further

Resolved, That no candidate for State Legislature receive the endorsement of this Federation unless pledged for the enactment of such law or laws.

The Committee favored the adoption of the resolution and the report of Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 13—Presented by Chas. F. Fleischmann, of Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco: 

Whereas, There is now being an initiative petition circulated providing for a general eight-hour law; and

Whereas, Said petition has not yet sufficient signatures to be submitted as required by law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation request its affiliated central bodies, local unions, and the membership at large to assist in having said petition signed; be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation recommends the appointment or election of Agitation Committees from all central bodies and local unions to bring about the enactment of said proposed eight-hour law.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The chairmen of the various Committees announced committee meetings.

Delegate Lamoreux announced that immediately after the morning recess adjournment the delegates would assemble at the Court House, where the official photograph would be taken.

On motion of Delegate Schulberg, the privilege of the floor was granted to Attorney Austin Lewis, who addressed the Convention.

The proceedings of the Second Legislative Day were approved as printed.

A motion prevailed that nominations for officers be made the order of business at 3 p. m.

Delegate Thomas announced a meeting of the Typographical Conference.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:
 Fresno—Chas. Davis, A. B. Laufer, L. Valentine, Al. Le Blanc, B. H. Parker,
 A. C. Stein, Julius Brady; San Francisco—S. W. Sullivan, Chas. Linegar.
 The Convention adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, until 2 p. m.

Wednesday, October 8—Afternoon Session.

President Haggerty called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock.

A telegram was read from the Cloakmakers' Union of San Francisco, asking aid in conducting the strike now in progress.

Delegate Dennett, of Los Angeles, moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, with power to act. Carried.

The Committee on Law and Legislation then submitted a report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 15.—Presented by A. C. Wilde, of Associated Union of Steamshovelmen, San Francisco, and James Giambruno, of Miners' Union No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Whereas, Organized labor stands for the uplifting of the workers, for bettering their working conditions, for shortening the hours of labor, to increase their wages so as to enable the workers to acquire for their families more plentiful of the good things of life; and

Whereas, Assembly bills Nos. 752, 1062 and 1306, introduced by Mr. Finnegan, and passed by the Assembly at the last session of the Legislature, but defeated in the Senate, were bills tending to relieve the burdens of the men in the mines; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor does hereby again endorse said bills and we hereby call upon the miners and other workingmen and women of this State to join hands with us to demand that these and other labor bills that may come before the next session of the Legislature, be passed.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by Delegate Geo. K. Smith.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 2.—Presented by A. J. Gallagher and D. P. Haggerty, of the Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The enactment of the so-called Roseberry Act in 1911, which repealed the greater part of the then existing law relating to employers' liability contained in Section 1970 of the Civil Code, and the subsequent enactment of the so-called Boynton Act which repealed all provisions of the Roseberry Act save and except those referring to employers' liability, have resulted in leaving the law of this State in that regard in a disordered and uncertain condition and in a form inviting attack from unscrupulous and pettifogging members of the legal profession, who under our system of administering the law in many instances may succeed in hoodwinking inferior judges as to the actual provisions of existing law on the subject; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that the incoming Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California be and is hereby respectfully urged and requested to prepare for introduction at the next session of the Legislature a complete codification of the law relating to employers' liability, and that it be urged to employ in such codification language that will without equivocation or uncertainty abolish the several defenses of employers generally understood, averred and intended to have been thus abolished by the enactment of the provisions contained in Section 1 of the aforesaid Roseberry Act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to said Industrial Accident Commission as soon as it shall have been duly appointed and organized under the provisions of the law establishing the same.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 3.—Presented by H. Bartley, of Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo.

Whereas, It is in accord with public sentiment that the United States government in the exercise of the function of an employer of labor should take the lead in establishing as near as may be, ideal working conditions for its employees; and

Whereas, The custom of suspending work on Saturday afternoons, thus giving their employees a half holiday each week throughout the entire year, has been very generally adopted by private employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War be requested to issue executive orders that the employees of the various Navy Yards, Naval Stations, Arsenal, and other government establishments be granted the Saturday half holiday throughout the entire year.

The Committee reported favorable upon Resolution No. 3 and recommended its adopted as amended.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee submitted the following substitute for Proposition No. 17:

Resolution No. 17.—Presented by A. C. Wilde, of Steamshovelmen's Union, and James Giambruno, of Miners' Union No. 135.

Whereas, The copper miners in the State of Michigan have rebelled against the long hours, low wages and unbearable conditions imposed upon them by the mine operators of that district; and

Whereas, Said miners before striking had exhausted all honorable means to get a hearing from the mine operators for the purpose of readjusting the working conditions, the wages and hours of labor in keeping with the times and high cost of living; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of the Republic recognizes the right of the workers to organize, the mine barons of Michigan refuse to recognize or deal with the representatives of the organized miners of that State; and

Whereas, In view of the working conditions, wages and hours of labor obtaining in other sections of the country where copper is mined, the demands of the copper miners of Michigan are just and reasonable; and

Whereas, Governor Ferris of Michigan has lent the State militia to the mine owners of the copper country of the State of Michigan for the purpose of driving the strikers back into the mines, and to protect the thugs and professional murderers of the Waddell-Mahon detective agency imported at the request of the mine owners and deputized by Sheriff Cruse of Houghton County; and

Whereas, The striking miners have long since signified their willingness to submit their grievances to arbitration in order that industrial peace may prevail in that corporation-ridden country, but the arrogant mine owners refused to recognize any rights of the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, at Fresno, California, this 7th day of October, 1913, do most emphatically condemn the arrogant attitude of the mine owners, and we hereby protest against the use of the State militia to assist any employer of labor in any strikes, and we hereby call upon Governor Ferris of the State of Michigan to withdraw the State troops from the copper country of that State, as the demeanor of the strikers has been peaceful from the beginning, or to stand convicted of using the power of the State government in serving the interests of soulless corporations, and of being an enemy to labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge the striking miners of Michigan our undivided support in their struggle for economic liberty, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Ferris, a copy to the Western Federation of Miners, and a copy to the press for publication.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the substitute.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Nomination of Officers.

President—Delegate E. A. Brown nominated D. P. Haggerty, of San Francisco. Seconded by Delegates McGuire, Gallagher and Burton.

Delegate J. O. Grady nominated F. E. Merryfield, of San Francisco. Seconded by Delegates M. L. Sullivan, Bader, Sesma and Zamford.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1.—Delegate Keyser nominated Jacob Beckel, of San Diego.

District No. 2.—Delegate McLean nominated G. W. McDonald, of Los Angeles. Delegate Grow nominated F. C. Marsh, of Los Angeles.

District No. 3.—Delegate Vickers nominated F. P. Lamoreux, of Fresno. Sec-

oned by Delegates Myer and Roberts. Delegate Zamford nominated Ludwig Keller, of Fresno. Seconded by Delegates Roman and Arnold.

District No. 4.—Delegate Harrison nominated T. J. Vitaich, of Stockton. Seconded by Delegate O'Connor.

District No. 5.—Delegate Murray nominated H. J. Young, of San Jose. Seconded by Delegates Haack and Lincoln.

District No. 6.—Delegate Peterson nominated R. E. Keyser, of Oakland. Seconded by Delegate John S. Wilson. Delegate M. L. Sullivan nominated E. H. Hart, of Oakland. Seconded by Delegates Johanson and Olney.

District No. 7.—Delegate Schulberg nominated C. W. Herzinger, of Richmond. Seconded by Delegate Zamford.

District No. 8.—Delegate Vitaich nominated Harry Bartley, of Vallejo. Seconded by Delegates Dale and Brown.

District No. 9.—Delegate Barnes nominated Don Cameron, of San Francisco. Delegate Child nominated D. J. Gorman, of San Francisco. Delegate McLaughlin nominated J. E. Hopkins, of San Francisco. Delegate Bierman nominated Jack Zamford, of San Francisco. Delegate Grunhof nominated J. J. Matheson, of San Francisco.

District No. 10.—Delegate Hopkins nominated W. J. McQuillan, of Sacramento. Seconded by Delegates Thomas and Trumpower.

There being no representation from District No. 11 the Convention authorized the Executive Council to select a vice-president for that district.

Secretary-Treasurer—Delegate Vickers nominated Paul Scharrenberg, of San Francisco. Seconded by Delegates Anderson, Leary, Johanson, Myer and M. L. Sullivan. Delegate C. F. Grow, of Los Angeles, nominated M. R. Grunhof, of San Francisco. Seconded by Delegate Ernst.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor and Western Labor Immigration Conference—Delegate Ellis nominated Patrick Flynn, of San Francisco. Seconded by Delegates Gallagher, Anderson, Nellie Victor and Hart. Delegate Butler nominated C. F. Grow, of Los Angeles. Seconded by Delegate Schulberg.

President Haggerty then announced the appointment of the Election Board.

A motion prevailed that the Committee on Constitution be instructed to retire and bring in a report on Proposition No. 7, as soon as possible.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved that Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, of the Minimum Wage Commission of California, be granted the privilege of the floor.

Mrs. Edson gave a comprehensive review of the Minimum Wage Law during the progress of her address.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Proposition No. 7.—Presented by R. W. Burton, of Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco.

I herewith submit the following amendment to be added to Section 3, of Article IV, of Constitution pertaining to election of officers:

"Delegates shall vote for the full number of officers or committeemen to be elected; and any ballot on which the full number of officers or committeemen to be elected is not voted for shall be considered invalid."

The Committee on Constitution recommended the adoption of Proposition No. 7, amended as follows:

"Delegates shall vote for the full number of officers or committeemen, or delegates, to be elected, and any ballot which the full number of officers or committeemen, or delegates, to be elected, is not voted for, shall be considered invalid."

(Signed) I. N. HYLEN,
T. G. DUNCAN,
M. T. MURRAY,
A. L. WILDE.

A motion prevailed that the rules be suspended and the session continued after 5 o'clock, the regular hour of adjournment.

A roll-call vote was demanded and taken, as follows:

For Proposition No. 7.—W. S. Renfro, 55; Fred W. Myer, 39; P. L. Grace, 38; H. J. Hart, 134; James Anton, 134; O. H. Bernstein, 133; F. P. Lamoreux, 1; T. C. Vickers, 1; H. A. Smith, 59; A. C. Stein, 10; A. C. Wright, 34; Ray W. Baker, 25; Frank Sesma, 321; E. E. Day, 320; Hilda Hamilton, 472; L. D. Biddle, 191; Frank Belcher, 50; H. W. Dennett, 133; M. L. Sullivan, 158; M. D. McGuinness, 200; W. G. Meyer, 300; T. G. Duncan, 300; Frank Higuera, 78; E. H. Hart, 78; Wm. F. Davis,

78; Chas. H. Johanson, 77; E. Carter, 87; N. M. Blankenship, 2; W. P. Francis, 58; P. J. Stracener, 145; W. Payne, 20; G. A. Thomas, 215; Chas. E. Kiser, 100; George Duffy, 754; Jacob Beckel, 2; J. E. Basham, 145; I. N. Hylan, 500; Chris Peterson, 500; A. L. Wilde, 66; Henry Huntsman, 500; A. F. Rogers, 400; C. Hourihan, 250; Robt. McAfee, 250; M. J. McGuire, 159; J. E. Donovan, 200; W. G. Desepte, 100; Dan Dougherty, 200; Joe Trumpower, 200; Chas. F. Fleischmann, 299; D. J. Murphy, 138; May E. Cummings, 500; John R. Matheson, 75; Andrew J. Gallagher, 1; D. P. Haggerty, 1; E. A. Brown, 1000; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Delegation, 1000; R. W. Burton, 325; Louis Roberts, 325; H. Menke, 217; Thos. G. Riley, 208; Frank C. Miller, 184; Don Cameron, 262; A. Sayland, 400; E. A. Erickson, 400; Paul Scharrenberg, 400; A. Beaver, 255; Nellie Victor, 217; D. J. Gorman, 217; Chas. Linegar, 217; Geo. McGrath, 217; Chas. Child, 217; Teamsters' Union No. 85, delegation, 1500; Wm. E. Pitschke, 850; P. J. Leary, 717; E. H. Lincoln, 124; H. J. Young, 33; Geo. Batchelor, 40; A. G. Lee, 40; M. T. Murray, 106; James Doyle, 175; L. J. O'Connor, 153; Eugene C. Filipelli, 156; L. W. Allard, 10; A. A. Roerick, 33; L. Neiman, 25; T. J. Vitaich, 25.

Against Proposition No. 7.—A. J. Kemp, 55; J. Thompson Stanton, 54; Coral F. Roberts, 1; William H. Ahlander, 1; Witten W. Harris, 25; Ludwig Keller, 10; S. L. Arnold, 9; L. M. McDonald, 34; C. A. Gray, 34; M. C. Derr, 25; G. M. DeVore, 25; Amos Bischoff, 36; A. W. Waltemath, 15; F. C. Huss, 59; Fred J. Pepper, 34; A. E. Harvey, 155; Chas. M. Feider, 154; Jas. A. Gray, 181; C. F. Grow, 1; Geo. A. Wright, 1; M. C. Glenn, 500; F. C. Marsh, 78; Lawrence W. Butler, 78; Seth R. Brown, 134; R. E. McLean, 133; Geo. W. McDonald, 225; G. K. Smith, 80; F. B. Perry, 80; S. W. Olney, 158; R. E. Keyser, 2; John S. Wilson, 367; John F. Patterson, 182; J. D. Baldwin, 92; Chas. W. Herzinger, 24; M. J. Sawyer, 57; Jack Zamford, 700; Barbers' Union No. 148, delegation, 700; Emil Muri, 442; Max R. Grunhof, 300; S. W. Sullivan, 1005; A. H. Bierman, 100; Joseph P. Bader, 299; Thomas Ellis, 700; J. J. Matheson, 217; G. W. C. Kittler, 216; Selig Schulberg, 50; J. D. Barnes, 263; Ed. Andersen, 400; W. Schwarzenberg, 400; M. A. Peterson, 216; Henry Sager, 50; J. W. LaPoirrt, 50; Hugo Ernst, 1475; Frank Haaek, 2; Robert L. Telfer, 94; H. H. Grow, 72; A. P. Harrison, 2; James Hanson, 178; H. N. Doty, 50; James Giambruno, 260; W. J. Clark, 123; H. Bartley, 164.

(Note.—The result of this roll-call was not announced until the following day immediately upon the opening of the Convention.)

The following delegates were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Fresno—Chas. Klose, Chas. Davis, L. Valentine, Albert Le Blanc and Julius Brady.
The Convention adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 9—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

The result of the roll call vote on Proposition No. 7 was announced as follows: For, 19,334; against, 11,628. The amendment to the Constitution as submitted in Proposition No. 7 was declared defeated, having failed to receive two-thirds of the vote cast.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Delegate George K. Smith.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 32.—Presented by A. F. Harrison, of San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Whereas, The Western Labor Immigration Conference will convene in the City of Seattle in the Labor Temple, on November 7th, 1913, to devise plans whereby the problems to be presented to Pacific coast labor by the influx of immigration consequent upon the opening of the Panama Canal may be solved and the plans adopted be presented to the American Federation of Labor for their assistance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, in regular session assembled, request the California State Federation of Labor, now assembled in the City of Fresno, to instruct all delegates elected to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in the City of Seattle, to act as delegates to that Conference and be the representative of the State Federation at that Convention.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 41.—Presented by F. P. Lamoreux and others.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, at its last Convention, instructed the International Typographical Union to organize the news writers of the country; and

Whereas, The news writers, in a certain measure, influence public opinion and could be made a valuable adjunct to the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, The news writers, who are wage earners and as such are entitled to the benefits of organization, are compelled to work long hours and are often poorly paid; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, instruct the incoming Executive Council to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor and the International Typographical Union in organizing the news writers of the State of California.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

On motion, F. W. Ely, of the Bulletin, was granted the floor and spoke in favor of the resolution.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43.—Presented by Chas. S. Child, of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, The laundry workers of this State, numbering some thousands of men and women, are in a deplorable state in regard to organization; and

Whereas, Local No. 26, of San Francisco, has spent thousands of dollars in organizing work throughout the State, and our International is in bad financial condition through trying to organize the laundry workers of the Eastern States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we instruct our incoming Executive Committee and our affiliated unions to do all in their power to organize laundry workers throughout the State.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Secretary read a communication from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition inviting the Federation to hold its annual Convention in 1915 in San Francisco.

On motion the communication was referred to the next Convention.

A communication was read from the San Joaquin Water Problem Association and referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was read by Chairman Fleischmann.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 28.—Presented by Chas. F. Fleischmann, of Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The White Lunch Cafeteria Company, of San Francisco, has been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions; and

Whereas, The culinary locals of San Francisco have and are making a fight to put said concern out of business and keep it from opening new places; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Executive Board to assist said culinary locals in the settlement of this matter, and if unsuccessful said concern be placed on the unfair list of this Federation.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 34.—Presented by M. R. Grunhof, of Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco.

Whereas, Butchers' Union, Local No. 81, of Seattle, Washington, is engaged in one of the most vicious fights known to organized labor, with the firm of Frye & Company, wholesale and retail butchers, who operate many retail stores in many coast cities, as well as wholesale distributing centers in every city of importance; and

Whereas, Said firm being boycotted by Butchers' Union, the Central Labor Council, of Seattle, and many other central councils of the States of California, Oregon and Washington; and

Whereas, Not only is the Butchers' Union involved in this present controversy with said firm, but also, firemen, boilermakers, engineers, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths and others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor declare the firm of Frye

& Company and all of their products unfair to organized labor of the State of California; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary include in his official report all names of products of said unfair firm, and request organized labor not to patronize any product of Frye & Company, and instead, boost home industry and those firms who are fair to organized labor in California.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Products of Unfair Firm of Frye & Company, of Seattle.

(See Resolution No. 34.)

Crown Hams,
Standard Hams,
Crown Bacon,
Standard Bacon,

Rose Leaf Lard
Wild Rose Lard
Frye & Co. Compound.

Their Government inspection number is 191 and sometimes their products bear no other mark.

Election of Officers.

The official ballots for the annual election were then distributed and the vote for officers for the ensuing year was taken. At the close of the voting the Election Board was instructed to retire and count the vote.

The Committee on Law and Legislation then submitted a report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Proposition No. 36.—Presented by J. D. Barnes, of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present constitutional provision in regard to the right of suffrage, deprives a large number of the working people of the State of California of the right to vote at State elections; and

Whereas, Certain other countries have adopted a different system under which this right has been preserved to working men, who cannot be present at the place of their residence to cast their vote at State elections; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a proposed amendment to Article II, of the State Constitution, be presented to the next Legislature for the purpose of having the same submitted to the people, as follows:

Section 1, Article II, State Constitution, shall be amended to read as follows:

"Every native of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, every naturalized citizen thereof, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he, or she, claims a residence, for ninety days, and in election precinct for thirty days, shall be entitled to register as a voter for State elections, and upon registering, he, or she, shall receive a certificate of registration for the purpose of voting.

"No person shall be deemed to have gained, or lost, a residence by reason of his, or her, presence or absence, while employed at his, or her, profession, trade or occupation, in making a living for himself or herself, or for the support of his or her family, and he, or she, shall be entitled to vote in any State election for any officer, to be elected by the whole State, or for any constitutional amendment, initiative, referendum, or recall petition, to be voted upon by the whole State, and upon presentation of his, or her, certificate of registration at any polling place in the State, and making oath that he, or she, is absent from the precinct, where he, or she, resides, through, or on account of, so making a living."

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

After some discussion a motion prevailed that the Convention reiterate the position taken by the State Federation in the past on the subject-matter embodied in the resolution.

Resolution No. 35.—Presented by H. Bartley, of Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo.

Whereas, Within the past few years public opinion and sentiment has become much awakened to the justice of adequate compensation to workmen injured by industrial accidents, and during that time marked progress has been made in favorable legislation providing compensation for injuries or death of employees and giving recognition to the rightful liability of an employer for the safety of workmen in his employ; and

Whereas, The United States Government should properly be foremost to set a high example and take the lead over the several States in humanitarian measures of this character, the scope of which is world-wide; and

Whereas, The provisions of the compensation acts of the United States Government, applying to accidents and injuries of its employees, are inadequate and not up to the standard of similar laws in a number of the States, including our own State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, hereby pledges fullest support to secure Congressional enactment of laws for compensation of injuries to the Government employees more nearly in keeping with the best of the recent State laws. We urge that such Government laws embody provisions for (1) Compensation of every day of injury; (2) a more adequate death benefit instead of one year's pay as at present; (3) compensation to extend for a greater period than one year if injuries are serious, and partial or total disability results; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted through proper channels to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable action by that body; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, requesting endorsement and active support of this proposition.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is in the Postal Savings Fund about \$50,000,000, which is being loaned at 2½ per cent per annum, and for which school district bonds are being accepted as security; therefore, be it

Resolved, We favor an amendment to the existing Postal Savings law, which will enable school district trustees to take their school district bonds to the Federal trustees of the Postal Savings Fund and borrow the money thereon, direct, without the intervention of any third party.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 23.—Presented by F. P. Lamoreux, Fresno Labor Council, and L. M. McDonald, of Cooks' and Waiters' Union No. 62, Fresno.

Whereas, The Constitutional Amendment providing for home rule in taxation will again come before the voters of our State at the next election; and

Whereas, We believe that local home rule will evolve and bring forth a system of taxation that will be fair and just, and which will eliminate the special advantages of land and other monopolies, and hence establish equal opportunities for all; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor stands for that only which is just, fair and right, we know that home rule in taxation is in perfect accord with our principles and will prove a mighty factor in accomplishing the purposes of trade unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we re-affirm the resolution adopted at the San Diego Convention and earnestly urge organized labor throughout the State to use their utmost endeavors to bring home rule in taxation to a successful issue.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 27.—Presented by Harry Menke, of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco. With the consent of the Convention the introducer withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 29.—Presented by D. P. Haggerty, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, At the last session of the California State Legislature the law relative to the ferry franchises was amended, through and with the assistance of organized labor, permitting employees of a single master to transport themselves across streams to and from work, notwithstanding that a ferry franchise may be in full force and effect at that immediate location; and

Whereas, The employees of the Mare Island navy yard, a majority of whom are affiliated with labor unions, may be barred from the benefits afforded by this amendment by reason of the permission to land their boats at the navy yard being withheld or denied; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, that it is the sense of this body that the employees of Mare Island be not restricted or hampered in exercising this privilege; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the Navy Department of the Federal Government be requested to provide such facilities for embarking and debarking from the Mare Island navy yard, that the employees may go to and from the yard in an expeditious manner, and that they be permitted to use a sufficient number of their boats as they may deem necessary to transport their membership quickly and conveniently.

The Committee recommended adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 38.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been introduced in Congress an Alaska mining bill, known as the Poindexter-Bryan bill; and

Whereas, Said bill proposes the establishment of a Government mining service which, in competition with coal produced by private lessees, shall go into the business of mining, transporting and selling coal direct to the ultimate consumers thereof, so as to prevent the monopolization of the coal business; and

Whereas, Said bill provides for model industrial conditions, not only for all employees of the Government Mining Service, but for all employees of private concerns engaged in the industry, to-wit:

1. An 8-hour day.
2. A reasonable minimum wage.
3. Safety appliances, and good living conditions.
4. Industrial insurance against accidents, sickness and death.
5. A "conditional compensation" plan designed to give the laborer more nearly the value created by his labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse said Poindexter-Bryan bill and urge upon Congress its speedy enactment into law.

The Committee recommended adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 45.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present system of taxation in the State of California is uneconomical and unjust, inasmuch as it imposes an undue proportion of the burdens of taxation upon the products of labor, and by reason of the inability to secure just valuations of property, discrimination results, and must inevitably result in favor of the forms of aggregated wealth to the detriment of those whose property is in small units; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, that we favor such changes in the system of taxation as will exempt the products of industry from taxation, and by

such means encourage increased production, stimulate improvements, foster genuine thrift, and discourage idleness and speculation. As a means to this end, we favor the adoption of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7, known as "Home Rule in Taxation," and urge all friends of labor to support this measure with their votes at the State election in 1914.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 44.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, Congress, in 1908, authorized a suit for the forfeiture of the land grants in Oregon, claimed by the Oregon & California Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Company, on the ground that the conditions on which the grant was received had been violated; and

Whereas, On July 1, 1913, a decree was entered in the District Court of the Ninth Federal Circuit, at Portland, forfeiting to the United States said lands, approximating 2,400,000 acres in amount, and containing over seventy billion feet of timber; and

Whereas, If this forfeiture is sustained in the Supreme Court of the United States it will be of great importance to the masses of the people of the United States in reducing the power of a great land and timber monopoly; and

Whereas, The Commissioner of Corporations in his report on the lumber industry has recommended that the history of other land grants, and especially that of the Northern Pacific Railroad, should be examined to ascertain whether Congress has a just and legal right to seek further forfeitures; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Congress, through the Senators and Representatives from California and through the Chairman of the proper Committees, that Congress direct the Bureau of Corporations to make such an examination of the history of the land grants, and report its findings, in order that Congress may forfeit the grants in cases where the conditions imposed are found to have been violated.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 42.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, A great timber monopoly exists in the State of California, so that twenty-three holders own over five-eighths of all the privately owned merchantable timber in the State; fourteen own half; and seven own two-fifths; and

Whereas, These timber holdings are vastly in excess of the amount necessary to an economic operation of sawmills, and are held chiefly for speculative purposes to absorb the increasing value given this limited resource by the pressure of population upon it; and

Whereas, The concentrated ownership of this primary resource is a menacing condition, subverse of political and economic freedom of development, and tending to an increasing injustice in the distribution of wealth; and

Whereas, The imposing of a heavy tax is an effective means to break up these immense speculative timber holdings; and

Whereas, A heavy annual tax on standing timber forces its immediate cutting and the consequent depletion of the country's supply, while if the collection of the tax is deferred till the timber is cut there is no such tendency; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we urge that the State Legislature pass a law repealing the present laws referring to the taxation of standing timber and providing instead for a deferred tax collected when the timber is cut, with stringent penalties for the evasion of the tax, said tax to amount to not less than 50 per cent. of the true value of the timber at the time of cutting.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 42, and recommended that the same be referred to the Executive Council for further consideration. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 40.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, One-fifth of all the standing timber in the United States, and between one-third and one-fourth of all that in the chief timbered States of the West, viz., California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, is contained in national forests owned by the people of the United States; and

Whereas, One-half of the privately owned timber in the five States mentioned is owned by thirty-eight holders, one-third by eight holders, and between one-fourth

and one-fifth by three holders, to-wit: the Southern Pacific Co., the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., and the Northern Railway Co.; and

Whereas, Such a concentration of ownership of timber—the raw material of the lumber industry—enables the few owners readily to act in unison and to control the industry at its source in such a way as to form a *de facto* trust; and

Whereas, Large bodies of the trust's timber are being withheld from development for purely speculative purposes whereby many million feet of timber decay each year in the woods at the same time that exorbitant prices for lumber are exacted through the power of the trust; and

Whereas, The Government, owning an important portion of the timber supply, is alone able to cope with the trust; and

Whereas, Many million feet of the Government's timber also decay each year within the national forests; and

Whereas, The Forest Service, acting for the Government, is now required by law to sell the national forest timber under competitive bidding at not less than its appraised, or market, value; and

Whereas, Even if the Forest Service were permitted by law to sell timber at less than the market price, any benefit accruing from such a reduction would be absorbed by the lumber manufacturers who buy the Government timber and the price of lumber to the ultimate consumer would not be lowered; and

Whereas, The national forests can be utilized to bring about a reduction in the price the consumer pays, only if Congress should grant new legislation empowering the Forest Service to manufacture lumber from the national forest timber and to sell the lumber direct to the consumer; and

Whereas, No provision whatsoever is made by Federal law to insure good laboring conditions for the laborers employed by the private operators who now log and manufacture the Government's timber, nor for laborers employed by those who manufacture privately owned timber; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we petition Congress to pass a law giving power to the Forest Service to log national forest timber, to transport the logs, and to manufacture the same into lumber and other products, and to sell said lumber and products to the public at the lowest price consistent with the maintenance of the welfare of the laborers employed, with the stimulation of efficient service, and with the perpetuation and most economic utilization of the timber resources; and that the said law be drawn in accordance with the principles embodied in the Poindexter-Bryan bill now pending before Congress, which provides for Government competition in coal mining in Alaska under model industrial conditions, including a "conditional compensation" system so that the laborer shall receive more nearly the value created by his labor.

The Committee recommended favorably and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to each Chamber of Commerce in districts affected thereby.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 39.—Presented by James Giambruno, of Miners' Union No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Whereas, Employers of labor in the State of California in their attempt to stay the advancement of organization among their employees are using the provision of a certain law of this State to prevent representatives of organized labor to visit and interview the workers at their places of work or abode; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to look into this matter and if possible have a bill drafted to amend the present law of trespass so as to exclude from its provision representatives of organized labor, and have the same introduced at the next session of the California State Legislature.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The proceedings of the Third Legislative Day were approved as printed.

Delegate C. F. Grow, on behalf of the Committee on Thanks, congratulated the local Entertainment Committee on the excellent manner in which delegates and visitors had been cared for.

Delegate Ray W. Baker announced the program of entertainment for the afternoon and evening.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Fresno.—Chas. Davis, J. A. Berryman, A. J. Laufer, C. H. B. Klette, F. C. Huss, Julius Brady and S. L. Arnold. **Sacramento.**—J. S. Blair.

The Convention adjourned at noon.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 10—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

Chairman Arthur Beaver, of the Election Board, rendered the following report upon the vote for officers for the ensuing year:

Office.	No. of Votes.	Office.	No. of Votes.
For President.		For Vice-President—District No. 7.	
*D. P. Haggerty.....	20,272	C. W. Herzinger.....	11,231
Frank E. Merryfield.....	11,715	*J. D. Baldwin.....	19,851
For Vice-President—District No. 1.		For Vice-President—District No. 8.	
*Jacob Beckel.....	30,575	*Harry Bartley.....	29,532
For Vice-President—District No. 2.		For Vice-President—District No. 9.	
G. W. McDonald.....	13,288	*Don Cameron.....	24,162
*F. C. Marsh.....	24,264	*D. J. Gorman.....	19,782
*F. C. Belcher.....	16,656	*James E. Hopkins.....	24,063
Harry A. Huff.....	2,002	J. J. Matheson.....	13,392
For Vice-President—District No. 3.		Jack Zamford.....	9,702
Ludwig Keller.....	8,486	For Vice-President—District No. 10.	
*F. P. Lamoreux.....	23,552	*W. J. McQuillan.....	29,198
For Vice-President—District No. 4.		For Secretary-Treasurer.	
*T. J. Vitaich.....	30,666	Max R. Grunhof.....	7,358
H. H. Grow.....	2	*Paul Scharrenberg.....	23,929
For Vice-President—District No. 5.		For Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention, and Western Labor Immigration Conference.	
*H. J. Young.....	30,830	*Patrick Flynn.....	19,708
For Vice-President—District No. 6.		C. F. Grow.....	12,367
*E. H. Hart.....	21,902		
R. E. Keyser.....	9,610		

The report of the Election Board was adopted, and those delegates indicated by an asterisk (*) were declared elected by President Haggerty.

(Note.—For details, see tabulated vote for officers on page 43.)

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports was then read by Delegate Child.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Your Committee on Reports of Officers submits the following:

It is the sense of the Committee that a digest of the compenduous and withal most excellent report submitted by each of the several officers of the Federation cannot but consume the time of the Convention and must fail in doing justice to the reports submitted.

While the Committee commends a careful study of the reports in their entirety, it has taken occasion to lend emphasis to certain subjects which have been treated in the several reports by restating herein certain matters which in the opinion of the Committee are deserving of particular consideration from the Convention. The Committee has also taken occasion to make certain recommendations which the common opinion of the members of the Committee are deemed expedient.

The sense of the Committee as contained in its comments and recommendations is set forth as nearly as might be in the order and under the headings used in the printed "Reports of Officers."

President's Report.

The report of the chief executive officer of the Federation shows that a state of healthy activity upon the part of the incumbent of the office of President has existed during the past year. A policy characterized by alertness and aggressiveness has in the opinion of the members been pursued in relation to legislation in the interest of the workers and the Committee concurs in the recommendation of the President that the Committee appointed at the Bakersfield Convention be continued to the end that further knowledge be gained that may be of value in securing legislation restricting

the tide of immigration which will be cast upon this coast with the opening of the Panama Canal.

Particularly deserving of commendation were the efforts of your President and your Secretary to secure enactment by the Legislature of proposed laws on the following subjects:

Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act, which became a law.

An extension of the operation of the Women's Eight-Hour law.

The Anti-Injunction bill, in behalf of which your President and legislative agents did most meritorious service and which the Committee regrets failed of passage.

Your Committee recommends that the executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor keep in touch with the work of the commission provided for at the last session of the Legislature to investigate and initiate legislation fixing a minimum wage for women workers.

Your Committee concurs in the recommendation of the President that the Convention again go on record as in favor of public ownership of all public utilities.

It is the opinion of the Committee that your President has worked untiringly for the betterment and enlargement of the State Federation of Labor and is deserving of great credit and praise.

Reports of Vice-Presidents.

We commend the Vice-Presidents of the several districts for the general tone of progress which marks their reports. In but one locality is it shown by the reports that there has been a perceptible retrogression in wages and conditions of labor and in this one instance the backward movement was limited to the workers in a certain industry. The committee is happy to note that in this one locality the lines of organization are being tightened and that such ground as has been lost will speedily be regained.

Your Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Vice-President for District No. 2 that this Federation do all in its power to assist the Los Angeles metal trades.

Organizer's Report.

The Committee heartily concurs in the earnest recommendations of the one organizer who has been in the field during the past year that stronger and more effective efforts should be exerted to bring about the organization of the migratory and tradeless workers. Your Committee commends the work which has been accomplished in the organization of these workers during the past year.

In view of the fact that no new organizations of women workers have been reported during the past year, your Committee recommends that the Convention give serious consideration to the subject of placing a woman organizer in the field to work among the women workers.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, and has only praise and commendation for the efficient manner in which the affairs of that office have been conducted. The Committee heartily concurs in the recommendations of the Secretary-Treasurer that the time is at hand that all organized labor should forget the minor differences that divide them and unite upon those "cherished views" common to all—for example:

Legislative Program.

Abolition of land monopoly.

Public ownership of public utilities.

Enactment of our twice defeated Anti-Injunction Bill.

Jury trial for contempt of court in labor disputes.

A law enabling absent voters to cast their ballots.

A universal eight-hour law.

Removal of property qualifications for jurors.

Bringing our State-owned university nearer to the needs of the working people.

Your Committee commends the fearless and aggressive policy of the Executive Council in invoking the recall upon Senator James C. Owens, of the Ninth Senatorial District, for flagrant violations of his pledges to organized labor and calls upon the union voters of that district to express their disapproval of such double dealings by retiring Mr. Owens to private life.

Your Committee recommends endorsement by the Convention of the action of the President and the Executive Council in giving official recognition to the strike of the Light and Power Council and concurs with the President and Secretary in expressing disapproval of an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor enlisting its members to do service in breaking a strike of a rival organization.

In conclusion your Committee commends the efficient work and good results obtained at the last session of the Legislature by reason of the activities of the legislative agents of the Federation and recommends the continuation of legislative agents at Sacramento during sessions of the Legislature.

As presenting much deserving of commendation and little deserving of criticism, the Committee commends most heartily the stewardship of each of the several officers who have served the Federation during the past year.

WITTEN W. HARRIS, Chairman.
FRANK C. MILLER,
F. E. MERRYFIELD,
CHAS. CHILD, Secretary.

A minority report was read, as follows:

Minority Report.

I regret exceedingly that I have been made a member of a Committee whose report I cannot concur in, in its entirety. The report is acceptable to me with the exception of that paragraph which deals with the Light and Power Council strike, which casts reflection upon the honesty and sincerity of another great State body and its officers, and if adopted, will only tend to widen the breach that already exists between that body and this State Federation of Labor.

We of the building trades, claim that the body mentioned in the report, in taking the action they did, were only enforcing discipline and carrying out the mandates of the American Federation of Labor and its Department Council, against an outlaw organization in a strike which the American Federation of Labor denied endorsement.

And if that portion of the report is adopted, I submit this as a minority report.

GEO. DUFFY, Carpenters' Union No. 810, San Diego.

After some discussion the majority report was adopted.

The Committee on Officers' Reports continued their report, as follows:

Propositions Nos. 22 and 31.—By request of the introducers and with the consent of the Convention, Propositions Nos. 22 and 31 were withdrawn.

Resolution No. 47.—The Committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 48.—Presented by Frank C. Miller, of Pattern Makers' Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Light and Power Council of California was formed in February, 1912, with headquarters in San Francisco, California; and

Whereas, Said Council was formed with a full realization that it could obtain better results in trade disputes with their employers than was formerly obtained by the individual unions; and

Whereas, Said Council is composed of Machinists, Boilermakers, Firemen, Gas Workers (outside of San Francisco), and Electrical Workers of the so-called Reid-Murphy Faction, and with the full knowledge and consent of the officers of the various Internationals, of which these unions are a part; and

Whereas, Said Council entered into negotiations with the management of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the purpose of obtaining an agreement covering the hours, wages and condition of employment of the various unions, attempted by all peaceable means to obtain said agreement without a strike, but were unsuccessful, and the strike was called on May 7, 1913; and

Whereas, This strike was endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, and many central labor councils in cities affected by the strike, three local building trades councils, and by some of the locals of the McNulty Faction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas, Two weeks after the strike was called and while negotiations for the settlement of the strike were being held between the management of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and the Committee representing the San Francisco Labor Council, of the California State Federation of Labor, and the Light and Power Council of California, there was injected into the situation a third party; and

Whereas, Said third party, named Grasser, with the knowledge and consent of, and for the McNulty Faction, and it is implied by their silence that the Building Trades Council of San Francisco concurred in his actions, signed an agreement or agreements with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to supply men to take the places of men who were on strike and at a lesser wage than was asked for by the strikers; and

Whereas, The action of said Grasser and his sponsors has led to severe condemna-

tion and censure of the American Federation of Labor, and has brought disgrace to the whole labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while the American Federation of Labor decided a dispute between the split factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in favor of the McNulty Faction, we do not believe that decision carried with it the right of said McNulty Faction to go into the business of supplying strikebreakers to any firm or corporation, a business of despicable detective agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That we severely condemn the actions of said Grasser and his sponsors, and disclaim any idea that the American Federation of Labor is in any way responsible for the actions of said Grasser or his sponsors; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention endorses the strike of the Light and Power Council of California, and pledges our moral and financial support to the end that the strike may be won in spite of the opposition of men supposedly within our own ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, to be held in Seattle, be instructed to bring before that Convention the actions of said Grasser and his sponsors.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

At 11 o'clock all delegates arose and applauded as the blowing of whistles announced the firing of the blast which joined the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans in the Panama Canal.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Fresno.—Chas. Klose, Chas. Davis, P. L. Grace, O. H. Bernstein, A. B. Laufer, A. B. Walmeth, L. Valentine, A. Le Blanc, B. H. Parker, E. J. Knobloch. **Sacramento.**—J. S. Blair. **San Diego.**—J. E. Basham. **San Francisco.**—Chas. Linegar.

The Convention adjourned at noon until 2 p. m.

Friday, October 10—Afternoon Session.

President Haggerty called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock.

The proceedings of the Fourth Legislative Day were approved as printed.

A motion prevailed to set the time for the selection of the Convention city for 4 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Delegate Geo. K. Smith.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 20.—Presented by Selig Schulberg, of Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is an army of men, commonly known as migratory workers, these men going from place to place hunting work, and their condition generally being such as to bring about suffering and hardship upon themselves; and

Whereas, In the State of California this army of workers has been forced to endure hardships and travail—these men following the harvests; and

Whereas, In the following of these harvests, time came annually for them to harvest the hop crop of this State; and in the harvesting of this crop lying advertisements have been inserted in the public press to induce men not alone to come themselves, but to bring their families; and

Whereas, Quite recently, in the State of California, at Wheatland, a murderous condition presented itself on the Durst Ranch, which necessitated rebellion upon the part of the unorganized migratory workers, and they rebelled against conditions that would even repulse the most savage of cannibals; rebelled by demanding human sanitary environment; rebelled and demanded water to drink while in the hot fields under the sweltering sun; rebelled and demanded a wage that would at best net them about \$2.00 per day; and for rebelling the employers summoned a horde of deputy sheriffs, and along with this horde came the Sheriff and the District Attorney; and

Whereas, Upon arrival, these dragons, summoned by the employer, proceeded, in an uncivilized manner, to brandish guns and to shoot, and quite righteously these impoverished workers thus attacked resented the assault, and as a result of that battle four were killed—two from each side—as well as numbers wounded; and

Whereas, As a consequence of this affair quite a number of innocent workers have been gathered together by police and detective authority, thrown in dungeons, exposed to the aggravating abuse of Burns' detectives, with the hope of forcing them to give lying evidence in farcical trials that are to be staged within the borders of the State of California; and

Whereas, Every effort is being made to pre-judge, and to force a verdict against the helpless, poor migratory workers that have been ensnared; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Fourteenth Annual Convention of this State Federation of Labor, go on record as protesting against the third degree mannerisms applied by those supposedly having authority; and

Resolved, That this Convention declares itself emphatically to the effect that if any trials for murder are to be staged, the culprits are Durst Brothers, who are the accessories before and after the fact;

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as being in favor of every local union contributing as liberally as possible to the defense of the workers that have been arrested, and that every effort be made on the part of organized labor to see that the selected victims are liberated as rapidly as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the best possible legal talent, and that the funds thus raised, be employed to defend the men in the name of the State Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 49.—Presented by D. J. Gorman, of Steam Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, Asiatic competition in the various industries is becoming a serious menace to the social and industrial welfare of the Caucasian race, especially in this State; and

Whereas, The Anti-Jap Laundry League of San Francisco is assisting materially the Steam Laundry Workers' and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Unions to combat the undermining by the Japanese and Chinese in the laundry industry of the conditions they have fought so hard to obtain;

Whereas, Without such an organization in the field the successful continuation of these unions would be dangerously menaced; and

Whereas, It is the duty of all our Legislators, State, municipal and otherwise, to assist in maintaining favorable social and industrial conditions for our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, extends to the Anti-Jap Laundry League its moral support and endorsement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor is unqualifiedly opposed to the election of Legislators, State, municipal and otherwise, who in any manner assist in lowering the white man's social or industrial standards of living by encouraging Asiatic competition.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 51.—Presented by G. A. Wright, and C. F. Grow, of the Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor in the Fourteenth Annual Convention, assembled at Fresno, California, October 8, 1913, that we fully endorse the plan of organization submitted and outlined by the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, California; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor communicate with each international union of the American Federation of Labor requesting their full cooperation and support; and, be it further

Resolved, That each national and international union of the American Federation of Labor donate the amount of not less than \$5.00 per month for a period of six months to the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to be used exclusively in its organization campaign, complete and detailed reports to be rendered to each national and international union, State Federation of Labor, and Central Labor Council each month.

The Committee reported that they approved of the general plan to organize Los Angeles, but recommended that the work be conducted under the joint supervision of the Secretary of this Federation and the Secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 55.—Presented by N. M. Blankenship, of Contra Costa County Labor Council, and J. D. Baldwin, of Teamsters' Union, No. 420, Richmond.

Whereas, The members of organized labor in Contra Costa County have been criticized to such a vast extent regarding their poor judgment in the casting of their ballot at the last Senatorial election, at which one J. C. Owens was elected at the

hands of the loyal union men after the many staunch promises made by said J. C. Owens that he (Owens), in the event of being elected, would support organized labor at all times when opportunity was at hand, and

Whereas, These opportunities have been ignored to the fullest extent by said Senator J. C. Owens on every and all occasions while at Sacramento; and

Whereas, His department as a Senator has been such as to fully warrant the recall of Senator J. C. Owens; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Body of Contra Costa County has seen fit and taken steps in this matter for the protection of organized labor in the future; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in Fourteenth Annual Convention, endorse the action of the Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County and the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, so that such men as J. C. Owens, when seeking office hereafter, will take heed and govern themselves according to such promises as they make before their election.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

An amendment was made that the resolution be adopted.

The amendment carried and the resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 56.—Presented by D. J. Cameron, of Pile Drivers' Union, No. 77, San Francisco.

Whereas, The pile drivers, bridge and structural iron workers in the northern part of the State of California are as yet unorganized; and

Whereas, The large lumbering interests in the northern part of the State of California have always been, and are at the present time, most antagonistic to the best interests of organized labor, and particularly the Bridgemen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council is hereby instructed to place an organizer in this field at the most opportune time.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

A motion prevailed that the rules be suspended and the Convention remain in session until the business is concluded.

The Committee on Law and Legislation then submitted a report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 16.—Presented by Maritime Delegation of the Pacific Coast.

Whereas, There is pending in the Congress of the United States a bill drafted with a design to equalize the operating expenses of foreign vessels and American vessels and thus tend to build up the American Merchant Marine, and at the same time encourage Americans to follow the sea for a livelihood; and

Whereas, The safety provisions of said bill will insure greater safety of life and property at sea; and other features of the bill will abolish the last provisions in our statutory law for compulsory labor within the jurisdiction of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we re-endorse the Seamen's bill, known as Senate Bill No. 4, and urge upon Congress, and particularly upon the Senators and Representatives from California, to do their utmost for its immediate enactment.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 21.—Presented by F. C. Marsh, of Engineers' Union, No. 72, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The generation and utilization of power and the handling of machinery under modern conditions requires, among other elements, steam of a very high pressure and consequent great explosive power; and

Whereas, In the handling of such power and machinery great danger exists unless such work is carried on under the supervision and inspection of competent persons, educated to the needs and dangers pertaining to it; and

Whereas, Statistics show that in the years past there have been as many accidents in the mechanical line in the United States, where license and inspection laws are comparatively few, as there were in 17 years in England and Germany, where stringent license and inspection laws are in force; and

Whereas, For many years past the engineers, machinists and boilermakers of this country, who above all people realize the great dangers pertaining to such

work, have been putting forth great efforts to have engineers' and elevators' license and boiler and machinery inspection laws passed in the different States and communities, requiring that competent mechanics only should inspect and handle such steam generators, engines, elevators and machinery; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always taken the lead in the adoption and propagation of all humanitarian measures and urged the enactment into law of such measures by the State Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this, the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that we hereby endorse the action of the engineers, machinists and boilermakers of this State in their humanitarian efforts to secure the passage of an adequate State engineers' and elevator operators' license law, and a boiler and machinery inspection law, thereby safeguarding the lives and property of our citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of three, one each from the engineers, machinists and boilermakers represented in this Convention, be appointed to secure data and draft a proposed engineers' and elevator operators' license and boiler and machinery inspection law, the same to be submitted to the next Convention of this Federation.

The Committee reported unfavorably upon Proposition No. 21.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABEL DISPLAY.

The Committee appointed to report on the best Union Label window display of houses in the city reported as follows:

We have visited the numerous stores in Fresno and carefully examined the excellent displays of Union Label articles and think that the following stores are entitled to the prizes:

First—Iverson & Harvey, clothing and furnishings, corner J and Tulare streets.

Second—Brooks Furniture Store, corner Fresno and I streets.

Third—Thrane's Cigar Store, 911 J street.

NELLIE VICTOR,
MAY CUMMINGS,
HYLDAH HAMILTON.

The report of the Committee was approved and referred to the local Committee on Arrangements.

Nomination and Election of Convention City.

At 4 o'clock the President called for nominations for the next Convention city.

Delegate Murphy nominated Sacramento.

Seconded by Delegates Pitschke and Payne.

Delegate McGuire nominated Stockton.

Seconded by Delegates Zamford, Vitaich and Andersen.

A roll-call vote was demanded and taken as follows:

For Sacramento—Bartenders' Union No. 378, delegation, 164; Ludwig Keller, 10; S. L. Arnold, 9; M. C. Derr, 25; A. E. Harvey, 155; Frank Sesma, 321; E. E. Day, 320; Jas. A. Gray, 181; M. C. Glenn, 500; Typographical Union, No. 174, 200; Geo. McDonald, 225; G. K. Smith, 80; F. B. Perry, 80; R. E. Keyser, 2; Jno. S. Wilson, 367; Teamsters' Union, No. 70, delegation, 311; John F. Patterson, 182; Harry A. Huff, 36; J. D. Baldwin, 92; Chas. W. Herzinger, 24; W. P. Francis, 58; M. J. Sawyer, 57; P. J. Stracener, 145; D. D. Sullivan, 1; John S. Blair, 1; Wm. J. McQuillan, 40; G. A. Thomas, 215; Chas. E. Kiser, 100; George Duffy, 754; I. N. Hylen, 500; Chris Peterson, 500; J. V. Ducoing, 175; S. Roman, 175; R. E. Larabee, 175; A. J. Rogers, 400; Emil Muri, 442; Joe Trumpower, 200; Max R. Grunhof, 300; Chas. F. Fleischmann, 299; John R. Matheson, 75; Labor Council, 1; Thomas Ellis, 700; Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders, 500; H. Menke, 217; Frank C. Miller, 184; Don Cameron, 262; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, 1200; Teamsters' Union, No. 85, 750; Wm. E. Pitschke, 850; P. J. Leary, 717; E. H. Lincoln, 124; Frank Haack, 2; H. J. Young, 33; Geo. Bachelor, 40; A. G. Lee, 40; Robert L. Telfer, 94; M. T. Murray, 106; James Giambruno, 260—Total, 13,977.

For Stockton—Coral F. Roberts, 1; William H. Ahlander, 1; Witten W. Harris, 25; Fred W. Myer, 39; P. L. Grace, 38; H. J. Hart, 134; James Anton, 134; L. M. McDonald, 34; C. A. Gray, 34; Amos Bischoff, 36; F. P. Lamoreux, 1; T. C. Vickers, 1; A. W. Waltemath, 15; F. C. Huss, 59; H. A. Smith, 59; B. H. Parker, 10; A. C. Stein, 10; A. C. Wright, 34; A. D. Marshall, 25; Ray W. Baker, 25; Fred J. Pepper, 34; Chas. M. Feider, 154; C. F. Grow, 1; Geo. A. Wright, 1; L. D. Biddle, 191; F. C. Marsh, 78; Lawrence W. Butler, 78; Typographical Union, No. 174, 200; M. L.

Sullivan, 158; S. W. Olney, 158; W. G. Meyer, 300; T. G. Duncan, 300; E. Carter, 87; Jacob Beckel, 2; A. L. Wilde, 66; Jack Zamford, 700; Roe H. Baker, 175; John O. Grady, 708; C. Hourihan, 250; Robert McAfee, 250; M. J. McGuire, 159; W. G. Desepte, 100; Dan Dougherty, 200; S. W. Sullivan, 1005; A. H. Bierman, 100; Frank E. Merryfield, 299; Joseph P. Bader, 299; May E. Cummings, 500; Labor Council, 1; E. A. Brown, 1000; Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders, 500; Molders' Union, No. 164, delegation, 650; J. J. Matheson, 217; G. W. C. Kittler, 216; Selig Schulberg, 50; J. D. Barnes, 263; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, 800; Steam Laundry Workers' No. 26, delegation, 1300; Sugar Workers, No. 10519, delegation, 100; Teamsters' Union, No. 85, 750; Hugo Ernst, 1475; H. H. Grow, 72; James Doyle, 175; A. P. Harrison, 2; James Hanson, 178; L. J. O'Connor, 153; Eugene C. Filipelli, 156; L. W. Allard, 10; A. A. Roerick, 33; L. Neiman, 25; Thomas J. Vitaich, 25; N. N. Doty, 50; W. J. Clark, 123; J. B. Dale, 40; H. Bartley, 164—Total, 15,795.

Stockton having received the majority of the votes cast, was then declared the Convention city for the 1914 session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Proposition No. 30.—Presented by C. M. Feider, of Barbers' Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Those engaged as wage workers in the State of California are, in the absence of any State regulations covering unnecessary Sunday work, compelled to work seven days each week, thus being deprived of the opportunity of enjoying the comforts and companionship of their homes and families; and

Whereas, The efforts of the organized workers of the State towards securing one day's rest in seven have invariably been defeated by the bitter and effective opposition of the employing class and M. and M. organizations; and

Whereas, We believe that should this question be submitted to popular vote, the majority of the people of the State of California would go on record as favoring this humanitarian and progressive movement, as has been done in fourteen other States of the Union; and

Whereas, Such act to be held constitutional in this State must be made general in its application, and cover all forms of business and labor with exceptions noted in the act; and

Whereas, The Journeymen Barbers of the State of California, believing as they do, are about to circulate an initiative petition, calling for the passage of such an act as will give them one day's rest in seven; and

Whereas, This movement for the abolition of Sunday slavery is solely an economic measure for the advancement of the toilers of this State and not prompted by any religious or political motives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, does hereby endorse the Journeymen Barbers' Unions of California affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in their efforts to secure through the initiative petition the enactment of a law prohibiting unnecessary labor on Sunday; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to the circulation of the necessary petitions, and our earnest and hearty support of said petition at the ballot box.

Majority Report.—The majority of the Committee on Law and Legislation submitted the following report:

We, your Committee, beg leave to substitute for this measure our former declaration of principles of one day's rest in seven.

D. D. SULLIVAN,
R. L. TELFER,
M. C. GLENN.

Minority Report.—The following minority report was submitted:

I hereby recommend endorsement of Proposition No. 30, as this measure, as drawn up, will ultimately benefit each and every organization and is in perfect accord with the constitution and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

M. R. GRUNHOF.

It was moved to adopt the majority report.

An amendment was made to substitute the minority report for the majority report.

A roll call vote was demanded and taken as follows:

In favor of substituting minority report for majority report: Ludwig Keller, 10; S. L. Arnold, 9; H. J. Hart, 401; M. C. Derr, 25; G. M. De Vore, 25; F. C. Huss, 59; H. A. Smith, 59; A. E. Harvey, 155; Chas. M. Feider, 154; C. F. Grow, 1; Geo. A. Wright, 1; Hilda Hamilton, 472; Frank Belcher, 50; F. C. Marsh, 78; Lawrence W.

Butler, 78; Typographical Union No. 174 delegation, 400; G. K. Smith, 80; F. B. Perry, 80; R. E. Keyser, 1; Jno. S. Wilson, 367; Teamsters' Union No. 70, 155; John F. Patterson, 182; Harry A. Huff, 36; N. M. Blankenship, 2; J. D. Baldwin, 92; W. P. Francis, 58; M. J. Sawyer, 57; P. J. Stracener, 145; George Duffy, 754; I. N. Hysten, 500; Chris Peterson, 500; A. L. Wilde, 66; Jack Zamford, 700; Barbers' Union No. 148, delegation, 700; W. G. Desepte, 100; Max R. Grunhof, 300; A. H. Bierman, 100; May E. Cummings, 500; John R. Matheson, 75; J. D. Barnes, 263; Ed Andersen, 400; A. Sayland, 400; W. Schwarzenberg, 400; E. A. Erickson, 400; Nellie Victor, 260; D. J. Gorman, 260; Chas. Child, 260; P. J. Leary, 717; H. H. Grow, 72; A. P. Harrison, 2; H. N. Doty, 50; W. J. Clark, 123; H. Bartley, 164.

Against substituting minority report for majority report: A. J. Kemp, 55; W. S. Renfro, 55; J. Thompson Stanton, 54; Coral F. Roberts, 1; William H. Ahlander, 1; Witten W. Harris, 25; Fred W. Myer, 39; P. L. Grace, 38; L. M. McDonald, 34; C. A. Gray, 34; A. C. Wright, 34; Frank Sesma, 321; E. E. Day, 320; Jas. A. Gray, 181; L. D. Biddle, 191; Geo. W. McDonald, 225; M. L. Sullivan, 158; S. W. Olney, 158; R. E. Keyser, 1; Teamsters' Union No. 70, 156; E. Carter, 87; D. D. Sullivan, 1; John S. Blair, 1; Wm. J. McQuillan, 20; W. Payne, 20; Chas. E. Kiser, 100; Jacob Beckel, 2; John O. Grady, 708; A. J. Rogers, 400; C. Hourihan, 250; Robt. McAfee, 250; M. J. McGuire, 159; Emil Muri, 442; Dan Dougherty, 200; Joe Trumppower, 200; S. W. Sullivan, 1005; Cooks' Union No. 44, delegation, 897; D. P. Haggerty, 1; Andrew J. Gallagher, 1; E. A. Brown, 1000; Thomas Ellis, 700; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' of the Pacific, delegation, 1000; Molders' Union No. 164, delegation, 650; Musicians' Union No. 6, delegation, 650; Thos. G. Riley, 208; Frank C. Miller, 184; Don Cameron, 262; Paul Scharrenberg, 400; Geo. McGrath, 260; M. A. Peterson, 260; Sugar Workers No. 10519, delegation, 100; Teamsters' Union No. 85, delegation, 1500; William E. Pitschke, 850; E. H. Lincoln, 124; Frank Haack, 2; H. J. Young, 33; Teamsters' Union No. 287, delegation, 80; M. T. Murray, 106; James Doyle, 175; L. J. O'Connor, 153; L. W. Allard, 10; A. A. Roerick, 33; Teamsters' Union No. 22, delegation, 50.

(Note.—The result of this roll call was not announced until the following day immediately upon the opening of the Convention.)

The following delegates were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Fresno—Chas. Klose, Chas. Davis, J. A. Berryman, L. Valentine, A. Le Blanc, W. E. Doyle; Sacramento—J. S. Blair; San Diego—J. E. Basham; San Francisco—Chas. Linegar.

The Convention adjourned at 6:30 until 9:30 o'clock Saturday.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Saturday, October 11—Morning Session.

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9.30 o'clock.

The proceedings of the Fifth Legislative Day were approved as printed.

Delegate E. A. Harvey, of Barbers' Union No. 295, Los Angeles, changed his vote on Proposition No. 30 from "Yes" to "No."

The roll call vote on the substitution of the minority report for the majority report of the Committee on Law and Legislation on Proposition No. 30 was then announced as follows:

In favor of substituting minority report, 11,143.

Against substituting minority report, 15,770.

The amendment to substitute the minority for the majority report was defeated.

The majority report of the Committee on Law and Legislation was then adopted.

The Committee on Law and Legislation then continued its report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 52.—Presented by C. F. Grow and G. A. Wright, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in regular Convention assembled, at Fresno, California, October 8, 1913, that a bill be introduced by the State Federation of Labor at the next regular convention of the California State Legislature prohibiting the employment of any prisoners on any public work in the State of California, or any subdivision thereof; and be it further

(Resolved, That no part of the product produced in the prisons of the State or by the prisoners of any prison, or penal institution be sold, placed on sale, exchanged, or transported for sale in this State; and be it further)

Resolved, That all products of the State prison's penal institutions produced by

prisoners shall be used exclusively in maintaining the prison's penal institutions of this State.

Committee recommended endorsement of the resolution and that such changes be made as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the resolution.

An amendment was offered that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

An amendment to the amendment was made that the second "Resolved" be stricken out and that the resolution be adopted as amended.

The amendment to the amendment prevailed and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Grievances was read by Chairman Andersen as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Resolution No. 19.—Presented by Ernest Carter, of United Laborers' Union No. 13,018, Oakland.

Whereas, The wage scale of \$3 per day of 8 hours has been maintained for the past year with little opposition on the part of employing contractors in Alameda County; and

Whereas, The scale of \$3 per day of 8 hours with time and one-half for all overtime was adopted by United Laborers No. 13,018, of Alameda County, and went into effect on the first day of October, 1912; and

Whereas, Said action of United Laborers has received the unanimous endorsement of the C. L. C. of Alameda, and of the A. F. of L., by the President, Samuel Gompers, and has been endorsed on two occasions by the B. T. C. of Alameda County; and

Whereas, The cost of living has advanced 4 per cent. within the past ten years; and

Whereas, Every craft has received an increase in wages during the last seven years save the common laborer alone; and

Whereas, The cost of living is sure to advance as the time of the World's Fair approaches; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we endorse said scale of \$3 per day of 8 hours with time and one-half for all overtime; and be it further

Resolved, That when laborers perform the work of a cement worker, said laborers must receive cement workers' wages; and be it further

Resolved, That all wage earners of whatever craft lend every assistance in their power to the laborers of this State in their efforts to enforce their scale.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 25.—Presented by P. J. Leary, of United Laborers' Union No. 12,992, San Francisco.

Whereas, The wages of unskilled laborers throughout the State of California have been practically stationary for the past ten years, having been increased for a proportionately small number in a few of the large cities only; and

Whereas, These increases have not kept pace with the steady rise in price of the necessaries of life, which has taken place all over the country, and which have had the same effect as would a reduction of wages; and

Whereas, We believe it is to the best interest of organized labor, and the whole people, that every man should have a wage which will enable him to raise a family and properly perform all the duties of a citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, does hereby recommend to all its councils, and unions affiliated therewith, that all possible aid, moral and financial, be given to unions of laborers striving to better their working conditions, to the end that a wage of not less than three (\$3.00) dollars per day of eight (8) hours shall be established and maintained; and, be it further

Resolved, That a bill be drawn up providing for three (\$3.00) dollars per day of eight (8) hours for all unskilled laborers employed directly by the State of California, or employed by any contractor engaged in work for the State of California, and that this bill be vigorously urged for passage at the next session of the Legislature, by the agents of organized labor at Sacramento; and that, whenever possible, candidates for office be pledged to support this measure before receiving the endorsement of organized labor.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 25 and recommended

that the Executive Council draft a bill in accordance with the resolution to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature and that a copy of the resolution be sent to all affiliated unions for endorsement.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 47.—Presented by A. Beaver, of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86 are on strike against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to better their conditions, and have been since May 7th, 1913; and

Whereas, Several members of that organization who were on strike returned to work for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, scabbing, and were fined and suspended for the same; and

Whereas, These men returned to the same jobs which they struck and which have been under the jurisdiction of Stationary Firemen since the American Federation of Labor granted the firemen the charter over this class of work; and

Whereas, The Stationary Engineers No. 64 of San Francisco have initiated into their local sixteen of these scab firemen and oilers, and they are still members of that organization, against the wish of the San Francisco Labor Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we deplore the action of Engineers' Union No. 64 in initiating into their ranks these scabs and strikebreakers under the guise of jurisdiction and that said Engineers' local be notified of the action taken by this Convention in condemning any organization for legally sanctioning such scabbing; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council, and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, be supplied with a copy of this resolution and the action taken thereon.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and that the delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to bring the subject-matter before the convention.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 50.—Presented by P. J. Leary, of United Laborers' Union No. 12,992, San Francisco.

Whereas, The teamsters employed on the State highway, near Baden, are receiving only \$2.25 per day, and the laborers but \$2.00 per day, and as statements have been made in the daily papers that workers on other portions of this great undertaking have found it difficult, if not impossible, to secure the wages due them; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Fourteenth Annual Convention assembled, that the Executive Council be directed to take immediate steps to organize the men referred to, sending an additional organizer for that purpose, if necessary; and, be it further

Resolved, That when work is commenced on the Hetch-Hetchy water system for the City of San Francisco, the Executive Council is directed to have the men employed thereon, organized without delay.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted and the matter referred to the State organizer.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.—Presented by A. L. Wilde and others.

Whereas, There exist two organizations of Steam Shovelmen, namely, the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen and the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen; and

Whereas, As a result of this, continual conflict exists, leading to detrimental results for the men engaged in this industry and indirectly to the organized workers in general; and

Whereas, The Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen have used all honorable means to bring about an amalgamation of these organizations, and to have the amalgamated organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Amalgamation on terms fair to all shovelmen at interest, have been continually opposed by the officers of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen; and

Whereas, The officers of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen have ignored the directions of the Executive Council, to meet with the representatives of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, for the purpose of arranging details of amalgamation; and

Whereas, At the July meeting of the Executive Council, it was the sense of the

Council that an organization should be formed and chartered by the American Federation of Labor that should have jurisdiction over steam shovelmen engaged in construction and excavation work, with the exception of mining; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, this 6th day of October, 1913, in Fresno, California, that we request the Executive Council to demand that amalgamation be accomplished on such terms as will be acceptable to all members in good standing in both organizations, at a referendum vote, the vote to be under the supervision of a committee composed of one member from each organization and one of the Executive Council; the amalgamation to take place before January 1, 1914, or issue a charter of affiliation to the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, giving them jurisdiction over steam shovelmen, as outlined in your action at the July meeting, 1913, and in accordance with their application now on file; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, the Mining Department, the Railway Employees' Department, and to all other organizations of interest.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was then read by Chairman Fleishmann, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 53.—Presented by C. F. Grow and G. A. Wright, of Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Bishop Candy and Cracker Company of Los Angeles has been placed upon the unfair list of this Federation; and

Whereas, The effect of this action has had a great effect upon the sale of the products of the said unfair firm of Bishop Candy and Cracker Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby reiterate its former position, and urge all affiliated unions to assist the Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles, in their effort to gain fair conditions for the workers of their craft; and, be it further

Resolved, That all local unions of the Federation be notified of the action of this Convention and that letters be forwarded to the affiliated unions with the request that they double their efforts in their fight against the unfair firm of Bishop Candy and Cracker Company of Los Angeles.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 54.—Presented by Hyldah Hamilton, of United Garment Workers of America, No. 125, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The firm of P. A. Newmark & Company of Los Angeles, California, makers of the Merit and other special brands of shirts, refuse to consider the demands of the Garment Workers; and

Whereas, During the month of March, 1913, this firm, by its arbitrary action, forced the Garment Workers to strike; and

Whereas, The Garment Workers of Local No. 125, have done everything consistent with the policy of organized labor and prosecuted the strike with vigor; and

Whereas, The firm of P. A. Newmark & Company are one of the most hostile of all firms in the City of Los Angeles to organized labor; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Fourteenth Annual Convention, assembled at Fresno, California, October 8, 1913, endorse the action of the Executive Board in declaring the firm of P. A. Newmark & Company unfair; and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the organized labor movement of California to give full support to the Garment Workers in their fight against P. A. Newmark & Company of Los Angeles, California.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was then read by Chairman Hylen, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by May Cummings, of Garment Workers' Union No. 131, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is a deplorable fact that the demand for the union label is so small as to be discouraging to employers who use it and unions which furnish it alike; and

Whereas, Trade unionists are so negligent and derelict in the performance of their duty toward the union label as to warrant the use of strong persuasive measures to bring them to a realization of the crying need for improvement in their conduct in this regard; and

Whereas, The possibilities for advancement in the labor movement through the medium of a strong demand for the union label are so great and effort on the part of the individual so slight; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular annual convention assembled, that we instruct the Secretary to provide space upon the attendance card for each delegate to set forth the number of union-label articles upon his person; and be it further

Resolved, That the record thus gained be read as the first order of business at each session and published in the proceedings and preserved for future reference by the organized workers of the State; and be it further

(Resolved, That any delegate whose card shows a lesser number than four union label articles be deprived of his voting power; and be it further)

Resolved, That Central Labor Councils and trade unions be urged to adopt a similar plan in order to stimulate the demand for the union label, and so amend their laws as to penalize in this way the negligent member and place a premium upon consistent and persistent demand for the union label; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to each affiliated union as soon after the adjournment of this Convention as possible.

The Committee submitted the following report:

"While recognizing and appreciating the good intent on the part of the introducer of these resolutions, we feel that by amending the constitution of this Federation so as to comply with the intents of these resolutions will, in our opinion, place affiliated bodies in a position that will leave them without a say as to what course should be pursued on this question. Believing any action of this kind an injustice to all, we therefore recommend that no measure of this kind be accepted either as an amendment or addition to the present constitution, but recommend that all delegates to this Convention be instructed by this Convention to use their utmost efforts within their own unions to establish rules and regulations whereby the intent of these resolutions may receive the consideration justly due them."

It was moved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

Delegate Pitschke moved to amend that the third "Resolved," providing for depriving delegates of their votes, be stricken out, and that as thus amended the resolution be adopted.

The amendment was carried and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, a motion was made that rules be suspended and Convention remain in session until the business is concluded.

The Committee on Constitution continued its report as follows:

Proposition No. 37.—Presented by H. W. Dennett, of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Amend Article I, of the Constitution, as follows:

Strike out Section 6 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h), and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

Section 1. Every local union of one hundred members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof. All central and district organizations shall be entitled to a representation of three delegates. No organization or central body shall be represented by proxy.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible as a delegate to the Conventions of this Federation who is an employer or who holds an appointive political position, or who is not otherwise actively engaged at his, or her, trade, and a member in good standing of the organization from which his credentials come at the time of holding this Convention; nor shall delegates from central bodies be seated unless such local union is affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor. Be it understood that

this section does not debar the paid officials of local unions and central and State bodies from being seated as delegates.

Section 3. Delegates to the Conventions must have the union label on all articles of wearing apparel when it is possible to secure the same, and the Secretary is instructed to notify all organizations of this rule on the calls for Convention.

Section 4. No person shall be eligible as a delegate to the Conventions of this Federation unless his local organization is paying a per capita tax upon its full membership.

Section 5. Dues from central bodies and local organizations must be paid before credentials of delegates can be accepted, provided that organizations represented in the Federation for the first time and who have not heretofore been affiliated are entitled to representation upon payment of one quarter's per capita tax, and initiation fee thirty days in advance of the Convention.

Section 6. Each delegate to this Federation must present a credential signed by the presiding officer and Secretary and attested by the seal of the organization he represents. Credentials must be presented in duplicate. The credentials, in addition to containing the conditions under which delegates may be admitted to the Conventions, shall be in the following form:

To the California State Federation of Labor:

This is to certify that at a regular meeting of.....
.....held at.....on the.....day of.....
1913, Mr.....was regularly elected to represent the above named organization in the California State Federation of Labor.
In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hand and seal this.....day of.....1913.

(SEAL)President.
.....Secretary.

Section 7. All delegates shall present their credentials to the Committee on Credentials in person. Upon the credentials being found correct, the Committee shall provide the delegates with cards, with seal attached, and no person shall be allowed on the floor of the Convention without such card. A duplicate credential of all delegates and alternates elected shall be filed with the Secretary at least fifteen days prior to the date of holding the Convention.

Section 7. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the above are hereby referred to the Executive Council for proper revision.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be not adopted.
The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 46.—Presented by Coral F. Roberts and others.

To amend Article IV, Officers and Elections, by adding the following to Section 3:

“District Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the votes of their respective districts.”

Committee recommended that resolution be not adopted.
A motion prevailed that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher then introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved. That completing our work as delegates to the Fourteenth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, we express our gratitude, thanks, and appreciation to the labor unionists of the City of Fresno, and especially have we been mindful of the tireless energy of the local Committee on Entertainment; we appreciate the cordial reception by the Commercial Club of Fresno, and their co-operation with the Central Body for our welfare; we appreciate the open-handed hospitality of the citizens generally of this city; we thank the management of the Fresno Brewery, and we leave this city with the kindest regards for Fresno and its people and our best wishes for its future growth and prosperity.”

BALANCE OF McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

Secretary Scharrenberg called attention to the fact that his request to the convention to dispose of the \$128.87 balance in the McNamara Defense Fund had not been dealt with.

It was moved and carried that the sum of \$128.87 remaining in the hands of the

Secretary-Treasurer belonging to the McNamara Defense Fund be turned over to Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council to be held in trust for the Wheatland Defense Fund.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Chairman F. C. Grow, of the Committee on Thanks, on behalf of the Convention, then presented the members of the local Entertainment Committee with tokens of appreciation of their labors, as follows:

Ray W. Baker, silver tea set.
 F. P. Lamoreux, silver smoking set.
 P. L. Grace, silver cake basket.
 T. C. Vickers, silver tea set.
 W. E. Banker, silver table set.
 H. J. Hart, silver smoking set.

The members responded with appropriate remarks.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Bakersfield—W. W. Harris; Fresno—Chas. Klose, Chas. Davis, J. A. Berryman, M. C. Derr, G. M. De Vore, A. B. Laufer, A. W. Waltemath, L. Valentine, C. H. Klette, A. Le Blanc, F. C. Huss, A. C. Stein, E. J. Knobloch, W. E. Doyle, Julius Brady; Hanford—Fred Pepper; Oakland—M. D. McGuiness; Richmond—N. M. Blankenship, J. D. Baldwin, Chas. Herzinger; Sacramento—M. J. Sawyer, P. J. Stracener, John S. Blair, G. A. Thomas; San Diego—J. E. Basham; San Francisco—Chris Peterson, S. Roman, W. G. Desepte, Emil Muri, D. J. Murphy, Tom G. Riley, Frank C. Miller, A. Beaver, M. A. Peterson, Henry Sager, E. Fitzpatrick, J. E. Wilson, John E. Stewart, J. P. McLaughlin; San Jose—Frank Haak; Stockton—H. H. Grow.

A motion prevailed that the delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be allowed the sum of \$300 for expenses.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor: Brothers and Sisters—I herewith submit my report as your delegate to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Rochester, New York, November 11th to 23rd inclusive, 1912.

First, I desire to apologize for not having followed my own recommendation to the last convention, to wit: That the report of the delegate to the American Federation of Labor from this convention be submitted to the membership within ninety days from the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention. I can only plead this excuse—that the business which kept me from it was labor's business. I hope to be pardoned for the transgression.

Omitting the reception and the usual conventional greetings and formalities, will say that one of the most important subjects dealt with by the convention was an effort upon the part of the delegates from the United Mine Workers to secure the adoption of resolutions by the American Federation of Labor favoring Industrial Unionism, and carrying with them instructions to the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to bring it about. This matter took up a day and a half of the convention's time. A re-recitation of the debate here would be tiresome. One of the important points was a proposition submitted by Delegate Walker in committee to the effect that where practical one organization should have jurisdiction over an industry, and where in the judgment of a majority of the men actually involved it is not practical, that they organize and federate in a department and work together in such manner as to protect, as far as possible, the interests of all connecting branches. It was shown on the floor that the adoption of such a proposition would mean that in many instances the larger organization would simply swallow the smaller and that the operation of such a movement would tend to inharmonious action upon the part of affiliated organizations. The committee reported unfavorably on the resolution providing for Industrial Unionism and Delegate Walker of the Miners submitted a minority report. The vote on the subject-matter was as follows: For the minority report, 5929; against minority report, 10,934. The minority report was lost and the report of the majority was adopted by the convention.

Steam Fitters and Plumbers.

Another matter of general interest was the subject-matter of the dispute between Steam Fitters and Plumbers. The result of the convention's action was that the order of the Atlanta convention and the subsequent action of the Executive Council, were approved. The delegates from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters were refused a seat upon the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials by a vote of 192 in favor of the report and 32 against. It was coincidental that later in the session the convention also revoked the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters by a vote of 15,776 in favor to 1332 against; 230 votes not cast. This action meant that there must be amalgamation between the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and the Plumbers, and in my judgment comes very close to effectively settling that long drawn-out controversy.

Alameda Central Labor Council.

Your delegate was instructed to and did appeal the action of the Executive Council in revoking the charter of the Central Labor Council in Oakland. As is usual in such cases, after a strenuous battle, the action of the Executive Council was approved. Your delegate, accompanied by Delegate Scharrenberg of the Central Labor Council of San Francisco, appeared before committees and did everything possible to secure a reversal of the Executive Council's action, but failed. The same fate was meted out to all sorts of amendments, one providing that Central Labor Council's charters could only be revoked by conventions by a two-thirds vote and other amendments providing for compulsory seating of unions by Internationals in Central Labor Councils.

Migratory Labor.

This convention is undoubtedly interested in the action of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject of Migratory Labor. Delegate Scharrenberg introduced a resolution which provided that the Executive Council be directed to prepare a series of educational articles for publication in the Labor Press setting forth the duty and obligation of the already organized workers to explain the benefits to be derived by all workers through the thorough organization of the migratory, common and unskilled laborers. The Committee on Organization, to which this matter was referred, reported that it was impressed with the great value of a successful organization of migratory workers who would be the traveling apostles for trade-union

doctrine. The convention seemed in full accord with Delegate Scharrenberg's ideas. The Executive Council was instructed to render every possible support to this movement.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

One day of the convention's time was given to a discussion of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and its menacing aspect to the trade-union movement. The committee reported on this subject-matter that the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee do everything within their power to cause the enactment of the Bacon-Bartlett bill into law and State organizations and central bodies are urged to work for the adoption of similar statutes in their respective States. The debate upon this subject upon the floor indicated that the leaders of labor are impressed with the seriousness of the situation and are using every effort to secure a remedy.

Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen.

Another subject in which this convention is interested is the effort to amalgamate the two branches of the steam shovel industry. It is sufficient to say on this subject that the showing made by the Associated Union, through A. L. Wilde, its representative at Rochester, was sufficient to have the convention take an almost determined stand upon the proposition and instructed the Executive Council to continue negotiations for amalgamation, or, if they failed, to report who was responsible for the failure, so that the next convention might act accordingly. In the opinion of your delegate, this meritorious effort for amalgamation on the part of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, and their desire to come under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, cannot be long delayed by technically inclined trade-unionists who raise up every barrier they can in order to gain points and to withhold from the Associated Union the right that any man has—namely, to be a bona fide trade-unionist under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Initiative and Referendum.

The subject of electing officers for the American Federation of Labor by the Initiative and Referendum has been before the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, time after time. At the previous convention it was ordered that the sentiments of the Internationals be had on the subject and that they be communicated with so that their impressions might be had. The result did not indicate that there was a strong desire upon the part of the International officers to elect officers of the American Federation of Labor by Initiative and Referendum.

Printing Pressmen's Controversy.

The subject-matter of the Printing Pressmen's dispute with the Chicago Publishers' Association, combined with the fact that this matter was before your convention at its last session, introduced by the Web Pressmen's Local No. 4 of San Francisco, will interest you. Nearly a whole day of the convention's time was taken up on this subject-matter and the discussion at times was acrimonious in the extreme. Delegate Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, in the course of argument on this subject, made the statement that in his judgment this fight was started in Chicago for political reasons. The Chicago unionists present at the Rochester convention promised to deal with his statement as soon as opportunity afforded. The Committee on Adjustment recommended that the Executive Council be instructed to appoint representatives to proceed to Chicago at an early date for the purpose of endeavoring to effect an adjustment of this controversy. Your delegate offered the following amendment: "That in case the efforts of the representatives of the Executive Council should fail, then the Executive Council was to use the 'whole power' of the American Federation of Labor to compel recognition of the rights of the Pressmen by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association." This amendment was defeated by a vote of 144 to 61 and the report of the committee was adopted.

Indianapolis Trial.

The following was found in the President's Report: "The American Labor movement, as represented in the American Federation of Labor, will neither countenance nor condone any one who, under the cloak of trade-unionism, undertakes to carry on a criminal warfare on society. . . . That every man must be considered innocent until he has been proven guilty has always been accepted as a fundamental principle of our jurisprudence, and in the consideration of his case before the courts he is entitled to a fair and impartial trial." Your delegate made a motion, seconded by Delegate Scharrenberg of the Central Labor Council of San Francisco, that the funds remaining in the McNamara Fund be donated to the men then on trial at

Indianapolis. This motion was, by Acting Chairman Lennon, ruled out of order, because as he stated, "The McNamara Defense Fund was not created by this or preceding conventions of the American Federation of Labor." The report of the committee, which advised that all delegates on their return home, seek to have their affiliated unions assist by donations, was then adopted.

An effort was made to increase the strike benefits of members of Federal Unions. This matter was referred to the Executive Council.

Your convention will be interested in the fact that in President Gompers' report there was found a passage dealing with the participation of the American Federation of Labor in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This quotation will be interesting:

"I am confident, however, that the 1914 convention will select San Francisco as the next convention city, for in conversing with delegates I did not meet with one single man or woman who did not express his or her desire to come to San Francisco to see the World's Fair as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in 1915."

The Executive Council was, on this subject-matter, instructed to prepare an American Federation of Labor exhibit at the World's Fair.

Carpet Mechanics.

The Carpet Mechanics of San Francisco were, by action of the convention, instructed to affiliate with the Upholsterers' International Union by April 1, 1913, or the International was permitted to organize a new union of that craft in that city if the Carpet Mechanics failed to do so.

Many, many other subjects were dealt with by the convention, but in consideration of the fact that they are ten months old and were all published at that time in the daily papers, re-recitation of them would be repetition.

Briefly, however, these, in my judgment, deserve mention:

The Letter Carriers and the Railway organizations are to be requested again to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, a further effort to be extended to bring them into this great Federation.

Your delegate made an effort to secure the approval of the convention to a change in the political program in calling for a study by the Executive Council of subjects leading to the formation of a National Union Labor Party and a report to the next convention. This did not take very well and the existing American Federation of Labor policy was re-affirmed.

The International Union of Steam Engineers was instructed to refrain from admitting to membership Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders, Boiler Washers and Firemen's Helpers under the guise of apprentices.

The convention re-affirmed its former position on the subject of Old Age Pensions.

The convention also favored the taxing of land values instead of some of the more burdensome tariff taxes.

Opposed United States intervention in Mexico.

Indorsed the action of the Executive Council in giving to International Hodcarriers and building laborers jurisdiction to include cement laborers employed in the construction of sewers and tunnels, with an understanding, however, that they do not infringe upon the jurisdiction of Cement Workers.

Reiterated former position declaring for the exclusion of all Asiatics.

Favoring the extension of educational system and for the wider use of public schools by opening them to neighborhood social movements and gatherings.

Favoring the enfranchisement of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Morrison reported paid up membership averaged 1,770,145, being an increase of 8310 members over previous year.

During the year 260 new charters were issued to National, International, Central, Local and Federal labor unions.

Membership of Federation on September 30, 1912, 1,841,268, consisting of 5 departments, 41 State Federations, 560 City Central bodies, 112 National and International unions, 590 Local and Federal Labor unions, 200 Local Departmental Councils, and 20,964 Local Unions.

Without comment the undersigned submits this report to your convention in the hope that it may meet with your approval, and gives his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and hopes that he has rewarded that honor by application to duties as your delegate.

I beg to remain, with thanks and sincerest wishes for the success of this convention,

Respectfully and fraternally,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

San Francisco, California, Sept. 23, 1913.

To Delegates of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—As time rolls along and this Federation grows in membership and in influence as a factor, not only in the economic but the political field of this State as well, it becomes more difficult each recurring convention to properly gauge the wants and aspirations of the membership of this body—due perhaps to the varied character of employment and the circumstances surrounding each particular kind of employment and also the aroused aspirations of each individual unit of this great body, caused by the teachings and advice of the Officers of this Federation.

This Federation was started by a few men whose foresight cannot be questioned as evidenced by the continued growth of this body, and their confidence in the future success of the labor movement in California as promulgated by the California State Federation of Labor as shown by the rapid increase in our membership during the past year.

At our last Convention a number of proposed laws for the betterment of the conditions and environment of the men and women who toil were adopted and your representatives instructed to use every available means to secure their enactment into laws and to urge the defeat of laws that would not work out to the best interests of Labor. The results of their efforts can be found in the report of your legislative agent. Particularly to be noted at this time is the Minimum Wage Rate law, affecting women wage-earners, which that convention referred to its Executive Council and your Executive Council opposed; however, the California Legislature saw fit to order the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating the advisability and necessity of establishing a legal minimum wage for women workers in this State. To attempt to say at this time what the ultimate result of this investigation will be would be presumptuous on my part and I can only add that it is to be sincerely hoped that this will be really beneficial to such women workers as well as to the Labor movement as a whole.

Prospective Immigration.

At this time it may be pertinent to state that the Legislature also saw fit to provide for a commission for the purpose of investigating the question of immigration affecting the State of California, with the object of making recommendations to the Governor at the next session of the Legislature, and at this time it behooves the various organizations here affiliated to study this question carefully and keep in touch with that commission for the purpose of having the most enlightened recommendations made to the Governor and Legislature.

With the opening of the Panama Canal an influx of immigration is bound to come to these shores, and the Labor movement has reasons to fear such an inrush unless proper methods of taking care of such immigration are devised beforehand. The particular danger lies not as much in the unskilled as in the skilled labor lines, and for this reason, although danger lies at all times to all labor when the past surroundings, education, or lack of education, and environment of the immigrant has not been and is not on a level with the standards of living considered as equitable and just in this country, we have reason to fear the unskilled labor in this country, compared to skilled labor, more than the unskilled or skilled labor of a foreign country, by the fact that the unskilled labor here—native born or naturalized—has learned and demands the American standard of living, and naturally, when placed in competition with immigrant labor of a lower standard of living, will attempt to maintain or better his condition here, with the result that our unskilled labor will be exploited by unscrupulous employers to the end of taking the places at lower wages of the more skilled labor of this country, thereby lowering the wages and conditions of the skilled labor to a different level. Recommendation is here made that the committee appointed at the Bakersfield convention be continued for the purpose of securing further knowledge on this question, and making recommendations thereon.

Another very important bill which received the approval of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor is the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act, which was opposed very strongly by the employers. The Governor and members of the Legislature are to be congratulated for their support of this measure.

Among the bills which failed to pass, I note particularly the Anti-Injunction bill. This bill has been advocated by all organized labor for years and should have received the approval of the Legislature. The defeat of this bill will only tend to strengthen the efforts of Labor until this measure becomes a law.

During the past year a committee of the Santa Clara Valley Fruit Growers invited the President and Secretary of this Federation to a meeting of their organ-

ization in San Jose, at which time they sought to convince us of the necessity for organized labor, as here represented, to exert its influence with the California Legislature to have that body exempt women employees in the fruit industry from the terms of the proposed Women's Eight-Hour law. After listening carefully to the arguments and reasons there produced, we saw no good and sufficient reason why organized labor should exempt one set of women and not all from the terms of the proposed law, and so informed the Fruit Growers.

Your President and Secretary made visits to Sacramento in order to urge upon the Governor of this State, Hiram W. Johnson, the necessity of attaching his signature to several bills affecting labor that had been passed by the Legislature, and in this respect your representatives were fairly successful. Full details can be found in your legislative agent's report.

Strike of the Light and Power Council.

The Light and Power Council of California is composed of the following International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: Stationary Firemen, Machinists, Boilermakers, and Gas Workers, the latter being a federal union directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Reed-Murphy Electrical Workers are also members of the Light and Power Council.

With reference to the Electrical Workers it should be understood that they were in complete control of the electrical end of the Gas and Electric Company. This fact made it necessary for the other unions to combine with the Electrical Workers in one council for their own protection, it being entirely impossible for one union to get conditions single-handed from this powerful corporation.

The claim has been made, and will no doubt be made again, that the Light and Power Council was formed for the purpose of controlling the work on the World's Fair and to break the McNulty Electrical Workers. From my own personal investigation I could not find any evidence to the effect that the Light and Power Council of California was formed for any other purpose than to get better wages and conditions for the affiliated unions.

The strike was called May 6, 1913. All men responded to the call, except the Gas Workers of San Francisco. Your President was called on by the officers of the Light and Power Council and was requested to interview the officials of the Gas Company with the end in view of settling the dispute, together with Vice-President Smith of the I. B. E. W. I visited Mr. Britton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pacific Gas & Electrical Company, and after several interviews with Mr. Britton, he declined to recognize the Light and Power Council. A few days later request was made by the President of the San Francisco Labor Council to again interview the officials of the Gas Company.

The following day, together with President Gallagher, Secretary O'Connell, Delegates Casey and McLaughlin, of the San Francisco Labor Council, we visited Mr. Britton and he informed us that his company would not deal with the Light and Power Council, but was willing to deal with each organization separately. The above-named committee submitted Mr. Britton's statement to the Light and Power Council and requested them to waive the recognition of the Council, as it was merely a technical point.

The Light and Power Council submitted our recommendation to the affiliated unions, with the result that they complied with our request.

We again appeared before Mr. Britton, advising that the Light and Power Council had decided to waive recognition.

We were informed by Mr. Britton that Vice-President Grasser, of the McNulty Electrical Workers, had signed an agreement with his company to furnish men to take the places of the strikers at twenty-five cents a day less than the strikers asked. Whatever chances we had to make a settlement this act of Grasser's entirely removed them. Right here let me say, that we were put up against the most disgraceful act of any one having the nerve to call himself a union man.

It must be admitted that there is a dispute between the Electrical Workers themselves, through the International bodies being divided over the form of their organization, but I am satisfied that this action of the McNulty Electrical Workers in going into the strike-breaking business will not bring them together.

I am satisfied that Organized Labor of California will not stand for the actions of any officer of any organization calling themselves union men in upholding large corporations by assisting them in getting scabs to break any strike and I can only add that it is high time the American Federation of Labor should go on record as opposing any move wherein any official of any International affiliated with it, act the part of strikebreakers.

Your President gave his endorsement to the strike and his action was endorsed by your Executive Council. The strike also received the endorsement of every Central Council in the strike zone, three Building Trades Councils, and a number of locals affiliated with I. B. E. W. (McNulty Electrical Workers) in this State and throughout the country. A full and detailed report of the above strike will

no doubt be rendered by the Vice-Presidents in their particular districts. It is to be hoped that by the time this convention is called to order this strike will be over and men returned to work and their efforts crowned with success.

Public Ownership of Public Utilities.

In view of the attitude of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and similar corporations, it appears that the time is at hand for Organized Labor to become more active in the support of Public Ownership of Public Utilities. Such movements as that in which the City of San Francisco is now engaged in, in securing a municipal water supply, is certainly commendable when we consider that the system when fully developed can be utilized in the various ways, viz.: Supplying the Bay districts with pure mountain water at minimum cost; developing light and power for public use, and will be the means of placing a large number of men in permanent positions at good wages and conditions, and incidentally reduce the cost to the consumer.

The ownership and control of street and interurban transportation lines, the acquirement of lighting, heating and power plants by the various cities and towns of the State, should be actively advocated and supported by Organized Labor as a whole.

In conclusion, your President desires to commend the members of the Executive Council for the assistance rendered during the past year, particularly may this be said of our Secretary, on whom the bulk of the work necessarily falls, especially during the session of the Legislature, where he acted as Legislative Agent for this Federation, and was always found on the job whenever bills in which Labor was interested were being discussed.

I also want to thank the members of the California State Federation of Labor, who have so highly honored me. I shall always remember the kindness and consideration shown me by all with whom I have come in personal contact during my term as President of this great body.

With the earnest wish that the California State Federation of Labor will continue along the lines it has in the past, in the uplift of the men and women who toil, and that it may grow in power and influence as the years pass and become a factor for the good of all Labor, not only in this State but in the Nation as well, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY, President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

San Diego, California, Aug. 26, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—As Vice-President of the First District I wish to submit my report for the past year ending to date.

During the closing months of last year Organized Labor in this district grew by leaps and bounds. There was a shortage of labor in all crafts and conditions were fine for the straightening out of San Diego until about the first of the year, when a severe business depression struck this town which has nearly demoralized the unions of this city.

The Building Trades crafts had over a thousand men walking the streets until the last few weeks, when the building industry seems to have opened up a little. During the depression the Hodcarriers and Plasterers were compelled to reduce their wages one dollar a day, and in July the Carpenters, if they wished to maintain their organization, had to reduce their wages fifty cents per day. Happily, no other trades were demoralized to the extent that they were forced to make a reduction in wages. The miscellaneous trades are doing fairly well at present and are building their unions on a sound foundation, so that they may establish their right of existence for all time to come.

Since the adjournment of the last convention there have been formed unions of Migratory Laborers, Marble Workers, Motion Picture Operators, Cement Workers, Butchers, Retail Clerks, Floormen, and Bar Porters, all of whom are flourishing except the Migratory Laborers, who seem to have gone by the wayside, owing to the building depression in this district.

I wish to thank Organizer J. B. Dale, who spent several months in this city last fall, for the good work that he accomplished, which seemed almost phenomenal, considering the results we were able to obtain. Whenever Brother Dale is at leisure District No. 1 will welcome him with open arms, as we consider him one of the best organizers that ever worked in San Diego.

This city is planning a campaign of organization more far-reaching and strenuous than any that has been attempted before, and I hope by the convening of the next convention that the Vice-President of No. 1 will be able to report that the prospects of Organized Labor in his vicinity are brighter than at present.

One of the most stubborn obstacles that has been continuously flashed across our path are the shades of the past, originating from the so-called Free Speech Fight, which took place the early part of last year, and the activities that Organized Labor (whether voluntary or involuntary) played in it. In my last report I stated that the reaction had set in among Organized Labor, though I am afraid that it will take years before we can convince the public and a great many of our members that we have cleaned our ranks of adherents of the I. W. W.'s. To the best of my knowledge there is not a single member of Organized Labor in this district who is also a member of the I. W. W.'s, though we have quite a few who parade their radicalism by claiming that they are sympathizers, but they do not have the courage of their conviction to join those disrupters and stand before the world in their true light.

I wish to thank Brother Scharrenberg for the assistance that he rendered this district during the last year, both through sage suggestions for the betterment of the Labor movement and the legislative work that he carried on in Sacramento. District No. 1 found Brother Scharrenberg willing and anxious to help us on all occasions.

Hoping that the California State Federation will continue to increase in membership and efficiency, I submit the above as my report.

Fraternally yours,

IRA H. MARKWITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 14, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

Following is my report for the year ending August 31, 1913:

As a whole the movement has grown during the past year, both in spirit and in numerical strength. The long bitter fight of the metal trades, June 1, 1910, to March 1, 1912, called the attention of the public in this vicinity to organized labor and created an interest among the unorganized that has been taken advantage of by the movement. During this strike and immediately following it the other organizations, particularly in the City of Los Angeles, began to grow as they had not grown before.

The Building Trades organizations have had an actual increase in membership of over 3000, and their spirit of solidarity in these crafts has prompted those who were not affiliated with the Building Trades Council to do so, thereby over doubling the membership of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council. The Building Trades Council have also been organized in several of the smaller towns throughout the district.

In the culinary trades the spirit is also good, the bartenders having almost a 100 per cent. organization. While others in this line are not as strong as the bartenders, they are doing well and show a fine spirit. Brewery workers are doing fine, have a closed shop agreement and are also full of fighting spirit.

In the clothing trades the Garment Workers No. 125 have been on strike against P. A. Newmark & Co. since March 1, 1913, for refusing to sign agreements. Tailors have had some trouble but are getting along nicely.

The printing trades are well organized and practically control that line of work.

The metal trades have lost heavily in their membership but are regaining again and will in a year be a power in the movement. The other crafts such as barbers, retail clerks, etc., are gaining more all the time. The bakers and cigar makers are doing well and gaining steadily. Everywhere the spirit is fine, it could not be better, and the movement as a whole, has grown very much during the last year.

Considerable effort has been made to have all the local unions affiliate with the central branch and with the State Federation of Labor so that now, scarcely any are out of the fold. Many new local unions have been organized in Los Angeles and in this district, scarcely one of these not having at least one new local, or an increase in the membership of the old ones. The demand for union-label goods is good and this demand is growing. The Women's Union Label League is growing and doing splendid work.

During the past several months the business depression, which has been general throughout the land, has decreased the business and the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association until they, to get business, have gone into open cutting competitions with one another, causing much dissatisfaction in their ranks and many desertions. This state of affairs has been taken advantage of and in several instances has been the means of placing of all union men in shops where formerly non-union men only had been employed. This Association, the Merchants and Manufacturers, is not, and probably never will be again, the power that it once was in this vicinity. The Times' circulation has fallen off to such an extent that they do not dare publish the figures thereof.

The Union-Labor Socialist political movement has grown until it practically holds the balance of power politically and the big business interests have a very wholesome respect thereof, and this also has helped the movement. As a whole the labor movement in this district has grown wonderfully, all things considered, and is still growing.

Metal Trades Unions of Los Angeles.

The Metal Trades Unions of Los Angeles and vicinity are to be commended for the splendid fight they have put up during the past few years, or since that memorable June 1, 1910, when the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association locked them out. After twenty-one months the strike ended, after several conferences between the representatives of the employers and the employees, it being agreed that no discrimination should exist in the shops because of a man's affiliation with organized labor. This agreement is now being violated by several large establishments where men are discharged if found to be members of organized labor; especially is this true of the Llewellyn Iron Works, Baker's Iron Works and several other firms. The tactics of one particular firm are reprehensible. A machinist made application for work and was met in a very friendly spirit by the foreman who told him he could not employ him then but that he should come again, which he did. After going several times the foreman told him that he would put him wise

providing he would not state who told him. He then stated: "I cannot bear to see you, an old previous employee coming here seeking work, for I have been told to treat you courteous, and tell you to keep coming, but that you and many others who are known can never secure a job, but to keep coming." The power of the unions cannot fully be measured by their numerical strength, for all of the Metal Trades Unions have less members now than they had previous to the strike.

Boilermakers No. 539 and Machinists' Helpers have returned their charter and the Blacksmiths' locals, Nos. 282 and 212, are not meeting regularly and need immediate assistance; also the Molders No. 374 need attention and support. The Patternmakers have about 55 per cent. of its former membership and the Machinists' Local No. 311, about 60 per cent. of its former membership. All the Metal Trades Unions of Los Angeles and vicinity need the full support of the Central Body, the State Federation of Labor and each of their International organizations at once.

I desire to draw to your attention, the fact that the Metal Trades Unions were forced to strike on the Southern Pacific & Salt Lake Railroad because of a refusal of the railroad management to meet their representatives and discuss future conditions of employment. These strikes are still pending and are being prosecuted with all possible strength of the International and local unions. The men are confident of ultimate victory. The records show that largely due to the splendid fighting ability and the dogged determination of the Metal Workers of Los Angeles and vicinity, 10,000 members have been added to the various unions of Los Angeles; particularly is this true of the Building Trades unions. I strongly urge and recommend that immediate attention and full support be given to the Metal Workers of Los Angeles. The men will respond and assist in the work. They are eager to do so,—they can soon be made stronger than ever. It is a duty we owe them after their long splendid struggle for the success of labor. The reaction which followed this long bitter fight has passed now and the Metal Trades Council which felt this reaction most has again taken up the fight with the old vigor and the affiliated unions are feeling the good effects. If the support that could be given them by their various international unions and the State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Councils is given to carry out a plan they now have outlined and are ready to put into execution, they too will in a few months show increases in membership equal to that of the other trades in the local movement. This is a reward that should come to the Metal Trades for their efforts on behalf of the movement on the Pacific Coast.

I would therefore recommend that the California State Federation of Labor do all in its power to assist the Los Angeles Metal Trades.

A list of the local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor during the past year will be found in the Secretary's report.

The following is a list of organizations that have been organized during the last year: Painters of Glendale, Painters of San Pedro, Painters of Redondo, Floor Layers and Stone Masons of Los Angeles, Hodcarriers, Cement Workers and Electricians of Long Beach, Butcher Workmen of Los Angeles, Marine Gasoline Engineers, the Longshoremen of San Pedro. Steps are now being taken to organize the Elevator Operators and have them fairly under way. As a representative of the State Federation of Labor, as an organizer, I have been instrumental in organizing the Longshoremen at San Pedro, the Hod Carriers at Long Beach and in reviving the Metal Trades and in a settlement of a strike of the Pile Drivers at San Pedro, which lasted two days and a half, receiving advancement in wages of 50 cents a day. Much time has been spent in making arrangements for a Labor Day celebration.

The following is the expense account for the three months employed by the State Federation of Labor, from June 4 till August 31: Salary received, \$370; carfare and postage, \$24.55.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK BELCHER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Pasadena, California, Sept. 8, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates—Your Vice-President, with headquarters in Pasadena, not having turned in a report last year, finds of necessity that his report this time must be for two years, and will cover the different subjects as far as possible under their respective headings.

Building Trades Council.—As the direct results of the efforts of the delegates from Pasadena in attendance at the San Diego convention a branch charter from the County Building Trades Council was obtained. Its first activity was the placing of a business agent in the field, and this has been productive of gratifying results. The next endeavor was the affiliation of all locals. Bricklayers No. 15 and Plasterers No. 194 at first were not inclined to come in. The Bricklayers capitulated the last of August and the Plasterers the first of September. This virtually makes a 100 per cent. organization, with the exception of the colored hodcarriers, and they are not working under charter from the A. F. of L. The work of organizing the white hodcarriers and laborers is now going on.

Other New Organizations.—During the past year Cement Workers No. 195 was organized and the local has proven a lusty youngster, with a steady increase in membership. Pressmen's Local No. 155 was formed in May, it having been found that there were enough pressmen and feeders to maintain a union of this craft. Since the formation of the Pressmen's Union, in conjunction with Typographical Union No. 583, the temporary officers were selected for an Allied Printing Trades Council.

Labor Temple Association.—This incorporated body has just entered the third year of its existence, holding a deed to the property at the corner of Raymond avenue and Walnut street. The four lots have a frontage of 135 feet on Raymond and 190 on Walnut, and there are five houses on the property. The purchase price was \$20,000, the rentals are now approximately \$2,000 a year, and on this basis the directors have guaranteed to the stockholders an increase in their holdings of 5 per cent. per annum, beginning August 1, 1912. Since the first day of March, 1912, all the organized crafts of Pasadena have held their meetings on the property of the Labor Temple Association, the building on the corner being known as the Labor Temple and the one at 42 East Walnut is designated as the Board of Labor Rooms. This is a showing seldom found in a Labor Temple project so early in its history, and the labor unions are to be congratulated on the acquiring of such a valuable piece of property.

Pasadena Board of Labor.—This is the name under which the unions of Pasadena are now operating as a central body and receiving its charter from the A. F. of L. The original Board of Labor was formed some years ago to look after matters of a civic and political nature and handle some of the things that the then Central Labor Council did not care to touch. Through its efforts the Labor Temple Association was launched; it cut considerable figure in the late city administration of Mayor Thum and was a deciding element in a number of bond elections. The functions of the two bodies soon shaped themselves in such a manner that the by-laws of each were so modified that one organization could represent the combined work of the unions, receiving the sanction of the A. F. of L. with the name Board of Labor.

Saturday Half Holiday.—All the unions in the building trades now have the Saturday half holiday and in addition to this quite a few of them are maintaining a higher scale of wages than is received in the nearby localities. The effect of the Saturday half holiday by the unions has been such that, year by year, for the summer months, more of the organizations of merchants are following this custom, till now we have the banks, real estate agents, jewelers, furniture dealers, hardware stores, dealers in gents' furnishings, dry goods houses, lumber yards and others in line for this half holiday.

Advertising.—As a new departure this year witnessed two efforts that have proved highly beneficial to Organized Labor and took the shape of advertising. The first was a series of double-column label ads in both the daily papers by Typographical Union No. 583. The second was a combined ad. by the Board of Labor and the Typos in the City Directory, appearing every 32 pages, calling attention to the free employment bureau of the organized trades and the label of the printers. The success has been such that they will undoubtedly be repeated.

In summing up for two years it might be well to mention that in that time no trouble of a serious nature has arisen with any of the bosses. All unions report substantial gains in membership, with some increases in wage scales. The Bakers' label has obtained a good hold, mainly owing to the efforts of the Label League, and in doing this the product of a non-union firm that shipped in its goods has been eliminated. And last but not least, on Labor Day the Labor Day Association,

in its ninth annual celebration, had the pleasure of opening the city's new pleasure grounds, Arroyo Springs Park, with an elaborate program of sports.

HARRY A. HUFF.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

Fresno, California, Sept. 10, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:
Greeting—As Vice-President of the Third District I herewith submit my report for the year just past.

Since the adjournment of the convention a year ago in San Diego I have made numerous appeals by mail to the non-affiliated unions in my district to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, and I am sorry to be compelled to report to this convention that the solicitations have, so far, fallen upon deaf ears.

Their lack of appreciation of the remedial labor measures enacted into law through the efforts of the State Federation, is best evidenced by the fact that out of sixteen appeals, divided as follows: Bakersfield 11, Coalinga 3, and Hanford 2, only one organization extended the courtesy of a reply.

Under the above-mentioned circumstances it is impossible for me to report authentically regarding the progress made by the organizations in Bakersfield, Coalinga or Hanford.

I can, however, point with pride to the fact that through the efforts of the officers of the Fresno Building Trades Council and the Fresno A. F. of L. Organizer, they have instituted locals of Painters and Decorators in Visalia, Dinuba, Reedley and Porterville, and that the Painters and Decorators of Visalia have, since the formation of their organization, secured a raise of fifty (50) cents per day.

These same forces also instituted locals of Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers in Dinuba, Reedley and Exeter, as well as an organization of the McNulty Electrical Workers in Porterville. Since the formation of the Plumbers' Union in Dinuba, Reedley and Exeter last May, they have secured a raise of \$1.00 per day.

The Fresno Horseshoers, Gas Workers, Carpet and Shade Workers, and Hoisting Engineers, have been organized during the past year, and the Carpet and Shade Workers have reduced their hours from nine to eight.

Through the tireless efforts, during the past year, of W. A. Sexton, that peerless organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, ably assisted by the officers of the Fresno Building Trades Council, they succeeded in organizing healthy and prosperous Carpenters' Unions in Madera, Kerman, Reedley, Sanger, Exeter and Porterville. The above-mentioned six new locals have, since their organization, affiliated with the Fresno Building Trades Council, and secured a raise throughout of fifty (50) cents per day.

The following miscellaneous organizations in Fresno have been successful in gaining substantial wage increases and a shortening of hours: The Pressmen, both platen and cylinder, received an increase of fifty (50) cents, and the Web Pressmen 75 cents per day. Typographical members gained an increase of 25 cents per day, making their wage and hour schedule rank with the top notchers throughout the State. Bartenders secured an increase of \$3.00 per week, and the Bakers \$1.00 per week. Electrical Workers No. 100 (inside men) gained an increase of 50 cents per day, and the Lathers were successful in securing an increase of 50 cents per thousand, and \$1.00 a day on all day work. The Hodcarriers gained an increase of 50 cents per day, and the Material Teamsters reduced their hours of work from 9 to 8. The Brewery Workers succeeded in negotiating new contracts which give them the following increases per week: Bottle Wagon Drivers, \$1.00; Keg Wagon Drivers, \$1.00; Brewers, \$1.50; Floor Men, \$2.00; Machine Men, \$2.00; Apprentice Boys (brewery department), \$4.00, and in the bottling department \$2.00 per week.

It is a pleasure for me to report the fact that every increase in wages and the shortening of the work day mentioned in this report has been gained without the thought of a strike or lockout by either the employees or employers.

To my way of thinking one of the most important questions affecting the future growth and prosperity of the State Federation of Labor, is the indifference displayed by so many unions relative to affiliating with the State Federation. I, therefore, recommend that this convention assembled, instruct the incoming Executive Board members to enforce Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join State Federations in their vicinity where such exist."

In conclusion I desire to thank Organizer W. A. Sexton, and the officers of the Fresno Building Trades Council, for the valuable assistance they have rendered

the general labor movement in this district, and hope that when the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor is called to order that District No. 3 will be able to report not only 100 per cent. affiliation, but 100 per cent. organized.

Fraternally and respectfully,
F. P. LAMOREUX.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Stockton, California, Sept. 4, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—I was elected to the office of Vice-President of District No. 4 at the first meeting of the Executive Board by the unanimous vote of the officers present at that meeting, and I have attended every meeting of the Executive Committee since I was elected, and have at all times worked for the best interest of the California State Federation of Labor.

During my term of office I have received the applications of the following named unions to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor: Butchers' Union No. 127, Ice, Coal and Hay Wagon Drivers' Union No. 441, and Gas Workers' Union No. 14,402.

I also succeeded in getting the Engineers' Union No. 200 to become reinstated with the State Federation of Labor. I will continue my efforts to have every local union in my district affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor before the next convention.

The conditions of Organized Labor in this district in general are very good. During my term of office several of the local unions in Stockton have received an increase in wages and shorter hours; in most cases the demands were granted without any trouble. The most difficult and the only demand not granted by the employers was the wage scale and working agreement of the Cereal Mill and Warehousemen's Union. As a result the Sperry Flour Company was declared unfair to Organized Labor by the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council.

With the assistance of our sister cities we hope to get the Sperry Flour Company to recognize the Mill and Warehousemen's Union, also the Engineers' Union.

Fraternally,

T. J. VITAICH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

San Jose, California, Sept. 5, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—I herewith present the following as my report covering the past year for District No. 5.

The progress made by Organized Labor in Santa Clara County has, on the whole, been very satisfactory since the closing of our last year's convention. Several of the unions—namely, the Cooks and Waiters, General Teamsters, Typographical and Pressmen, Machinists, Horseshoers, Stage Hands, and Moving Picture Operators—have waged a vigorous fight to better conditions in their respective callings and with good results. The Cooks and Waiters have succeeded in effecting satisfactory settlements with the Slavonian restaurants and are gradually building up their treasury.

The Teamsters, both the General and Building, have in the past year increased their scale \$3.50 per week, making a minimum wage of \$21.00. The General Teamsters have been engaged in a stiff campaign to line up the large commission houses of San Jose, and after a somewhat bitter fight which involved a number of grocery stores, the city government, and the entire membership of Organized Labor, were successful. Right here a word of the highest commendation for Mayor Thomas Monahan is in order. He went the limit to help out the Teamsters, as indeed he does right along for the whole movement, and when he comes up for re-election the union men of San Jose will show their appreciation in a substantial manner.

The Allied Printing Trades have been very active in the past year in an aggressive label campaign and the results are showing right along in an increased demand for the Allied Label. These organizations have succeeded in signing up the last unfair printing office in San Jose, thus making a 100 per cent. city in this line.

The Machinists have put through an increase of \$1.50 per week in their scale and have practically doubled their membership in the past year.

The Stage Hands have a new wage scale and agreement pending at the present time with no doubts as to a favorable ending.

The Moving Picture Operators have been involved in a very hard struggle

with two of the local theatres, which resulted in the injunction being invoked against them. The injunction wasn't at all successful in making the boycott ineffective and one of the theatres was very glad to sign up in a short time. The other is struggling along from hand to mouth as it were, with the alternative of going to the wall in short order or settling up.

The United Laborers' Union, organized in 1911 by Brother J. B. Dale, is at the present time having an uphill fight for existence owing in a large measure to the action of the local Building Trades Council in refusing to allow them to affiliate with that organization, thus shutting them out of work in their line in connection with building operations. It is claimed by the local Building Trades Council that they have a ruling from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. which shuts the Laborers out of all local Building Trades Councils. This matter should be taken up by the coming convention and action taken if possible to have this ruling of the Building Trades Department withdrawn.

Efforts have been made from time to time to unionize the several large laundries in San Jose, which are running open-shop, but with poor success. There are two large union laundry establishments which are able to handle the union trade, and so far we have not been successful in making the others see that it would be to their advantage to come in.

The Retail Clerks' Union has been for some time past in a bad condition, due chiefly to the apathy of the clerks themselves. It seemd almost impossible to make this class of workers see the benefits of a good organization. With a city as well organized in all crafts as San Jose we should have a Clerks' Union of many members, instead of the small band at present on the roll.

Several times in previous years attempts have been made to organize the butchers with no results. In March, after canvassing the shops and interviewing a number of the workmen in that line, I got in touch with Organizer M. R. Grunhof of the Butchers' International Union, who visited San Jose, and in two days had a good organization of butchers started. The new union has gone steadily onward and at present have every shop signed up and will shortly endeavor to reduce their working hours.

The strike of the unions making up the Light and Power Council affected San Jose as well as other cities, putting members of the Gas Workers and Engineers on the street as well as the Electrical Workers. We witnessed the spectacle of union engineers out on strike, and the International Representatives of that craft sending other union men to take the places of those on the street. The Gas Workers, after being out about eight weeks, decided to go back and at present the organization is barely holding together. One of the results of this strike is the organization of the linemen, who took the places of the strikers, into a McNulty Union of Electrical Workers. The position of Organized Labor in San Jose in regard to receiving this organization of strikebreakers is, at the present time, somewhat doubtful. It is to be hoped that at the A. F. of L. convention to be held at Seattle in the near future, this factional fight may be brought to an end.

I have been successful in inducing several of the unions connected with the Building Trades to affiliate with the State Federation, but the majority of them are content to let the proposition alone in spite of anything which can be said or any argument which can be presented. The little one per cent. per capita seems to look as big as a mountain to some of them.

Owing to the short fruit crop in Santa Clara Valley this year the demand for fruit pickers has not been very great, and as a general thing there has been enough white help to handle the work so that the Japs had rather poor pickings.

Organized Labor continues to enjoy the magnificent Labor Temple which has been secured and fitted up in the past year and a half. Since last convention a fine dance floor has been added, which is second to none in San Jose, and which brings in a substantial sum every month. The Temple is more than self-sustaining from the rentals to unions alone.

The Women's Union Label League continues to keep up the good work of boosting for the label and in assisting the cause of labor in every way possible. Too much credit cannot be given to the ladies for their splendid work in behalf of the cause here.

In closing I wish to state that we are more than holding our own in District No. 5 and expect to go along as in the past, continually improving conditions wherever possible.

Fraternally submitted,

H. J. YOUNG.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

Oakland, California, Sept. 6, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:
Greeting—As Vice-President of the Sixth District I herewith submit my report for the past year.

The Sunset Lumber Co. fight, which has been the most bitter industrial trouble involving the unions in this county, has been won by the Building Trades, every union participating receiving nearly all the demands made by them on the company.

In the early part of the past year the Central Labor Council became involved in the Electrical Workers' controversy, and on demand of the American Federation that they unseat the Reid-Murphy faction—which they refused to do—the charter was revoked. This led to a split in the Council, and after several weeks of wrangling the Electrical Workers were unseated and the charter restored.

The Butchers' Union, No. 120, has been organized in this district with a 90 per cent. membership, and after several months' fighting they have received good conditions and full recognition.

The Laundry Workers have also been organized and are in splendid condition, numbering about 300 members at the present time.

The recent strike on the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has involved the Gas Workers to such an extent that they are nearly disrupted; about 35 per cent. of the members, including the secretary of the union, are now scabbing. This strike has caused a great deal of dissension in this city as to the justice of the strike, and both sides are bitterly censuring each other.

The Moving Picture Operators have been picketing several unfair houses recently, one of the proprietors of which has sued the union for damages. The Court awarded a judgment for \$380 against the union, which has no funds. An attachment was then issued against the property of all the members, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

All other unions not mentioned in this report are in a healthy condition, adding to their membership and encountering but little opposition from their employers.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. HART.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT NO. 8.

Vallejo, Cal., September 14, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting:—Summing up the conditions in this district I find most unions stronger than ever and only a few weaker.

In the Navy Yard we find most of the unions in good condition, some crafts being 100 per cent organized, while others have made good gains during the year.

On the Vallejo side some of the unions have made good gains but I am sorry to say that the organizing of a union of electrical workers of the McNulty faction in this city in the early part of the year at an inopportune time worked a serious injury to the labor movement. A strike was in progress by the electrical workers of the Reid-Murphy faction against a Vallejo firm and I do not think that the action of the State Building Trades was in keeping with good union principles in having a new union enter the field at that time.

The matter, however, was settled by this firm signing up with the Reid-Murphy faction. The after effect of this controversy did the unions of Vallejo no good. I am glad to report that the Business Agent has been instrumental in getting many delinquent members of local unions back into the fold.

The funds contributed by the State Federation of Labor for organization work in Vallejo has been of very material assistance to us as it enabled us to keep a Business Agent on the job.

During the past year several unions have affiliated with the State Federation of Labor and prospects are good for several others to affiliate before our next convention.

The action of the Bartenders' International Secretary in refusing to issue a charter to a new bartenders' union upon application being made to him accompanied by the proper fee has made local organization work among bartenders very discouraging. The action of the International Secretary in this regard is considered very reactionary as the only reason for refusing the charter seems to be that an old defunct local is still owing back indebtedness.

It is believed that the interview a committee of Mare Island employes had with Secretary of Navy Daniels during his recent visit to the Mare Island Navy Yard in the latter part of July will be productive of good results. Three salient points were urged for the Secretary's consideration, namely. First: Representation on the wage

board to be given representatives from the ranks of the workers. Second: Payment of overtime for hours on shifts outside of regular schedule hours. Third: Protest against all speeding and premium systems.

The Secretary received our committee and congratulated them on the able manner they had presented their case and assured them that he favored the first request and would give his earnest consideration to their other requests.

The matter of Employes Boat Club has given Union Labor in this vicinity the biggest fight of the year. The employes of the Navy Yard a few years ago became tired of being held up for exorbitant ferry rates and organized a boat club to ferry themselves to and from work in their own boats. In one year's time this organization grew to a membership of over 1,000 and by paying dues of \$1.25 per month they built up a powerful organization, which was a thorn in the side of the ferry trust owing to the loss of half its business. The trust therefore set about to put the club out of business by claiming it had an exclusive franchise to carry all passengers to and from Mare Island and the courts, as usual, held that they had, and the employe's club for the time being put out of business by an injunction.

A bill was then introduced in the last session of the Legislature to grant employes the right to ferry themselves to and from work and by the efforts of the State Federation lobby at Sacramento, assisted by the various unions throughout the State, the bill was passed and since the 11th of August the organization is doing business on a larger scale than ever and in place of paying the ferry trust \$2.18 per month we get better service for \$1.00 and the organization has in two years' time accumulated \$14,000 worth of property besides saving every member \$1.18 per month. Too much can not be said of Brother Scharrenberg's good work in behalf of this organization.

In regards to the rest of the district, in Napa the Carpenters sent back their charter and some of its members have affiliated with the Vallejo local. The Garment Workers of the same place have a splendid organization and have voluntarily affiliated with the Vallejo Labor Council. I believe there is a good field for organizing work in this district.

Respectfully,

HARRY BARTLEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.

San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greeting:

With the exception of a few unions, the general condition of organized labor in this district has been good.

Several unions heretofore not affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council or the American Federation of Labor have affiliated during the past year, including some of the larger organizations.

After the adjournment of our last convention one of labor's troubles in this district was to contend with the ruse of certain interested parties to lure working people to San Francisco by creating the impression that several hundred men were wanted immediately to work on the Exposition grounds.

In the early part of the spring the Alaska salmon packers composed mostly of Filipinos, Mexicans and Spanish laborers applied through the San Francisco Labor Council to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. Shortly after securing this charter they elected a bunch of grafters, composed of a pawnbroker, a clothing house man and a hotel keeper, who would sell the members supplies and keep their books as officials of the union. Finding out the conditions which had developed the organizing committee of the San Francisco Labor Council called all parties concerned together. After going into details and in view of the fact that several salmon ships had left for Alaska and seeing that no benefit was to be given the men from the so-called organization, the organizing committee recommended to the San Francisco Labor Council a revocation of their charter which was concurred in by the Council and by the American Federation of Labor. The State Federation of Labor then proceeded along with the State Labor Commissioner to have a law passed at the Legislature regulating payment of wages in seasonal labor. This bill, known as S. B. 292 is referred to in the legislative report.

Several unions have secured a raise of wages, also better working conditions. The Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 77, a short time previous to the last convention secured a raise in wages from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day for all members, other than the foremen. Now they have secured for foremen a raise from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per day, also better working conditions.

Local No. 7 of Brewery Workers secured a raise of twenty-five cents per day. Beer Bottlers No. 227 a raise of \$2.50 per week.

The Tailors' Union called a strike in December demanding a closed-shop and a flat scale of \$22.00 per week. After being on strike for some time a settlement

was arrived at between the union and the employers granting part of the demands asked for by the tailors.

At this time the Printing Pressmen are on strike against the Franklin Press Association and appear to have the strike well in hand. The Cloak Makers' Union also have 250 men and women on strike demanding a raise in wages, and are putting up a good fight.

The boycott on the San Francisco "Examiner" was endorsed at our last convention and is still in full force. The strike on the Harriman lines remains practically unchanged, and it is your duty not to patronize the Southern Pacific whenever other modes of transportation are available.

The Boot and Shoe Workers, employed by the Frank & Hyman Company, were on strike for twelve weeks and finally won a complete victory.

Light and Power Council's Strike.

For the last four months, we have been watching an effort on the part of one of the largest corporations in this State to destroy organized labor. The corporation is the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. In order to understand the strike against that corporation it will be necessary to go into a little history.

The Light and Power Council is composed of Machinists, Gas Workers (outside of San Francisco), Stationary Firemen, Electrical Workers and Boilermakers. The object of forming the Council was to obtain a joint agreement the same as the Iron Trades Council or any of the other Councils in the State.

Some individuals have contended that the formation of the Light and Power Council was a secession movement from the American Federation of Labor. Of course there is absolutely nothing to this claim. Before becoming a part of the Council each organization received the approval of its International Union. We had a number of conferences with Mr. Brittain, General Manager and Vice-President of the P. G. & E. Co., but he refused to deal with the Light and Power Council as such. A referendum vote was then taken over the entire system to determine whether we should call a strike for the recognition of the Council and the vote upon this question was almost unanimous in favor of securing recognition. Mr. Brittain then decided to recognize the Light and Power Council, and we again had many conferences with him up to May 6th. He finally agreed to grant the demands of the Machinists, Gas Workers and Boilermakers. He refused to concede, however, to the demands of the Firemen and Electrical Workers.

On May 7th the strike was called and 1,550 men responded. The strike was endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, every Central Labor Council in the strike zone and three Building Trades Councils. When the San Francisco Labor Council endorsed the strike they appointed a committee to act with the President of the State Federation of Labor and the committee from the Light and Power Council for the purpose of trying to reach a settlement. After the committee had several conferences with the company, Mr. Brittain told them that he had signed two agreements with one Grasser of the McNulty Electrical Workers for a period of three years and for twenty-five cents less per day than we were striking for. He also told the committee that he himself had never seen this man Grasser.

Then we were told by certain "interested parties" that the Reed Electrical Workers on strike were outlaws unworthy of recognition by the labor movement. This seems strange particularly when we look back a few years. The \$15,000 which the Reed Electrical Workers contributed to the Los Angeles strike were evidently very acceptable even though they at that time occupied the same position in the labor movement as they do today.

The entire matter was later brought before a meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The San Francisco Labor Council sent Delegate E. Ellison to Atlanta to present the true facts in the case. Ellison was of the opinion that Mr. McNulty would take the floor to defend his organization against the serious accusations freely made during the controversy, but Mr. McNulty left it to others to defend the conduct of those "alleged union men" who took the places of union men while on strike.

As the strike progressed the company endeavored to secure a sweeping injunction against the strikers. The application for the injunction was argued before the Hon. Judge Sturtevant. Messrs. McNab and Lister represented the Light and Power Council, while Mr. Stanley Moore pleaded for the P. G. & E. Co. Numerous affidavits were submitted tending to show the necessity for the injunction, but to the credit of Judge Sturtevant it must be said that he refused to stultify his court by granting this injunction.

Since the strike was called the unions in the Council have lost less than two hundred men, but not one in the last sixty days. The other 1300 men are more determined than ever to win the strike, and they are certainly deserving of support by every sincere trade-unionist on the Pacific Coast.

In concluding this report we desire to say a few good words for the work

accomplished at the last session of our Legislature by our Secretary, who acted as legislative agent, the assistant legislative agent, Brother Theodore Johnson, and the other representatives of labor at Sacramento. We urge upon the membership of our unions to carefully study the legislative report and pay particular attention to the Labor Record of the legislators. Fraternaly yours,

DON. CAMERON,
JAMES E. HOPKINS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.

Sacramento, Cal., September 10, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting:—As Vice-President of the Tenth District, representing Sacramento north, I herewith submit my report covering the period since the last convention.

While there have been a number of strikes progressing at the same time during the year in this city, and although several minor cases of interior dissension have pervaded our ranks, the general Trade Union Movement is in a very flourishing condition, and Sacramento can well boast of being one of the best organized cities in the State, if not the best.

Through some grievances, principally imaginary, several Building Trades organizations have withdrawn their delegates from the Federated Trades Council, and severed their affiliation. The secretary of the Council was instructed to send each local that had withdrawn a letter expressing regrets at their leaving, telling them to go in peace, and when they should see the error of their way and desire to return to the fold the door would be open.

The following new Unions have been organized: Retail Clerks, Broderick Branch Sacramento River Fishermen, Junior Branch Typographical Union, Garment Workers and Laborers' Protective Union.

The Union of Garment Workers has since given up its charter, owing to the fact that the factory in which nearly all of the members had been employed had removed from the city.

The Union Label League and the Ladies' Auxiliary have consolidated, with the ladies in control of the League and doing a great amount of good in boosting the Label.

Boycotts are still being waged against the Southern Pacific Company, the Northern Electric Railway Company and the Sacramento Bee, although not as vigorously as before, and without any noticeable results.

Since the last convention a strike was declared by the Power and Light Council of the State against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and it was expected that the company would be forced to a settlement in a short time, but the situation was complicated by the faction of Electrical Workers officially recognized by the A. F. of L. entering into an agreement with the company to furnish Union men to take the strikers' places, and a settlement at the present writing seems a long way off, although the company has lost a great amount of business and has been put to great expense to keep its plants running.

With the assistance of Organizer Dale, I organized and installed a Central Council in the city of Marysville, and also personally installed a Union of Bartenders in the same city, both of which organizations are getting along nicely.

Also assisted in organizing a Union of Teamsters in Woodland, the charter of which arrived some time ago, but it has not been installed as yet owing to the fact that Organizer Michael Casey requested that he be allowed to install the Union, and has not done so to date.

Your humble servant has been honored by being appointed Assistant Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics by Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, in charge of the Sacramento District, with offices in the State Capitol. Since taking my office I have had a great many cases of wage complaints, violations of the eight-hour law for female employes, violations of the Employment Agency Act, and other acts, all of which cases I have settled to the satisfaction of the complainants. Have had a number of cases involving the payment of bonuses in hop fields and other ranches as inducements for men to stay until the end of the season. Believe this is a dangerous practice, and that some law should be passed to remedy the evil.

The delegates to the convention from the Sacramento Federated Trades Council have been instructed to work and vote to secure the 1914 convention of the California State Federation of Labor for this city.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. BLAIR.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER J. B. DALE.

Richmond, California, Sept. 1, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—On the adjournment of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in San Diego, the Executive Board directed me to remain in San Diego to assist Organized Labor and to organize the unorganized. During my stay in the Southland the United Laborers, Retail Clerks and Porters were organized in San Diego and a Central Labor Council in Riverside.

The movement in the south, in spite of opposition, is forging ahead. The one big union idea, the advocates of which were responsible for the free speech fight in San Diego, have reached the end of their tether, and I am happy to report that the Labor movement in San Diego is making good progress.

In Riverside, San Bernardino and Redlands the opposition seems to have a strangle-hold on the workers. They are asking for and should be given an organizer to turn the tide in favor of the toilers of these communities.

During my stopover in Fresno I assisted Vice-President Lamoreux to organize the Gas Workers, and together with him encouraged the United Laborers, who had not been making much progress.

While in Sacramento the United Laborers were organized; a Federal union in Woodland was straightened out, and together with Vice-President Blair of Sacramento, we organized a Central Labor Council in Marysville.

My next move was to Eureka, Organized Labor in that vicinity having repeatedly asked for an organizer. The principal industry in Humboldt County is the lumber industry. The International Shingle Weavers have extended their jurisdiction by changing their name to International Shingle Weavers, Saw Mill Workers and Woodmen of the United States and Canada. This is an organization of the lumber industry and takes in all workers from the lowest to the highest paid men in the woods. I will say, in passing, that there is not a class of workmen in the entire country, outside of the agricultural or migratory worker, that is more in need of organization than the men in the lumber camps. There are many evils under which they work that will be removed through organization; better sanitary conditions, for example, would surely follow in its wake.

Their work is most hazardous; and empty pants legs and coat sleeves, fingerless hands and sightless eyes, are a common sight in the lumber woods. A better protection to life and limb will also come through organization.

While in Humboldt County I assisted Brother George Heatherton, who had been commissioned by the American Federation of Labor and sent to Humboldt County to organize the woodsmen. After a long, hard pull a local of the woodsmen was established. They affiliated with their International, and I feel safe in saying that they will make good, thereby proving a valuable asset to the movement and demonstrating the efficiency of organization.

The Longshoremen's Union of Eureka has been on strike for the past seven years. Their organization has dwindled from 287 to 20 men who, like the Old Guard, can die but never surrender. I recommend that the incoming Executive Board take steps to investigate the Longshoremen's situation in Eureka and render any assistance that may be within their power.

The Labor movement in Central California and the Bay City districts is in a healthful condition.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and especially the San Joaquin Valley, are to be congratulated on the permanent growth they have made during the past year, the value of which is reflected in the hustling communities and well paid artisans who carry paid-up cards in the various locals that constitute the Organized Labor movement of these valleys. More complimentary things could be truthfully said, but I deem it superfluous at this time, for it is work and not words that count. The trade unionists of this State and Nation have no time to waste in self adoration.

It can be truthfully said that Organized Labor has accomplished more and secured better material results for the wage-earners than any other institution or all other institutions combined. I will now paraphrase the old hymn: "There is a work to do for Labor and the workers are few." The work to which I allude is the organizing of the unorganized man. The man with his blankets, the man without a home and too often without hope in life.

As you know, the California State Federation of Labor has undertaken the herculean task of organizing this man, and some progress has been made. There are now in the neighborhood of five thousand men in this State organized into what is known as The United Laborers, with locals in San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Bakersfield, San Diego, San Jose and

Eureka. In this connection I recommend to the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor that they ask each of the above-named locals to elect delegates to meet in convention; the place of meeting to be named by the Executive Board for the purpose of organizing a State body to be known as the United Laborers of California.

This will give them cohesion and will strengthen the Labor movement correspondingly. For example, in the month of July, this year, the Teamsters and Cement Workers of Richmond clashed with the Barber Asphalt Company, a street contracting concern, and a strike ensued. The laborers, consisting of many nationalities, were told about the situation and asked to go out in sympathy, which they did, and assisted in picketing the job. Within less than one week the arrogant contractors were brought to terms. This incident ought to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the value of organizing the unskilled or common laborer.

Delegates, the time has come when the truth must be told though the heavens fall. The organized men in this State have not rallied to this work with the enthusiasm and with the whole-hearted determination that the work deserves. We criticize the I. W. W.'s and their methods of appealing to the prejudices of this man when, as a matter of fact, if we had done or would now do our full duty by him he would respond fully and would willingly assume his share of the burden of organization, thereby wholly disarming the I. W. W.'s.

Brother, be not deceived, this man must be organized; if not, he will disorganize you. It is from this class of homeless nomads that Big Business secures strike-breakers. When you craftsmen go on strike for an increase in pay or for the elimination of some obnoxious rule or red tape that you consider unfair, then the emissaries of the employers' association get busy with these organized men. They point out to them the fact that we have no interest in them. And, be it said to our shame, that to all outward appearances, it is a fact that we have very little interest in them, hence their readiness to respond to the call of the money changers.

Here is the weak link in the chain of Organized Labor in this country. The remedy we hold in our own hands. Will we use it? Mr. Skilled Man, listen to me. Don't you know that the cafeteria is putting the waiter out of a job. The machines in the molding mills are putting the carpenter out of a job, and the electrical piano is putting the musician out of a job. In every department where skill is required machines are being invented that can be operated by the unskilled man, and unless this man is organized the machine spells your doom. It needs no Daniel to interpret the handwriting on the wall. He that runs may read. Can't you see that your very existence as union men—the living wage and the reasonable workday—depend not theoretically but absolutely on the organization of the unskilled workers.

He is willing, he is ready, he is anxious, he is knocking at your door for admission, like the Macedonian of old. He is asking for help. You can help him by demanding the card or the button from the common laborer with whom you work or by refusing to work on a building the excavating for the foundation of which has not been done by union men. You have nothing to lose and much to gain by demanding a card from this fellow.

This is one of the problems, yea, it is the problem that Labor must solve. Humanitarians are writing and talking about it. Philosophers are philosophizing about it. Economists are pointing out the necessity of it and telling of the dire results that will follow in the event of its failure.

Brothers, let us take this man and brother by the hand. We whose hours have been decreased and earning capacity increased by organization, and persuade him to take passage on the ship of Labor, which means less hours of toil and more money in the pay envelope for him and the spreading of the cement of the solidarity of Labor, thus promoting the growth of the greatest labor organization in the annals of mankind. Let us watch with eagle eye and guard with eagle courage the welfare of the State Federation and the glory of Organized Labor.

Fraternally,

J. B. DALE.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Labor:

Greeting:—

In presenting the report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year, ending September 27, I take particular pleasure and pride in calling attention to the statistical table, showing our continued growth in membership. Our growth in influence and our record of achievements during the past year speak for themselves in the reports of the various officers.

As in previous years an effort has again been made to include in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer all important transactions of the Executive Council unless the matter is already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents. The Executive Council held five regular meetings during the year. One of the meetings was held during the recess of the Legislature (on February 16) and to this gathering were invited the Vice-Presidents from the extreme northern and southern parts of the State as well as those who are centrally located. It seems needless to state that the greatest part of the year's work was in the legislative field. Nor does it seem necessary to repeat here that our efforts in this direction have been fairly well crowned with success.

The complete Report on Labor Legislation (dealing with every phase of our legislative work) was published in pamphlet form and is made a part of the officers' reports to this convention. The "Labor Records" of our Senators and Assemblymen are also available for the scrutiny of the delegates. Every voter, but particularly every trade-unionist, should be made familiar with the contents of the pamphlet containing the records of our legislators and to this end the Labor Press is urgently requested to print at least that part of the record pertaining to the Senators and Assemblymen from their immediate vicinity.

Right here it is meet and proper to call attention to the fact that whatever has been accomplished in the legislative field is due to the very existence, i. e., to the work and the prestige of the State Federation of Labor and the loyal and active co-operation of its component parts—the unions and Central Councils of Labor from Siskiyou to San Diego. The future's possibilities are unbounded, except for such obstacles as (first) our seeming inability to refrain from internecine strife and (second) the presence of the non-unionists. We will continue to succeed only to the extent in which we are able to work in harmony and increase and solidify our ranks. "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," is a hoary old phrase but it has not lost any of its luster when applied to current events in the organized labor movement. Now is the time to try and forget some of our differences and prejudices and (while agreeing to disagree upon certain cherished views) climb in a common band wagon to shout for those things upon which we do agree—for example:

Abolition of land monopoly.

Public ownership of public utilities.

Enactment of our twice defeated Anti-Injunction Bill.

Jury trial for contempt of court in labor disputes.

A law enabling absent voters to cast their ballots.

A universal eight-hour law.

Removal of property qualifications of jurors.

Bringing our State-owned university nearer to the needs of the working people.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

One of the things in connection with the work of our last legislature is deserving of particular comment. During the entire session the threat was freely made by corporation lawyers and lobbyists that the most important labor measures would be held up by the Referendum. Now we know, however, that "Big Business" of California was merely four-flushing. Notwithstanding all the threats that the Workmen's Compensation law would be "held up" by the Referendum the petitions filed with the Secretary of State were not nearly sufficient to prevent that meritorious measure from going into effect on January 1, 1914. Not a single labor measure enacted by the last Legislature was held up by the Referendum. Why? Because every labor law enacted is absolutely necessary and fundamentally just. In Ohio the reactionary employers secured a sufficient number of signatures to submit the newly enacted Compensation law of that State to a vote of the people. It was discovered, however, that a great many of the signatures were forgeries and some investigating is being done to ascertain

who financed the crooked work. "The Interests" thought they could "fix" the Referendum in the same manner as they had handled Legislatures and City Councils. But it failed to work. The Initiative, Referendum and the Recall are the people's weapons!

RECALL OF SENATOR JAMES C. OWENS.

On October 10, 1911, the people of California by a majority of 124,360 adopted a constitutional amendment establishing the Recall of all elective officials, including judges.

Since the Recall was incorporated in the Constitution a police judge has been recalled at San Francisco. A State Senator, who had been convicted of embezzling, was recalled by his constituents in Santa Clara Connty. Organized labor, while taking an active part in the campaigns for the removal of the before mentioned officials, did not initiate the Recall in either case.

However, the time has now arrived for organized labor to test the value of this new weapon. In former years, when the people elected an utterly incompetent or unfaithful legislator, there was no redress. The "statesman" would always serve out his full term and the people had no opportunity to repudiate a misrepresentative unless he should aspire for re-election. If the misfit should happen to be a State Senator he could, for example, break all pre-election pledges and disregard all the wishes of his constituents at the first session, and yet go back to the Legislature the second time and repeat the original double-crossing performance.

Now the situation is different. The "Honorable" James C. Owens, representing the Ninth Senatorial District at the last Legislature, will not be able to return to the Senate chamber in 1915 unless his conduct at the 1913 session of the Legislature is approved by the majority of the voters in his district.

The "Recall" of this misrepresentative was invoked by the Executive Council after representatives of the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Contra Costa County, also of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Marin County were consulted and the Secretary explained how Senator Owens had deliberately violated almost every pledge made to Labor before election and had in addition entirely disregarded several pledges of the Democratic State platform. Each one of the six labor representatives from the Ninth Senatorial District present expressed himself in favor of initiating the recall against Senator Owens and the Executive Council went on record by unanimous vote in favor of the recall and the President and Secretary have co-operated with the Central Councils in the district to prepare the petitions which are now being circulated.

A few of the many reasons why this misrepresentative should be recalled are as follows:

Senator Owens repeatedly violated his pledges as a Democrat, broke his written promises to Labor; and assisted Big Business at crucial moments by his vote or by staying away.

His party platform favored a State industrial insurance system. He fathered an amendment to Boynton's Workmen's Compensation bill that would have made such insurance an impossibility; just what insurance companies wanted.

His party platform declared in favor of extending the Women's Eight-Hour law. In committee he voted for every proposition to limit its scope, even to exclude cotton mill employes already included in the law. Stayed away on final passage.

He voted against mining inspection, and against improving working conditions and hours in mines, to please mining corporations.

He introduced Senate Bill 243, which was so bad that the Railroad Commission said officially it should have been entitled "An Act to repeal the most important provisions of the Public Utilities Act, respecting railroads."

He voted against the "Cement Bill," as the desires of the cement trust were of greater importance to him than the protection of the workers' health.

The last two days he dodged or was absent on 113 roll calls.

As stated, the foregoing are but a few of many reasons why this flagrantly recreant public official should be recalled. For further details it is only necessary to consult the Records of all legislators as compiled. It would seem, though, that any fair-minded person will find sufficient material in these charges to vote for his removal.

Under the law the official sought to be recalled has the privilege to prepare his defense and have the same printed upon the ballot. And citizens generally, regardless of party affiliation, are patiently awaiting the publication of that "defense."

The only answer the double-crosser has so far made is that his Recall

is sought only by divekeepers and labor agitators. And if a more explicit reply is not forthcoming shortly it will be tantamount to a plea of "guilty."

CAMPAIGN FOR NEW AFFILIATIONS.

In pursuance of our established policy to bring every eligible union within the fold of the State Federation we again corresponded with all National and International organizations having locals in California and urged them to abide by Section II, Article XI of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist."

In addition to many personal solicitations a letter with enclosures was also sent to each unaffiliated union in the State. Following is the text of the letter: "Fellow Unionists:—

"A cordial invitation is again extended your organization to become affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

"More than 80 per cent of the trade-unions of this State are now affiliated with the State Federation of Labor and with our present large membership we are more influential than ever.

"As an example of the work of the State Federation we enclose a pamphlet entitled 'Labor Legislation.' This pamphlet contains a synopsis of about one hundred bills pending before the Legislature in which Labor of California is vitally interested. Our Legislative Agents in Sacramento are watching your interests, and you should not hesitate to give your share of support toward this work.

"In unity is strength, and we want every organization with us no matter how small its membership may be. Besides your moral obligation to federate with all other organized workers in the State, it is your plain duty to do so according to Section 2, Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

"The affiliation fee is but one dollar for each union and the monthly contribution only one cent for each member. I shall be glad to furnish any additional information desired and enclose herewith application blank for affiliation, also Preamble and Constitution.

"Hoping to hear from you soon and with very best wishes for the success of your Union, I am,

Fraternally yours,

"(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBURG."

As a result of our efforts in this direction we secured ninety-two new affiliations. However, there are still approximately two hundred eligible unaffiliated organizations in the State and this work will have to be continued. The fact that there are still nearly two hundred unions in California whom we have not been able to induce to join with their fellow workers in the State for the advancement of the common good furnishes a significant commentary upon the theories of those whose strong point is to picture the millennium.

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.

Comparative Table of Growth.

	Local Unions Affiliated.	Labor Councils Affiliated.	Total Membership.
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	67,000

Report of Membership, 1912-1913.

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1912.....	15
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1912.....	429
	444
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	92
	536
Withdrawn for unknown reasons.....	4
Amalgamated with other unions.....	4
Charter surrendered to National Union.....	10
	18
Organizations in good standing, September 27, 1912.....	518
Total membership, approximately, 67,000.	

NEW AFFILIATIONS.

The following ninety-two organizations with an approximate membership of 5,000 affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 28, 1912, to September 27, 1913:

- Bakersfield.**
Bakers No. 146
Retail Clerks No. 1217.
United Laborers No. 14143.
Stage Employes No. 215.
- Bodie.**
Miners No. 61.
- El Centro.**
Typographical No. 707.
- Eureka.**
Bartenders No. 406.
Shingle Weavers No. 23.
- Fresno.**
Barbers No. 333.
Lathers No. 83.
- Kennett.**
Miners No. 174.
- Long Beach.**
Barbers No. 622.
Electrical Workers No. 711.
Plumbers No. 494.
- Los Angeles.**
Bridge, Pile Drivers & Dock Builders No. 130.
Carpenters No. 884.
Carpenters No. 1144.
Carpenters No. 1763.
Retail Clerks No. 83.
Elevator Constructors No. 18.
United Hatters No. 22.
Hod Carriers No. 300.
Horseshoers No. 24.
Hoisting Engineers No. 391.
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.
Lathers No. 42.
Marble Workers No. 63.
Painters No. 350.
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831
Plumbers No. 78.
Shinglers No. 2.
- Modesto.**
Plumbers No. 25.
- Monterey.**
Plumbers No. 62.
- Mojave.**
Bartenders No. 445.
- Oakland.**
Bootblacks & Porters No. 14308.
Retail Clerks No. 47.
- Pasadena.**
Cement Workers No. 195.
Electrical Workers No. 418.
- Petaluma.**
Bartenders No. 638.
Musicians No. 439.
Painters No. 293.
Plumbers No. 478.
- Richmond.**
Bartenders No. 595.
Boilermakers No. 317.
Cement Workers No. 138.
Musicians No. 424.
- Riverside.**
Painters No. 780.
Plumbers No. 358.
- Sacramento.**
Bartenders No. 603.
Laundry Workers No. 75
Tailors' Union No. 107.
- San Bernardino.**
Barbers No. 253.
Carpenters No. 944.
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673
- San Bruno.**
Carpenters No. 848.
- San Diego**
Bakers No. 90.
Retail Clerks No. 769.
Hotel & Bar Porters No. 808.
United Laborers No. 14368.
Marble Workers No. 98.
Moving Picture Operators No. 13.
- San Francisco.**
Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen No. 2.
Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14374.
Gardeners No. 13020.
Office Employes No. 13118.
Ship Fitters No. 410.
Ship Joiners No. 1100, U. B. of C. & J.
Waitresses No. 48.
- San Jose.**
Bricklayers No. 10.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 107.
Butchers No. 506.
Electrical Workers No. 250.
Material Teamsters No. 279.
- San Mateo.**
Lathers No. 278.
- San Pedro.**
Painters No. 949.
- Santa Ana.**
Typographical No. 579.
- Santa Barbara.**
Musicians No. 308.
Typographical No. 394.
- South San Francisco.**
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5.
- Stockton..**
Butchers No. 127.
Retail Clerks No. 197.
Electrical Workers No. 207.
Gas Workers No. 14402.
Ice, Hay & Coal Wagon Drivers No. 441.
Plasterers No. 222.
- Turlock.**
Carpenters No. 982.
- Vallejo.**
Electrical Workers No. 302.
Plumbers No. 343.
Stage Employes No. 241.
Teamsters No. 201.
- Watsonville.**
Cement Workers No. 185.
- Woodland.**
Federal Labor Union.

Withdrawn for Unknown Reasons.

1. Barbers No. 317, Bakersfield.
2. Carpenters No. 1667, Oakland.
3. Granite Cutters, San Francisco.
4. Painters No. 92, Pasadena.

Amalgamated with Other Unions.

1. Lumber Clerks No. 38-37 and Lumber Handlers No. 225 of Oakland.
2. Bakery Salesmen No. 97 of Sacramento with Bakers No. 85 of Sacramento.
3. Millmen No. 423 of San Francisco with Millmen No. 422 of San Francisco.
4. Brewery Workers No. 296 of Fresno with Brewery Workers No. 7 of San Francisco.

Charter Surrendered to National Union.

1. Blacksmiths No. 183, Bakersfield.
2. Teamsters No. 402, Bakersfield.
3. Blacksmiths No. 172, Coalinga.
4. Hod Carriers No. 255, Coalinga.
5. White Rats, Actors, San Francisco.
6. Gardeners No. 13020, San Francisco.
7. Laborers No. 13162, San Francisco.
8. Retail Clerks No. 1288, Fresno.
9. Newspaper Carriers No. 12831, San Francisco.
10. Elevator Operators No. 13195, Los Angeles, Cal.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.**Light and Power Council Strike.**

The details of this strike are dealt with by the President and the San Francisco Vice-Presidents, hence it is unnecessary for me to repeat the history of the origin and progress of this strike. I will say this much, however:

All kinds of unfounded criticism has been freely made about this strike. But the greatest crime of the Light and Power Council seems to be that it stands for true collective bargaining; the driving of a joint agreement by the unions whose members are engaged in the same industry. This, it has been held, will never do because one of the unions in the Council is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. However that may be the fact remains that the Light and Power Council is organized precisely on the same plan as all the other District and Department Councils—the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Iron Trades Council, the Provision Trades Council, the Building Trades Council and others too numerous to mention.

The plain truth in the matter is that the trade-unions of this day have learned to know the value of real joint bargaining. The days have passed, or, are at least rapidly passing when one lone union at a time entered into an agreement with the managers of a vast industry. This does not mean that we are to have the crazy-hodge-podge one big union, about which the I. W. W. spielers are orating. But it does mean that we will have more and more intelligent and effective co-operation of the different crafts engaged in the same industry.

There is nothing new or startling in the organization of the Light and Power Council. Nor can their methods be considered as an innovation. Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have repeatedly declared that "the interests of the trade-union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation, and the organization of District and National Trade Councils."

No one but an alarmist could conceive the thought or express the opinion that the formation of a District Council, like the Light and Power Council, stands for secession from the A. F. of L. when, as a matter of fact, the entire transaction has been strictly in line with the American Federation of Labor's policy "to bring about unity, solidarity and fraternity among the organized workers."

A more thorough co-operation and federation of all organized labor is the slogan of the day, the lectures and admonitions of our timid friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

Los Angeles Boycotts.

The boycotts against the Stevens Ice Machine Company and the Bishop Candy and Cracker Company are still in force.

Our appeal to the annual session of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West to remove the title "Official Organ," from the paper called the "Grizzly Bear" until the publishers unionize their plant met with no response.

The strike of the Garment Workers against the firm of P. A. Newmark & Company, makers of the "Merit Shirt" has added the name of that firm and their product to the unfair list.

Other Strikes and Boycotts.

The boycotts against the Harriman lines and against the Northern Electric Railway Company remain unchanged.

The strike of the Pressmen on the San Francisco Examiner is still in progress and the boycott against that publication is still in force. The Executive Council endeavored to bring about a conference with the management of the Examiner but without avail.

The boycott against the United Cigar Stores and M. A. Gunst was given considerable publicity during the year but both of these concerns continue their antagonism toward the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

The strike of the warehousemen of Stockton against the Sperry Flour Company has received the attention of a number of Central Labor Councils and the prospects are favorable for an early settlement of this controversy.

At present there are also pending in San Francisco the strikes of Pressmen and Assistants, and the Cloakmakers.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The sub-committee on Immigration has held several meetings during the year and among other things drafted and forwarded the following self-explanatory letter to the principal labor organizations of Europe:

San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1913.

To All National and International Labor Organizations of Europe.—Greeting:

On behalf of the organized workers of California, the California State Federation of Labor hereby most respectfully urges upon organized labor of Europe to cooperate with organized labor of California in a matter of mutual and world-wide concern, namely, the proper regulation and distribution of European immigration to the Pacific Coast after the opening of the Panama Canal.

It is our opinion that this coming immigration can be regulated to a great extent and many of its attendant problems solved if organized labor here and in Europe will take the necessary steps to disseminate reliable and useful information regarding the economic conditions as they exist and may change from time to time in California. Our plan is to convey such information to intending immigrants through the usual channels of communication and publicity employed by labor unions. Once this method of distributing trustworthy information has been established, individual immigrants may look to this source for such special points as will enable each one to decide for himself whether or not, or when the prospects are such that it is reasonably safe for him to come here. Each industry may thus receive such additional supply of labor as it may require or is able to use, without being subject to the inconvenience and losses due to periodical shortages or over-crowding. In other words, by a proper dissemination of reliable information upon the needs and prospects of all different industries in California, the immigrants themselves may, without governmental interference, control and regulate the entire volume of immigration to the Pacific Coast. We believe this to be a desirable object and well worthy of the best efforts of organized labor.

In order to afford European labor a correct and general impression as to the present economic conditions in California, we herewith submit the following brief analysis and summary:

The opening of the Panama Canal to the traffic of the world is an event of especial and tremendous importance and consequences to the organized workers on the Pacific Coast. Protected by our comparatively isolated position, labor organizations here have been able to settle their economic problems with comparatively little interference from the outside world. Thus a feeling of permanency and security has been built up among most classes of workers, expressing itself in the general participation by labor in the affairs of the States and the different municipalities. On the whole, fairly satisfactory wages, hours and general working conditions have been obtained through the ordinary activities of labor organizations for nearly all classes of labor that were willing to organize for self-protection. In addition, organized labor has taken an important part in the legislative and political field, and gained for itself many advantages and security. With the opening of the Panama Canal, however, and the threatening aspects of an enormous immigration of foreign and to a large extent unorganized labor, the situation becomes materially changed and calls for careful consideration and action.

To realize the seriousness of the situation, one need only contemplate the history of European immigration to the United States. Hitherto that immigration has been received and absorbed entirely by the Eastern and populous parts of this country. And although this addition to our labor supply has reached the enormous total of nearly thirty millions, the increase was so gradual and extended for such a length of time that American industries were able to adapt themselves and expand each year at the same time, thus resulting in practically perfect absorption without undue disturbance of economic conditions, except in particular instances where employers

for sake of greater exploitation and often revenge have displaced one class of labor by an entirely new one. But with the completion of the Canal it is believed the stream of European immigration will in a large part be diverted to the sparsely settled West. This means that while in former years immigration amounted to an addition of a certain small percentage each year to the existing population, on the Pacific Coast the coming immigration will probably within a few years double or treble the population. In other words, here in the West the immigration question will no longer be merely a question of absorption or assimilation of a new element, but it will assume the character of how to meet an invasion or perhaps domination by an entirely new population.

If this were a new country, i. e., if the natural resources were open and accessible to each newcomer, to labor as well as to capital, all would be well and no harm would follow from such an extraordinary event. But the Pacific slope is an old country, in the sense that practically all its rich and wonderful resources have long ago been monopolized and gathered into the hands of a few individuals or corporations. And those that hold the titles to the land, to the water rights and other means of production, do little or nothing to develop them, but keep waiting for an increase in values bound to come with an increasing population and the labor, industry and enterprise of others. It is not to be expected that those conditions will be changed merely by an extraneous event such as the opening of the Panama Canal. Legislation may remedy some of the obstacles now confronting those who would otherwise engage in founding new industries on a large scale. But legislative changes can not be effected immediately. That they will come in time is almost certain, if labor and other progressive elements in the political field continue as heretofore to work with zeal and intelligence to accomplish them.

The years preceding the completion of the Canal have been industrially dull. This is shown by the chronic state of unemployment revealing itself at stated times in the cities, and in more or less aggravated form during every winter in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, which cities are the chief distributing points for labor, not only for the Pacific States, but also for Alaska. It is an easy task and a pleasant pastime for Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and speculators generally to compile statistics purporting to show the growing prosperity of the West. In our judgment, however, prosperity can not be measured by increasing exports, bank clearings, property assessments, savings accounts, or dividends distributed by investment companies. Such are mainly indications of the degree to which the few are able to exploit the many. Steady employment for labor at good wages and the ability of labor to obtain reasonable concessions from time to time—without resort to the strike—are far more reliable signs of true prosperity.

Therefore, we repeat—our prosperity statisticians to the contrary notwithstanding—that on the Pacific Coast seasonal unemployment has become chronic in the last few years, and strikes for the maintenance of existing conditions, or to enforce better conditions, have been frequent.

All this clearly proves that the glowing accounts of California, given so freely just now in the press of the world, should always be taken with several grains of doubt. Prospective immigrants should ever bear in mind that existing industries on the Pacific Coast are hardly able to permanently support the labor that is already here, much less ready to afford employment to great numbers of immigrants.

In order to give a true conception of general conditions and of immediate prospects for the class of labor that may find employment upon arrival here, we quote from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Labor Commissioner of California, as follows:

"California, until recently, has been a State of large land holdings, due to the fact that when the United States acquired its Western possessions it recognized as valid the Spanish land grants. These land grants—of which there are about 600—contained immense areas. When agriculture succeeded gold mining, some of the owners turned to cultivating these lands, while others held them and are still holding them until such time as they shall be divided up into small farms. This led to two problems that have confronted the people of California for the past thirty or forty years. The former called for a large amount of cheap labor, while the latter prevented the American farmer from the Eastern States and the European immigrant agriculturists from obtaining small acreages at reasonable prices.

"The influx of the Chinese gave the farmers the cheap labor they desired. The cheapness of this labor, the high quality of the products raised, and the successful sale of same increased the land values of these farms, and also those land grants that were being held, until the price of both had risen to such a point in many sections of the State that it was practically impossible for the average man to go into the business of farming. Then came the exclusion of the Chinese and the subsequent demand for some other labor to take his place. The Japanese became the successor of the Chinese in farm labor, but let it be understood that the people of California did not desire the Japanese, but were compelled to accept him in lieu of any other.

"Probably the most important point in farming in California is that it is highly

specialized. It was early demonstrated that certain crops could be grown to great advantage in certain localities, with the result that practically everybody in that locality went into the raising of that particular crop, thus calling for a large amount of labor during the season when such crop was harvested. This condition accounts for the employment of the Japanese. The Japanese is a migratory laborer, whereas the white man seeks to live where he works. The Japanese who is picking cherries in Vaca Valley (which is in the Northern part of the State), say in May, will follow the different seasons and crops until he is picking oranges in the Southern part of the State (over 500 miles away), during the months of December and January. The Japanese are under a directorate that simply shifts them from place to place and from crop to crop, with the result that they obtain a maximum amount of employment during the year. Of course there are certain classes of work which are distasteful to the white man and to which the Japanese is adapted, namely, those which must be performed in a stooping or squatting position, such as picking berries, cutting asparagus, etc. No alien race has supplanted the white man in our grain fields. Even on land owned by Japanese, the white man handles the horses and does the cultivating, but the balance of the work is done by the Japanese.

"In late years California has come face to face with a new problem—that is the replacement of the Japanese. . . . We must now look forward to Europe to obtain our supply of farm labor. We have already started to solve this question by the employment of Greeks . . . principally at grape picking.

"An important point regarding white farm labor in California is that they are not shown the respect due them. This is accounted for largely that the short period of time they work on any one farm does not seem to justify the owner in providing accommodations for them, with the result that they are required to carry their blankets on their backs and use the sky for a roof. This condition is not conducive to the development of a good class of farm labor, but rather to a class of "hobos." For six months of the year they have the sheriff chasing them out of town for refusing to work, and the other six months they get chased out of town for asking for work.

"The opening of the Panama Canal will probably solve the farm labor problem of California, but at the same time will place us on guard against the possible influx of undesirable immigrants from portions of Southern Europe, Asia Minor and Africa. For an additional cost of from \$7.50 to \$10.00 the immigrants that are now pouring into New York will be landed in San Francisco. California wants immigrants to cultivate its soil, but it wants good sturdy peasants of Europe, not the people from the seaport towns who bring with them all vices and no virtues, and who congregate in our large cities and form colonies in which they maintain their own habits and customs and are a continual source of annoyance to our police departments. But, I realize that in order to obtain the class of immigrants I describe it will be necessary to look after their interests upon their landing on our shores.

"An effort should be made, however, to have the immigrants arrive during the months of the harvest—say from May to August. It would then be a comparatively easy task to secure employment for them in the agricultural and horticultural districts. The immigrants once placed in the fields, the question would solve itself. The industrious immigrant could acquire a small farm in a few years under the proper schemes of colonization, which are now under way, dividing up the large holdings of the State. These people in turn would develop an agricultural community, which in time would solve the farm labor problem, with the adoption of a scheme of varied crops within certain localities and the gradual doing away with high specialization. But, if the immigrants arrive after the harvest they will associate with their own countrymen in the large cities, with the result that after being there for six or eight months it will be practically impossible to place them upon the farms."

Once settled in the city, the average would never return to agriculture pursuits. If we had manufactures on an extensive scale like there are in the East, we might find use for them in the cities, but for the present their best opportunity for employment and acquiring competency lies in the agricultural districts.

In a few years the California Legislature may be expected to perfect some system of rural credits whereby men with families may be able to buy small farms by the payment of annual installments until the land is paid for. When this is started, we may expect wonderful development of our agricultural possibilities. But not until land becomes more accessible to the man of small means than at present. By co-operation among themselves, farmers may also be able to obtain better means to market their produce. At present, however, middlemen secure the lion's share of all that is produced. Legislation has already attempted to solve this problem, but thus far without success.

We would advise those who decide to immigrate to California to prepare themselves by learning the English language before they come. Years of efforts to get along may thus be saved. English is now so easily acquired anywhere in the world that this ought not to be neglected. Likewise, we would advise all workers to

immediately upon their arrival join the organization of their trade. Only by such course will they be able to benefit themselves and their comrades who have established good wages and conditions for all through years of sacrifice and struggles. Let us go forward ever, backward never.

In the hope that these suggestions will be concurred in by our fellow workers in Europe, and that the information we here give as well as such as we may be privileged to transmit in the future will be given all publicity possible, we subscribe ourselves,

Fraternally yours,

D. P. HAGGERTY, President.
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary
California State Federation of Labor.

Address all communications to California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

The Seattle Immigration Conference.

In this connection the delegates' attention is called to the meeting of the Western Labor Immigration Conference which was held at Portland, Or., June 5 to 8, 1913.

The Portland Conference concluded that the Pacific Coast problem is nationwide and should be handled by the American Federation of Labor, although our immediate danger is upon this Coast after the canal is opened. Therefore, another Conference, composed of delegates from the States west of the Mississippi to the November convention of the American Federation of Labor, will be held in Seattle a couple of days before that convention. The delegates from this State at the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle should be urged to attend said conference and familiarize themselves with the subject.

The California Immigration Commission.

The last Legislature created a Commission of Immigration and Housing whose duty is to investigate all things affecting immigrants and give attention to the care, protection and welfare of immigrants in general. Your Secretary was asked by Governor Johnson to serve on this Commission and owing to the fact that the labor representatives at Sacramento urged amendments to the bill providing for labor representation on the Commission I felt in duty bound to accept the appointment—having in mind at all times that no class of men or women are more vitally affected by the coming immigration than the wage workers who are already here.

Exclusion of Asiatics, Et cetera.

The Anti-Alien Land law is referred to in the Legislative Report.

During the past month we were informed that Big Business of our State had filed affidavits in Washington purporting to show that Hindoo labor was needed in California and that such labor was not objectionable to the people of the State. Upon receipt of this news we immediately urged upon all Central Labor Councils to adopt resolutions and secure affidavits in rebuttal. This request met with a most gratifying response and the authorities in Washington can not possibly be in doubt upon the attitude of the vast majority of people in this State toward Hindoo immigration.

OUR ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES.

We have continued to give our best efforts to the organizing of the unorganized and particularly the so-called migratory workers. Our organizer's report speaks for itself and the report upon the Migratory Labor Fund will be found elsewhere in the Secretary's report. Organized labor has further shown its interest in the welfare of the unorganized migratory man by initiating and furthering certain badly needed legislation for his especial protection.

Of course, the average man, does not hear much about the long hours of toil and the unsanitary and oftentimes disgraceful conditions under which the migratory laborers are compelled to earn their meagre wages. Nor is this subject made a topic for editorial comment until somewhere the limit of human endurance is reached and the spirit of the workers, which is fortunately not yet entirely crushed, flares up and an outraged nature briefly asserts itself in riot and revolt. Then the trust-editor feels called upon to write a severe lecture upon the lawless element among the migratory workers. The police or the militia attend to the revolt and the unorganized "hands" drift away to other parts, finally accepting employment under conditions just as bad or perhaps worse than on the original job.

The recent unfortunate affair at Wheatland, California, in which four men lost their lives and others were injured, would probably not have taken place if only ordinary care had been taken to provide the most primitive accommodations and if some little attention had been given to the sanitary conditions in the workers' camp. Again, it is reasonable to assume that there would have been no riot or bloodshed if intelligent organization had guided the workers in those fields. There would, indeed, be a different story to relate if these unskilled or migratory workers, so-called, could be made to see that everything possible can be accomplished through

organization; that they could be "the" power in the land if they but realized the importance of their status in society.

Only here and there have efforts been made by organized labor to assist the men at the bottom of the industrial heap. In California the State Federation of Labor has for several years past been engaged in organizing the migratory workmen. The plan agreed upon at the outset was to establish a State-wide organization to embrace all unskilled and wandering laborers. When the work was undertaken a union of laborers was already in existence at San Francisco. With the original plan always in view, locals or branches of United Laborers' Union were then organized in Oakland, Richmond, Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego and Eureka. One of these unions has since disbanded—ostensibly for lack of support by the organized workers. Another union composed almost exclusively of Greeks died a natural death when its leading spirits left California for the Balkan war. The other United Laborers' Union have been more or less successful in improving conditions for the laborers in their vicinity. When organizing these unions the initiation fee was set at \$1.00, and it was made a condition that members of every other United Laborers' Union should be admitted without the payment of any initiation fee if they were able to produce the evidence of their membership. Several unions have gone even further by admitting a member in good standing of any union, skilled or unskilled, without the payment of an initiation fee. On the other hand, however, the members of one United Laborers' Union insisted upon increasing the initiation fee to \$2.50. No amount of talk could convince those short-sighted men that they were acting against their own interest. They honestly believed that by raising the fee they would be able to keep all the jobs for themselves.

Thousands of workers have joined these unions and thousands have disappeared after joining, leaving no trace of their whereabouts. It would be folly to assert that the organization of the migratory workers has been an unqualified success. Neither has it been a failure. That the undertaking would have been more successful if more funds had been available for organizing work seems to be a moral certainty. That the organized craftsmen did not show an extraordinary interest in the venture is another certainty. Yet the greatest obstacle to success has been the indifference of the migratory worker himself. And there are reasons for the lack of interest of the organized workers as well as for the indifference shown by the unorganized.

It is a well-known fact that the unorganized workers of to-day far outnumber the organized, but the members of the organized crafts have so far been compelled to do all the fighting that was necessary to prevent the exploiters from imposing still greater burdens upon organized and unorganized alike. Take, for example, the work in the legislative field. Whatever may be the nature of the protective laws which are from time to time placed upon the statutes of the various States through the insistence of organized labor—the unorganized share equally in its benefits. Whenever a vicious measure is defeated through the watchfulness of the organized workers the unorganized are equally benefited, although they may have shown absolute indifference during the struggle. So it has come about that a great many (perhaps a majority) of the organized workers look upon the attempts to apply "self-help" medicine to the unorganized migratory workers with more doubt than sympathy.

On the other hand, there are many reasons why the homeless, wandering workers are indifferent to organization. They have been imposed upon by so many employers, employment agents and lesser leeches with such regularity that suspicion of everything and everybody is uppermost in their minds. In common with many of the organized workers they are doubtful of the efficiency of unions from the standpoint of the unskilled. Moreover, they have been falsely taught that trade unions are for the benefit of skilled crafts only. And finally, saddest to relate, there are many among the migratory workers who appear to be satisfied with their lot in life.

It has been said that the time will soon come when it will be an easier task to organize the masses of the so-called unskilled than it was only a few years ago to organize the carpenters, who worked by threes and fours in small shops scattered here and there under various competing employers.

Let us hope that the prophesy will come true. When the unskilled workers are welded into a harmonious and effective organization an unsympathetic world will surely sit up and take notice. But history teaches us that no effective organization of this kind will arise over night. It will take years of agitation, education and more as yet untold suffering before that sleeping giant will realize and begin to use his own strength. And every man who toils—skilled and unskilled—can help to further the economic organization of the man upon whose back rests the whole industrial structure.

To begin with, all of us can render a distinct service to the cause of humanity by severely frowning upon the attempts of certain self-styled revolutionists to create permanent hostility between the skilled and the unskilled. Both stand to gain immensely by united effort and both are doomed to defeat by division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND.**Receipts.**

California State Federation of Labor.....	\$1,200.00
Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County.....	45.00

Total	\$1,245.00
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Disbursements.

J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary* and expense, October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913, \$1,054.75; two mileage books, \$60.00; additional railroad fare, \$8.20; fare to Eureka and return, \$20.00.....	\$1,142.95
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Recapitulation.

Balance on hand, September 28, 1912.....	392.93
Receipts, September 29, 1912, to September 27, 1913.....	1,245.00

	\$1,637.93
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Disbursements, September 28, 1912, to September 27, 1913.....	1,142.95
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Balance, September 27, 1913.....	\$494.98
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THE INDIANAPOLIS "CONSPIRACY" TRIALS.

During the past year we have witnessed the trial and the conviction of certain labor officials at Indianapolis on charges of illegally transporting dynamite and of conspiracy to destroy property. We have also witnessed the trial and acquittal of one William M. Wood, a multi-millionaire accused of similar crimes. But I will not dwell upon the contrast of these two trials. The facts in the case speak most eloquently for themselves.

In this age it is generally conceded that no trial is completed until it has been passed upon by the highest court. This attitude is due to the fact that so many verdicts have been reversed upon appeal and retrial. All accused persons (even "Labor Leaders") are entitled to have recourse to all the rights accorded by law. Hence, leaving all personal feeling and opinion aside, these men are entitled to every aid and encouragement in carrying their case to the court of last resort. Not that any guilty man may escape, but that the question of guilt or innocence may be established beyond all doubt.

There is no need at this time to review, or even to state, the circumstances of the case. It is sufficient to recall the fact that the charges tried in Indianapolis were closely associated with the destruction of the Times building in Los Angeles. This, and the further fact that the trial took place in a court which by its action on the charge of kidnaping had incurred widespread criticism, affords ground for a suspicion of prejudice. This suspicion can be removed only by appeal to a higher court.

Of course, most likely we will again be charged with undue tenderness for the convicted men and, perhaps with a desire to defeat justice. Some critics have gone as far as to say that our solicitude for these men is not entirely unselfish—that it is inspired, if not exactly by approval of the crimes charged, at least by a desire to vindicate the labor movement, even at the cost of a failure of justice.

However that may be, we do not overlook the fact that certain powerful interests have always sought to discredit the labor movement by charging to it the offenses, real and alleged, of individuals in that movement. The proof that the labor movement is responsible for these offenses lies in the fact that it defends those among its members who are accused of crime! This sort of reasoning is conclusive in the minds of those who are predisposed to such conclusion. By the same process of reasoning everyone who aids in the defense of an accused person is himself guilty of the crime with which that person stands charged!

To be sure, the labor movement might assume an attitude of neutrality. It might say that, "having no sympathy with crime, it has no interest in defending alleged criminals." It might avoid the risk of misunderstandings and misrepresentation by saying, "Let the law take its course!" This would be the easy way—and also the cowardly way—of placating the critics of the labor movement. But the labor movement is neither an easy-going nor a cowardly movement. If it is anything it is a practical, commonsense movement and as such it realizes that to placate its enemies by abandoning the men accused of crime would in disinterested quarters be regarded as a confession of guilt.

As in previous cases the result of the trial at Indianapolis has been followed by a demand that the labor movement repudiate the convicted men and declare its opposition to violence of any and all kinds. The labor movement has done nothing

[*The American Federation of Labor paid direct to Brother Dale the sum of \$20 per week. The State Federation paid the balance of his salary (making the total \$5.00 per day), also his miscellaneous expenses and railroad and steamship fare.]

of the kind because the adoption of either of these measures would only create a justifiable suspicion that they are necessary. The labor movement has kept its head in the present, as in all other circumstances. It has rendered aid in carrying the case to the highest court, not particularly upon the assumption of prejudice against a "labor defendant," but upon the assumption that assistance is necessary to insure justice in the case of any and all defendants.

In accordance with the action of the San Diego convention an appeal for funds in aid of the California defendants was sent to all affiliated unions in the State and the sum of \$1,037.25 collected and turned over to Brother A. C. Gilson, the acting treasurer of that fund.

THE McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

As treasurer of the McNamara Defense League of California I reported to the San Diego convention that out of the total receipts of \$6,366.22 the sum of \$6,230.35 had been returned to the contributors. This left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$135.87. During the past year I have been able to locate only one more of the original contributors and returned in full his contribution amounting to seven dollars. This leaves in the hands of the treasurer \$128.87, and inasmuch as it seems to be impossible to return this amount to those who contributed it in small sums at a certain mass meeting I most urgently request this convention to relieve me of further responsibility as a trustee by directing me to pay the balance on hand to any deserving cause which the delegates may select.

Upon my request the accounts of the McNamara Defense League, as well as the receipts for the California defendants at Indianapolis were audited by the San Francisco Vice-Presidents and found correct. The books containing the entries in connection with both accounts are available for the inspection of anyone interested.

FILLING VACANCIES ON EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

In compliance with the instructions of our last convention your Executive Council proceeded to fill the vacancies on the Board which were created by establishing several new districts.

Nominations were called for from every union in the respective districts and at the meeting of the Executive Council on December 15th the election was held with the following results:

T. J. Vitaich was unanimously elected Vice-President for District No. 4.

In District No. 7, Harry B. Wiese was elected upon recommendation of the Contra Costa Labor Council and Typographical Union No. 497 of Richmond-Martinez. Strange to say, however, we never heard from Brother Wiese after his election.

In District No. 11, W. H. Hemsted was the only nominee and therefore elected by acclamation as Vice-President for that district.

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK.

For the third time the contract for the Official Year Book was awarded to B. B. Rosenthal; the contract being that all expenses for publishing said Year Book were to be borne entirely by him, the State Federation to receive the sum of \$350.00, which amount has been paid in accordance with the contract. The compiling of the book's contents was done under the direction of the Secretary. A list of all advertisers was submitted to the respective Vice-Presidents and those on the local unfair lists were rejected.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I cannot refrain from dwelling briefly upon certain events of far-reaching importance to our movement which transpired in the State within the recent past.

Anti-Picketing Ordinance Defeated.

During the year the newly organized Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Central California showed its horrid head by attempting to enact an anti-picketing ordinance in the city of Richmond. The issue raised by "Big Business" in that struggle was: "Shall Richmond be a Union or an 'Open-Shop' town?" The voters carefully weighed every argument and then decided that Richmond should remain a "union" town. Hence, there is dismay in the camp of the would-be labor crushers. They have learned that, notwithstanding the unlimited funds at their disposal, the majority of Richmond's citizens disapproved of any scheme to make their fair city an industrial hell of the Los Angeles variety. The activity of the M. & M. Association is made quite plain by the following self-explanatory communication which was sent to each merchant of Richmond:

"Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Central California, August 11, 1913.

"Dear Sir: June 23, 1913, the council at Richmond passed the attached picketing ordinance which is similar to Los Angeles' law. Organized labor filed petition for referendum. The council called an election for Tuesday, August 19. The important issue of whether Richmond is a 'Union' or an 'Open Shop' town is to be decided by the voters August 19 next.

"The absence of a sufficient law and uncontrolled labor aggressions in San Fran-

cisco in the last five years has cost her 2000 industries, and a weekly payroll of \$66,500.

"Only four of Richmond's enterprises, Standard Oil, Pullman Company, Santa Fe, Western Pipe and Steel, have a payroll of over \$60,000 weekly. A union town will disfranchise the present enterprises, lock them up, and prohibit new enterprises to locate. Remember, recently two out of three Richmond councilmen were elected on the Union ticket.

"A decisive vote on this question will prevent the union recall of Senator Owens, who has served you and every other business enterprise, and the community, with undaunted zeal and unquestioned integrity; will also stunt further union aggressions.

"An efficient and effective campaign is inaugurated. But we must have funds. Seven days only before election and we cannot see you all personally. This committee is to see that Richmond is not a Union town. The committee made an assessment of.....upon your firm. A financial report of expenditures will be made to you. Kindly mail check on receipt of this communication. Phone us if more particulars are desired.

"(Signed) J. W. MASON,
"JAMES TYSON,
"ANSON S. BLAKE,
"J. V. SMEATON."

The amount of the assessment levied varied from fifty to one thousand dollars. But the anti-picketing ordinance went down to ignominious defeat, and organized labor's banner still flies in Richmond, while the servants of Mammon have at least temporarily crawled into their lair.

Municipal Ownership Victorious.

The year 1913 will go down in history as one in which public ownership of public utilities made a long forward step. There is surely cause for rejoicing in the vote of practically four to one—51,649 for, 13,720 against—cast by the people of San Francisco for the building of their own street railways. The local and imported buccaneers of finance, aided by the Chamber of Commerce and the "hired" press, did their best to fool the voters in an unexcelled campaign of fraud, misrepresentation and deliberate lying. However, with the splendid lessons of the city-owned line always before them, the people of San Francisco rejected the pleas of the corporation tools and voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$3,417,000 for the extension of the municipal railway system.

San Francisco is now at the front of America's progressive municipalities, and the forces who in the past have debauched the city and corrupted her public officials, have been given plain notice that their days are numbered. One by one, as the franchises held by private corporations expire, the people will take over the lines, until the entire system is owned and operated by and for the benefit of the people. All is well that ends well! Organized labor inaugurated the struggle for public ownership of all public utilities. It was a long, weary and uphill pull, but it was a cause worth fighting for, and we are now in the beginning of a new era.

The Kennett Miners.

The question whether or not representatives of labor organizations may be prohibited by employers in California to visit the workers in their places of abode was raised by the organized miners of Kennett. There are about 1,500 men employed in and about the mines and smelters within 4½ to 18 miles of Kennett, which distance makes it impossible for the men to come to town for the purpose of attending union meetings. The managers of the mining companies have forbidden the union's representative to visit the workers in the shacks and bunkhouses—in fact, the miners' representative is not permitted to trespass upon any of the companies' properties, and since they own practically all the land, organizing work is almost impossible.

At the instance of the State Federation several opinions upon this question were secured from trustworthy attorneys and the consensus of the views seems to be that unless the workers pay rent for the space they occupy in the shacks or bunkhouses the owner of the land may prosecute for trespass anyone who visits that property without the permission of the mine owner. Here, then, is another problem confronting the workers which must be solved by new legislation and the State Federation is the logical agency to bring about some changes in this respect.

Women in Trade Unions.

A few years ago Miss Lucile Eaves, a professor at the University of California, enriched the California trade-union records with the publication of her book entitled, "A History of California Labor Legislation." During the past year another publication of particular interest to trade-unionists was issued by the University of California. The title of this book is "Women in Trade-Unions in San Francisco," and the author, Miss Lillian Ruth Matthews, is deserving especial commendation for her painstaking efforts to give to the public a true glimpse of the matter-of-fact humani-

tarian and educational features of trade-unionism among our wage-earning women. I quote the final words of Miss Matthews from her survey of observations:

"Wages, hours, and shop conditions have all shown the impress of the influence exerted by the organized action of the workers. But, if wages, hours and shop conditions did not enter into the question at all, still trade-unionism among women would show its results in a higher moral tone made possible by the security which comes from the knowledge that there are friends who will protect in time of trouble and offer hope for better days; it would display its influence in a more awakened and trained intelligence; it would make evident its effect in a happier attitude toward the day's work, arising from the fact that the worker herself has studied her industry and has participated in determining the conditions under which she earns her livelihood."

A Few Words of Appreciation.

Without a few words of thanks to the many who were always willing to lend a hand in the Federation's work, this report would indeed be incomplete. Throughout the year President Haggerty was untiring in his efforts to further our work in every direction. During my stay at Sacramento and at other times Brother Haggerty cheerfully devoted his time and energy to the direction of the work in the Secretary's office. And it should be borne in mind that his services as well as the services rendered by the other members of the Executive Council were given entirely without any compensation.

As in previous years Brother Theodore Johnson rendered invaluable service in our legislative work both during the session of the Legislature and at all times when asked to assist. I would also like to say something in appreciation of the splendid Labor press of our State, for without their active cooperation we would not have been able to make the progress which is recorded in the officers' reports. Next to the Union Label, no other weapon is of greater efficacy to our movement and deserving of more support than our faithful and tireless labor journals.

It is not possible to mention by name all who have aided in the Federation's many activities, but I hereby acknowledge with many thanks the solicited and unsolicited assistance freely given upon different occasions by officers and members of affiliated unions.

In the hope that the coming year will see our forces march forward and onward in solid phalanx toward better and brighter days for those who toil, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 29, 1912, to September 27, 1913, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts.

Affiliation Fee	\$ 92.00
Per Capita Tax	7,532.20
Miscellaneous	794.37
Total Receipts	\$ 8,418.57

Disbursements.

San Diego Convention.....	\$ 1,030.45
Executive Council	233.80
Office Expenses	114.10
Organizing	1,840.05
Postage and Mailing	172.64
Printing	295.20
Rent	150.00
Salaries	1,601.00
Legislative Work	1,922.65
Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention.....	500.00
Miscellaneous	105.90
Total Disbursements	\$ 7,965.79

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 28, 1912.....	\$ 2,775.52
Total receipts for twelve months.....	8,418.57
	\$11,194.09
Total Disbursements	7,965.79
	\$ 3,228.30

Balance on hand September 27, 1913.....\$ 3,228.30

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

The following is a statement in detail of receipts from affiliated unions, September 29, 1912, to September 27, 1913:

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Refund on fire insurance policy.....	\$.45
Refund on two scrip books.....	5.73
San Francisco Labor Council, one-half salary of Theo. Johnson, Ass't. Legislative Agent, \$202.50; maintaining of Legislative Headquarters at Sacramento, \$92.70	295.20
State Building Trades Council (maintaining of Legislative Headquarters)....	92.70
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (maintaining of Legislative Headquarters)	24.75
Order of Railroad Conductors (maintaining of Legislative Headquarters)....	25.54
Year Book for 1913.....	350.00
Total	\$794.37

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.

BAKERSFIELD.			
Bakers No. 146.....	\$ 1.15	Sheet Metal Workers No. 369....	1.70
Bartenders No. 378.....	19.66	Stage Employees No. 215.....	1.28
Carpenters No. 743.....	13.30	Steam Engineers No. 469.....	3.55
Cement Workers No. 130.....	3.76	Tailors No. 339.....	1.78
Retail Clerks No. 137.....	5.44	Typographical No. 439.....	3.50
Retail Clerks No. 1217.....	1.38		BERKELEY.
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	2.55	Carpenters No. 1158.....	18.09
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	18.79		BODIE.
Labor Council	12.00	Miners No. 61.....	2.34
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	3.75		COALINGA.
United Laborers No. 14143.....	2.80	Cooks and Waiters No. 384.....	2.43
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	9.00		CROCKETT.
Machinists No. 5.....	3.00	Warehouse Workers No. 537.....	6.00
Musicians No. 263.....	7.03		EL CENTRO.
Painters No. 314.....	6.57	Typographical No. 707.....	1.18

EUREKA.			
Barbers No. 431.....	3.18	Cooks No. 27.....	3.08
Bartenders No. 406.....	2.54	Coopers No. 152.....	4.99
Carpenters No. 1040.....	8.47	Electrical Workers No. 61.....	15.00
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	2.73	Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	2.75
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	3.04	Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	1.80
Federated Trades Council.....	10.00	Garment Workers No. 125.....	80.23
Machinists No. 540.....	1.52	United Hatters No. 22.....	1.15
Painters No. 1034.....	3.87	Hod Carriers No. 300.....	4.00
Shingle Weavers No. 23.....	2.17	Horseshoers No. 24.....	1.50
Typographical No. 207.....	2.95	Hoisting Engineers No. 391.....	1.55
FRENCH GULCH.		Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	3.40
Miners No. 141.....	.99	Laborers No. 13149.....	9.00
FRESNO.		Laundry Workers No. 52.....	4.00
Bakers No. 43.....	4.44	Lathers No. 42.....	1.85
Barbers No. 333.....	2.83	Machinists No. 311.....	23.00
Bartenders No. 566.....	7.44	Marble Workers No. 63.....	1.80
Brewery Workers No. 296.....	4.31	Molders No. 374.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 701.....	27.10	Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	4.13
Carpenters No. 1496.....	11.83	Musicians No. 47.....	45.00
Retail Clerks No. 170.....	6.40	Painters No. 350.....	3.35
Labor Council.....	13.00	Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831.....	1.50
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	7.15	Pattern Makers.....	2.88
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	3.60	Photo Engravers No. 32.....	5.55
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	5.98	Plumbers No. 78.....	2.50
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	4.50	Press Feeders No. 37.....	7.40
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	12.90	Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	7.58
Lathers No. 83.....	2.86	Web Pressmen No. 18.....	10.71
Machinists No. 653.....	3.60	Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	13.13
Musicians No. 210.....	11.19	Shinglers No. 2.....	1.00
Painters No. 294.....	10.25	Stage Employees No. 3.....	10.10
Plasterers No. 188.....	4.13	Steam Engineers No. 72.....	14.44
Plumbers No. 246.....	4.26	Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 58.....	5.51
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	2.45	Tailors No. 81.....	22.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	3.59	Teamsters No. 208.....	9.56
Stage Employees No. 158.....	2.69	Trunk and Case Workers No. 9.....	2.28
Teamsters No. 431.....	7.48	Typographical No. 174.....	48.00
Typographical No. 144.....	6.00	Waiters No. 17.....	23.00
HANFORD.		MARYSVILLE.	
Carpenters No. 1043.....	4.75	Carpenters No. 1570.....	5.95
Painters No. 594.....	3.95	Painters No. 146.....	1.14
KENNETT.		Plumbers No. 228.....	.88
Miners No. 174.....	1.85	MENLO PARK.	
KNOWLES.		Carpenters No. 828.....	.70
Granite Cutters.....	12.35	MILL VALLEY.	
LODI.		Carpenters No. 1710.....	1.82
Plumbers No. 330.....	.63	MODESTO.	
LONG BEACH.		Carpenters No. 1697.....	9.20
Barbers No. 622.....	1.38	Painters No. 317.....	3.60
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	2.86	Plumbers No. 25.....	1.10
Plumbers No. 494.....	3.51	MONTEREY.	
LOS ANGELES.		Plumbers No. 62.....	1.18
Amal. Carpenters and Joiners....	3.30	MOJAVE.	
Bakers No. 37.....	14.25	Bartenders No. 445.....	1.31
Barbers No. 295.....	40.21	OAKLAND.	
Bartenders No. 284.....	76.95	Bakers No. 119.....	20.40
Bookbinders No. 63.....	9.16	Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	7.20
Bridge, Pile Drivers and Dock Builders No. 130.....	2.60	Barbers No. 134.....	17.60
Carpenters No. 426.....	16.16	Bartenders No. 525.....	40.90
Carpenters No. 884.....	2.15	Boilermakers No. 233.....	1.20
Carpenters No. 1144.....	2.00	Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324... ..	6.12
Carpenters No. 1763.....	5.96	Bootblacks & Porters No. 14308.....	1.36
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	21.30	Box Makers & Sawyers No. 1185.....	2.80
Retail Clerks No. 83.....	4.00	Butchers No. 120.....	15.00
Labor Council.....	11.00	Carpenters No. 36.....	61.18
		Carpenters No. 1473.....	17.80

Cigarmakers No. 253.....	8.99
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	3.00
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	4.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	42.00
Electrical Workers No. 283.....	39.00
Gas Workers No. 10678.....	24.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	5.15
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	5.04
United Laborers No. 13018.....	14.20
Leather Workers No. 172.....	.86
Machinists No. 284.....	60.00
Material Teamsters No. 577.....	28.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	3.95
Plumbers No. 4444.....	14.40
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	8.10
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216....	11.85
Stage Employes No. 107.....	4.24
Steam Engineers No. 67.....	8.79
Steam Engineers No. 507.....	13.50
Street Carmen No. 192.....	72.00
Tailors No. 266.....	17.25
Team Drivers No. 70.....	37.34
Typographical No. 36.....	27.18

PASADENA.

Carpenters No. 769.....	22.25
Carpenters No. 1351.....	8.50
Cement Workers No. 195.....	1.00
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	10.03
Lathers No. 81.....	2.78
Painters No. 92.....	7.32
Plumbers No. 280.....	6.83
Typographical No. 583.....	4.31

PETALUMA.

Barbers No. 419.....	3.00
Bartenders No. 638.....	1.30
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335....	4.50
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Musicians No. 439.....	4.06
Painters No. 293.....	1.20
Plumbers No. 478.....	1.64
Teamsters No. 348.....	6.35

RANDSBURG.

Miners No. 44.....	12.84
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REDLANDS.

Plumbers No. 364.....	.70
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REDWOOD CITY.

Cement Workers No. 39.....	.72
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	2.70

RICHMOND.

Barbers No. 508.....	2.00
Bartenders No. 595.....	1.44
Boilermakers No. 317.....	4.75
Cement Workers No. 138.....	1.80
Central Labor Council.....	14.00
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	6.30
Musicians No. 424.....	2.90
Plumbers No. 436.....	9.40
General Teamsters No. 420.....	12.51
United Laborers No. 13085.....	1.40
Typographical No. 597.....	2.88

RIVERSIDE.

Painters No. 780.....	2.03
Plumbers No. 358.....	1.11

ROCKLIN.

Granite Cutters.....	6.00
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SACRAMENTO.

Bakers No. 85.....	16.05
Barbers No. 112.....	14.95
Bartenders No. 603.....	5.81
Boilermakers No. 94.....	4.90
Bookbinders No. 35.....	9.10
Box Makers No. 1165.....	1.95
Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 118.....	11.40
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	7.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	20.00
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	17.40
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	4.40
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Stationary Firemen No. 149.....	2.70
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767	.96
Gas Workers No. 12369.....	7.10
Horseshoers No. 47.....	1.98
House Raisers & Movers No. 12314.....	2.40
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	2.90
Lathers No. 109.....	3.50
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	8.50
Molders No. 199.....	9.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	4.02
Musicians No. 12.....	13.50
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	4.80
Stage Employees No. 50.....	6.04
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	6.54
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 86.....	1.44
Street Carmen No. 256.....	26.25
Tailors No. 107.....	3.40
Material Teamsters No. 803.....	13.10
Teamsters No. 557.....	5.40
Typographical No. 46.....	25.60

SAN BERNARDINO.

Barbers No. 253.....	3.11
Carpenters No. 944.....	2.70
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673.....	1.66
Typographical No. 84.....	2.40

SAN BRUNO.

Carpenters No. 848.....	2.21
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SAN DIEGO.

Bakers No. 90.....	8.52
Barbers No. 256.....	9.92
Bartenders No. 768.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 810.....	90.50
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	9.60
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	1.23
Cooks & Waiters No. 402.....	11.08
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	19.05
Federated Trades & Labor Coun- cil.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 13740.....	4.20
Hotel & Bar Porters No. 808....	1.96
United Laborers No. 14368.....	1.15
Lathers No. 260.....	3.60
Machinists No. 389.....	4.59
Marble Workers No. 98.....	1.12
Moving Picture Operators No. 13	1.42
Musicians No. 325.....	17.40
Plumbers No. 230.....	25.67
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	5.86
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 583	2.60

Steam Engineers No. 365.....	1.80
Tailors No. 277.....	.94
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122	1.83
Typographical No. 221.....	7.60

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alaska Fishermen	120.00
Amal, Carpenters & Joiners.....	67.50
Associated Union of Steam Shov- elmen No. 2.....	9.00
White Rats, Actors	4.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	2.40
Bakers No. 24.....	91.00
Bakery Salesmen No. 106.....	11.00
Auxiliary to Cracker Bakers No. 125	24.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	6.00
Barbers No. 148.....	84.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	85.00
Bay & River Steamboatmen.....	60.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	60.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	45.00
Bindery Women No. 125.....	32.87
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	12.00
Boilermakers No. 25.....	19.10
Boilermakers No. 205.....	11.00
Bookbinders No. 31.....	20.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 216..	18.00
Box Makers & Sawyers No. 1156	12.00
Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158	7.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	51.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 31.....	22.20
Broom Makers No. 58.....	3.02
Building Material Teamsters No. 216	48.00
Butchers No. 115.....	36.00
Carpenters No. 22.....	185.30
Carpenters No. 483.....	120.60
Carpenters No. 1082.....	53.03
Carpenters No. 1640.....	16.50
Cement Workers No. 1.....	60.35
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	9.00
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	30.00
Drug Clerks No. 472.....	5.60
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 432.....	3.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	20.30
Cooks No. 44.....	98.97
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	70.28
Coopers No. 65.....	31.65
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	87.40
Electrical Workers No. 404.....	12.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	16.60
Federal Labor Union, No. 14374.	7.13
Felt & Composition Roofers No. 25	30.55
Stationary Firemen No. 86.....	17.00
Gardeners No. 13020.....	1.30
Garment Workers No. 131.....	60.00
Gas & Water Workers No. 9840.	35.85
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432.....	2.70
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.....	19.50
Glove Workers No. 39.....	4.80
United Hatters No. 23.....	1.89
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	18.00
Housesmiths No. 78.....	61.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	11.30
Janitors No. 10367.....	9.00

United Laborers No. 12992.....	86.00
Labor Council	12.00
Leather Workers No. 57.....	3.53
Machine Hands No. 715.....	5.40
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00
Mailers No. 18.....	9.00
Marble Cutters & Finishers No. 38	18.00
Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n	84.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water- tenders	120.00
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471	18.00
Milkers No. 8861.....	18.00
Millmen No. 42.....	62.80
Molders No. 164.....	78.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 162	13.00
Musicians No. 6.....	78.00
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766..	5.00
Office Employees No. 13188.....	23.40
Painters No. 19.....	160.35
Pattern Makers' Ass'n.....	23.90
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	14.46
Pile Drivers No. 77.....	63.00
Plasterers No. 66.....	43.25
Plumbers No. 442.....	50.00
Press Assistants No. 33.....	31.15
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	31.25
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	34.24
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	12.00
Sailors' Union of the Pacific....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104...	51.00
Ship Fitters No. 410.....	10.00
Ship Joiners No. 1100.....	1.70
Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333	3.00
Stage Employees No. 16.....	37.20
Steam Engineers No. 64.....	63.00
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26.	182.00
Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29	8.30
Steam & Sprinkler Fitters' Help- ers No. 441.....	10.78
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29	8.00
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	15.00
Tailors' Union, No. 2.....	24.00
Teamsters No. 85.....	180.00
Typographical No. 21.....	93.50
Upholsterers No. 28.....	16.20
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134.	14.35
Waiters No. 30.....	176.24
Waitresses No. 48.....	57.47
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	3.27

SAN JOSE.

Barbers No. 252.....	9.00
Bartenders No. 577.....	14.85
Bricklayers' Union No. 10.....	2.20
Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 107.....	2.00
Butchers No. 506.....	3.10
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	2.85
Retail Clerks No. 428.....	5.75
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	3.18
Electrical Workers No. 250.....	11.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 11633.....	2.70
United Laborers No. 14190.....	14.68
Lathers No. 144.....	.96
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	4.40
Machinists No. 504.....	7.95

Musicians No. 153.....	2.40
Plumbers No. 393.....	4.95
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	4.00
Stage Employees No. 134.....	2.00
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	15.00
Steam Engineers No. 171.....	4.50
General Teamsters No. 287.....	9.60
Tailors No. 108.....	2.70
Typographical No. 231.....	7.40

SAN LEANDRO.

Musicians No. 510.....	6.15
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SAN MATEO.

Carpenters No. 162.....	15.35
Cement Workers No. 88.....	2.68
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	.91
Lathers No. 278.....	1.90
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	3.40
Musicians No. 535.....	5.28
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272.....	.64
Typographical No. 624.....	1.80

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Carpenters No. 1632.....	4.10
Machinists No. 682.....	1.63
Typographical No. 576.....	1.00

SAN PEDRO.

Bartenders No. 591.....	3.45
Carpenters No. 1140.....	6.42
Longshoremen No. 38-18.....	14.25
Painters No. 949.....	1.24

SAN RAFAEL.

Bartenders No. 542.....	2.36
Carpenters No. 35.....	8.67
Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	1.80
Painters No. 83.....	3.90

SANTA ANA.

Typographical No. 579.....	3.71
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SANTA BARBARA.

Barbers No. 560.....	2.42
Carpenters No. 1062.....	11.34
Musicians No. 308.....	2.95
Plumbers No. 114.....	2.44
Typographical No. 394.....	1.18

SANTA CRUZ.

Musicians No. 346.....	3.80
Painters No. 649.....	1.00

SANTA ROSA.

Barbers No. 159.....	1.50
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446..	1.71
Carpenters No. 751.....	9.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Federal Labor No. 10185.....	2.25
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	1.35
Musicians No. 292.....	1.80
Paving Cutters No. 31.....	15.37
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	1.90
Team Drivers No. 417.....	2.00
Typographical No. 557.....	3.05

SKIDOO.

Miners No. 211.....	1.86
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5	1.45
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STOCKTON.

Barbers No. 312.....	8.60
Bartenders No. 403.....	20.95
Butchers No. 127.....	2.20
Carpenters No. 266.....	37.70
Cereal & Flour Mill Employees No. 14245.....	7.95
Retail Clerks No. 197.....	2.25
Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	21.38
Delivery Wagon Drivers No. 427	12.62
Electrical Workers No. 207.....	19.38
Expressmen No. 426.....	4.50
Labor Council.....	12.00
United Laborers No. 13116.....	8.60
United Garment Workers No. 106	5.86
Gas Workers No. 14402.....	1.90
Hod Carriers No. 73.....	6.90
Ice, Hay & Coal Wagon Drivers No. 441.....	3.60
Laundry Workers No. 72.....	17.35
Leather Workers No. 173.....	.55
Lumber Handlers No. 292.....	10.02
Machinists No. 364.....	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 3	1.20
Painters No. 274.....	10.39
Plasterers No. 222.....	1.50
Plumbers No. 492.....	4.20
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	3.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283....	3.30
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	3.49
Street Railway Employees No. 276	11.46
Teamsters No. 22.....	4.50
Theatrical Protective Union No. 90.....	2.22
Typographical No. 56.....	6.00

SUTTER CREEK.

Miners No. 135.....	31.27
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TURLOCK.

Carpenters No. 982.....	1.50
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VALLEJO.

Barbers No. 335.....	6.05
Boilermakers No. 148.....	.70
Carpenters No. 180.....	4.79
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	14.82
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	1.60
Retail Clerks No. 373.....	3.42
Federal Labor No. 11345.....	3.14
Machinists No. 252.....	21.50
Musicians No. 367.....	5.73
Plumbers No. 343.....	1.15
Stage Employees No. 241.....	1.20
Teamsters No. 201.....	1.50
Trades & Labor Council.....	12.00
Typographical No. 389.....	1.27

VISALIA.

Typographical No. 519.....	4.15
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VISTA GRANDE.

Carpenters No. 1913.....	3.18
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WATSONVILLE.

Cement Workers No. 185.....	1.30
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WOODLAND.

Federal Labor Union.....	1.60
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DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL.

Following is a statement in detail of the disbursements from September 29, 1912, to September 27, 1913:

SAN DIEGO CONVENTION, 1912.		Notary fee	50
Don Cameron, services on Auditing Committee.....	\$ 3.50	S. F. Office Service Co., 1 set of typewriter keys.....	4.50
D. P. Haggerty, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50	Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance policy.....	5.90
John J. Breslin, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50	T. E. Zant, putting up shelf....	2.10
D. D. Sullivan, expenses, etc....	50.00	Total	\$ 114.10
Wm. A. Gallagher, Ass't. Secretary	50.00	ORGANIZING.	
Miss A. M. Zimmerman, expenses, etc.	50.00	E. H. Misner, organizing work..	\$ 72.50
Al. Condrotte, Sergeant-at-Arms	21.00	George W. Bell, organizing work at Petaluma and Santa Rosa, salary and expense....	123.00
A. McAllister, Sergeant-at-Arms	21.00	Frank Belcher, organizing work three months ending Aug. 31, 1913, salary and expense.....	394.55
Paul Scharrenberg, fare and expense, etc.....	96.50	Vallejo Trades & Labor Council, organizing work.....	50.00
A. G. Rogers, daily proceedings, roll-calls and ballots.....	148.50	Contributing to Joint Committee on Migratory Labor.....	1,200.00
National Sign & Adv. Company.	8.50	Total	\$1,840.05
Rent of Headquarters.....	23.00	POSTAGE AND MAILING.	
James H. Barry Co., 500 copies officers' reports, \$108, expressage to San Diego, \$6.50; 300 last day's proceedings, \$18.00; 850 convention proceedings, \$242.50	375.00	Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$ 155.82
W. N. Brunt Co., 400 badges, \$76.00; 2000 attendance cards, \$3.50; 1000 proposition blanks, \$4.50; roll-calls and expressage, \$10.50; 750 clasp envelopes, \$8.00; 500 circulars (Tveitmoe Defense), \$3.50....	106.00	W. N. Brunt Company, revising and printing mail list, Dec. 2, 1912, \$2.97; Jan. 31, 1913, \$2.68; March 31, \$3.13; May 29, \$3.29; July 31, \$4.75..	16.82
Dolly Hyams, resolutions for D. D. Sullivan	15.00	Total	\$ 172.64
Sanborn Vail & Co., framing and expressage of resolutions for D. D. Sullivan.....	13.15	PRINTING.	
Miscellaneous convention expense	14.30	W. N. Brunt Company, Oct. 19, 1912, 1000 account cards, \$6.50; Oct. 30, 2000 envelopes, \$6.50; 500 second sheets, \$1.35; 2000 large envelopes, \$8.50; Dec. 2, 200 circular letters to delegates of San Diego convention, \$5.50; Jan. 31, 1913, 2500 billheads, \$6.50; 12 receipt books, \$6.00; Feb. 28, 2000 catalogue envelopes, \$7.50; March 31, 300 record cards, \$3.00; 1500 blank sheets, \$2.85; 500 circular letters, \$5.75; 1 zinc of seal, \$1.00; July 31, 1500 clasp envelopes, \$17.00; 500 circulars (Light and Power Council), \$5.00; 600 minutes (June 29), \$18.00; 1000 blank sheets, \$2.00; Aug. 30, 1000 large envelopes, \$4.75; 12 receipt books, \$6.00.....	\$ 113.70
Postage on Proceedings.....	28.00	James H. Barry Company, Dec. 2, 1912, 500 catalogue envelopes, \$3.00; 1200 constitutions, \$30.00; Jan. 31, 1913, 750 minutes (Dec. 15), \$22.50; 500 application blanks, \$2.75; 4150 letterheads and envelopes for Executive Council, \$40.25; Feb. 28, 600 minutes (Feb. 17), \$12.00; March 31, 400 circular letters, \$4.50; May 29,	
Total	\$1,030.45		
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.			
Expense of attending meetings:			
F. P. Lamoreux.....	\$ 45.00		
John S. Blair.....	25.50		
H. J. Young.....	16.50		
Harry Bartley	13.50		
T. J. Vitaich.....	13.30		
I. H. Markwith.....	47.50		
Frank Belcher	72.50		
Total	\$ 233.80		
OFFICE EXPENSE.			
H. S. Crocker Co., stationery, etc.	\$ 30.40		
O'Connell & Davis, stationery, etc.	14.30		
L. & M. Alexander Company, overhauling typewriter, etc....	8.25		
Postal Telegraph Company, telegrams and lettergrams....	36.29		
Expressage	6.86		
James A. Himmel, electrical supplies	5.00		

2000 letterheads and envelopes, \$18.50; July 31, 2400 credentials, \$22.50; 600 convention calls, \$9.00; Sept. 23, 2000 envelopes, \$8.50.....	173.50
S. F. Labor Council, one-half expense translating and printing of circulars.....	8.00
Total	\$ 295.20

RENT.

Labor Council Hall Association, rent of office in Labor Temple, Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1913	\$ 150.00
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SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, 8 months and 26 days, ending September 30, 1913.....	\$ 665.00
Salary of stenographer, Miss A. M. Zimmerman, 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1913.....	900.00
Miss Ada Zimmerman (Aug. 18), 12 days stenographic work	36.00
Total	\$1,601.00

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Maintenance of Joint Legislative Headquarters at Sacramento*..	\$ 411.45
Paul Scharrenberg, Legislative Agent, salary and expense from Jan. 6th to May 20th..	697.00
Theodore Johnson, Legislative Agent, salary and expense from Jan. 6th to May 14th (one-half of this amount was paid by the S. F. Labor Council)	405.00
D. P. Haggerty, two trips to Sacramento	18.00
F. R. Wall, fare and expense to Sacramento in re S. B. 905	18.25
E. H. Hart, trip to Richmond and San Rafael (Owens recall)	5.00
Paul Scharrenberg, trip to Martinez and Richmond (Owens recall)	3.50

[*See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for payment of other organizations in maintaining Legislative Headquarters.]

James H. Barry Company, 1000 pamphlets "What They Promise to do for Labor," \$75.00; 1000 catalogue envelopes, \$4.50; 2000 (second edition) pamphlets, "What They Promise to do for Labor," \$55.00; 3000 pamphlets "Labor Legislation," \$52.25; 3000 "Report on Labor Legislation," \$65.00; 400 petitions and slips (Owens recall), \$30.00	281.75
Walter N. Brunt Company, 400 instructions (Owens recall)..	2.75
Theodore Johnson, legislative work (preparing bills).....	36.00
Postage (mailing "What They Promise" pamphlets and "Report on Labor Legislation")..	43.95
Total	\$1,922.65

DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.	
Andrew J. Gallagher, amount voted by last convention....	\$ 500.00
Total	\$ 500.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Federation of Labor, Jan. 6, 1913, tax to Jan., 1914, \$10.00; May 19, premium on Secretary's bond, \$9.00; July 31, one complete set of A. F. of L. proceedings, \$19.00; Aug. 30, labor literature \$7.45..	45.45
American Association for Labor Legislation, membership 1913, \$5.00; subscription to publication on Unemployment, \$2.00.	7.00
M. B. East, Jan. 6, 1913, transcript of discussion on McNamara case	9.45
Charles Perry Taylor, Aug. 30, 1913, contribution to Western Immigration Conference.....	10.00
Merchants' National Bank, July 31, 1913, rent of safe deposit..	3.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, May 23, 1913, one W. P. Scrip Book, \$30.00; June 25, fare to Vallejo and return, \$1.00.....	31.00
Total	\$ 105.90

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Cal., September 29, 1913.

To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, the undersigned Finance Committee appointed by President Haggerty to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 27, 1913, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The cash balance on hand September 27, 1913, is \$3,228.30.

(Signed) DON CAMERON,
M. J. McGUIRE,
JAMES HOPKINS.

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTORY.

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

This report is intended to describe as concisely as possible the work of the recent Legislature with respect to legislation directly affecting Labor. In order to give an adequate explanation of that work and enable the rank and file of Labor to learn from first-hand sources what cannot be obtained from the prejudiced accounts in the daily press or from the colorless recitals in official records of the proceedings of the Legislature, there are recorded some of the experiences and impressions of those men who were delegated to watch over Labor legislation at Sacramento and by all honorable means promote its passage. It is believed that information of such nature will be of interest and value not only for the present but also for the future, as many a lesson may be learned from even the shortcomings and mistakes of past efforts in behalf of Labor. That errors of judgment may have been committed is freely acknowledged, that, in fact, must be expected in the strife and confusion of a heated session, when novel and complex propositions had to be met and decided quickly as well as with vigor. Therefore, whether good, bad or indifferent, this review of the work of the Fortieth Session aims to give a truthful and intimate account of what took place and of the men who were the chief actors for or against the interests of Labor.

The Fortieth Session of the California Legislature—distinguished from its predecessors in a formal way as “the first divided” (or “bifurcated”) “session,” and politically as “the second progressive Legislature,”—convened at Sacramento, January 6, 1913, took a recess on February 4, in accordance with the amended State Constitution, reassembled March 10, and adjourned sine die officially at noon May 12, 1913.

RESULTS OF THE DIVIDED SESSION.

As a result of the division of the Legislature into two distinct parts, the procedure and methods of transacting the business of the Legislature was changed materially. Thus, the first part of the session was by common agreement devoted to the preparation of bills. Very few committee hearings were held and no bills were passed by either house except revenue bills of extraordinary urgency. The main idea was to merely prepare the measures so as to permit the people to study them during the recess. Before that course was decided upon, a few bills were reported out, the first of all being a labor bill, A. B. 249, to regulate advertising for help during strikes. It was reported out on January 21, was quickly advanced to third reading file, and rested there until after the recess.

But what the Legislature during the first period lacked in actual lawmaking was compensated for by its formulation and introduction of a wonderful array and variety of bills and other measures which taxed the full capacity of the printing office and continued to do so during the entire session by an avalanche of new propositions and amendments. This bill-drafting activity of the session is hardly appreciated as fully as it ought to be. It explains a good many things. The truth is that except for this division of work made possible by the institution of the “divided” session, the latter history and work of this Legislature would not have taken on such a complex and intricate character. Just imagine, hundreds of men coming together for a whole month and principally devoting all their time and energies to the writing of bills. As an interested observer expressed it very aptly: “The legislator who is always writing bills and resolutions of every description, somehow or other can never put his whole heart in it as well as when he is in Sacramento, where there seems to be created a special atmosphere for such things when the Legislature is in session.” This is the fact of it, whether it is psychological or otherwise. The constant touch between a number of minds all bent upon the production of legislative ideas and measures, must necessarily result in unusual productivity in either the quantity or quality or both of their work. Thus it is easily explained how this session became noted for having proposed more bills and in greater variety than any previous session in the history of the State. It seemed to be the ambition of the majority of the members and parties attending in the interest of legislation to draft and propose a bill upon almost every conceivable subject, and in that respect those working for Labor followed suit. This condition explains how afterwards the entire State took such immense interest in the proceedings and work of the session. There was hardly an interest, industry, corporation, individual, high, low, good or bad, who would not be materially affected by one or another of the various measures introduced; and according to the degree

in which bills affected the various interests there were forthcoming all manner of expressions concerning them.

The reputation of the Legislature in the public press ran the entire gamut between "the best and most constructive Legislature that ever sat in the State or the United States," and "the most vicious aggregation of freaks that ever presumed to legislate for an intelligent people."

A FEW COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

From a purely statistical standpoint it is interesting to compare this Legislature with its two predecessors. In 1909, there were introduced 2705 bills, in 1911, 2876, and in 1913, 3922, of this number 3738 before the recess. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1909 were 82, in 1911, 105, and in 1913, 169, of which number 151 were proposed during the first part. The number of measures of all kinds, including numerous joint and concurrent resolutions, all of which require reference to committees as well as three separate readings by each house, were in 1909, 2862, in 1911, 3080, and in 1913, 4247. A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses shows that in 1909, 878, in 1911, 950, and in 1913, 1078 bills were passed and transmitted to the Governor.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1909 lasted eighty days, that of 1911 eighty-five days, and the session of 1913 lasted ninety-four days. In justice to the last Legislature it must be stated that most of the legislators devoted the thirty days during the recess to explaining the pending legislation to their constituents and to study and prepare themselves for the second part of the session. At least a part of the Legislature was kept together for over 35 hours after the time officially set for final adjournment in order to permit the printer and attaches of the Legislature to catch up with the work so that every bill could be properly engrossed and presented to the Governor before the formal ending.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WORK AND THE PERSONNEL.

The Thirty-ninth session laid the foundation for the regeneration of the State government in the interest of the people at large. The Fortieth session sought to construct upon that foundation structures of permanent value for the same end. It has been aptly said that the latter task is the more arduous as well as less spectacular and appreciated, for the reason that it necessarily continues only the new order already inaugurated. And inasmuch as it is constructive, rather than destructive, and it requires time to construct, the result is not so apparent nor so quickly accomplished. Hence, the acts of this Legislature may be said to be the mere beginnings of the new order. New skill and experience was demanded for the planning of so many new structures. Hence, one need not expect anything else than a good deal of hesitation in the choice of plans presented for adoption. Whether or not some of the measures adopted were the wisest and best, only time can tell. In some things we deem this Legislature to have done exceedingly well, in others the work did not measure up to our expectations. The import of this assertion may be grasped as one reads the details which follow. However, if this Legislature had done nothing else than enact the compulsory compensation law, raise the tax on corporations, and conclude again to submit to the voters the constitutional amendment for home rule in taxation, it would still deserve the grateful appreciation of the people of this State. And as for Labor, the first measure mentioned is, in our judgment, the best labor law thus far enacted in this State.

It is usual in a report of this character to pay compliments to those who assisted Labor to obtain its due in the Legislature, but as exact justice to each member cannot be rendered until the entire record is examined, that duty will be left for a later report which will make a special feature of furnishing the exact basis for such special consideration and bestowal of praise or blame as each one deserves. In this connection it should be borne in mind that this was the first session at which all members had been questioned before election regarding their attitude upon a number of important Labor measures. The replies of all candidates had been compiled in pamphlet form and were freely distributed during the campaign. And we regret to report that quite a few members of the Legislature who had answered our questions in writing with an emphatic "yes," had a change of heart when it came to voting and in some instances actually orated against the very measures which they had promised to support before election. The worst offender in this regard was Senator James C. Owens of Richmond, representing Marin and Contra Costa Counties. And if the "Recall" of a faithless public servant was ever justified it surely is in this case.

On the other hand, we had splendid types of statesmen—"real men"—who constantly gave their time and talent to further the cause of Labor in the legislative field. To name one or two, or more of our friends, and not deal with all, would

be unjust. But their Labor Record will be in print and available for inspection at the meeting of our annual State convention, in Fresno, October 6-12 of this year.

Regarding the personnel of the lawmakers generally, we repeat without fear of contradiction our assertions of two years ago, that from Labor's point of view there were genuine Progressives and real Reactionaries among the three dominant political parties. In fact, party lines were almost entirely eliminated in passing or defeating "Labor bills." And it is sincerely hoped that when any member of this Legislature shall again aspire to a public office the voters will be guided by his record, rather than by his party affiliation or his personal popularity.

THE LABOR LOBBY AND OTHER LOBBYISTS.

The Labor lobby at this session was not quite as numerous as at the 1911 session. The State Federation maintained headquarters at 929 K street, in the same location as two years ago. The same organizations shared the expense and made use of the headquarters, excepting the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose representatives did not act with other Labor representatives during this session.

The following is a list of the organizations and their representatives: State Federation of Labor, Paul Scharrenberg; State Building Trades Council, no permanent agent; San Francisco Labor Council, Charles McConaughy; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, James M. Murphy; Order of Railroad Conductors, W. F. Lemon; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, R. H. Bishop. Theodore Johnson was employed as Assistant Agent for the State Federation and the San Francisco Labor Council. Many other representatives of Labor were at the Capitol from time to time in the interest of measures of particular interest to their organizations.

A stenographer was employed during the entire session and a report of important doings of the Legislature was furnished to the Labor press of the State each week. These reports were generally printed in full in the various papers, and it is believed was a means of furnishing trade-unionists throughout the State with a mass of information not accessible to them in ordinary newspapers.

The various members of the Labor lobby were always ready to co-operate and assist each other, and the State Federation's representatives gladly acknowledged the valuable aid received from fellow lobbyists whenever the latter were called upon to render some special service.

Among the lobbyists were many employees of the State. In fact almost every department of our State administration was represented at the Capitol in some capacity. Nearly all of the State's lobbyists were on the side of the common people and we cannot help but mention Mrs. Edson, an employee of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, who rendered very material assistance to Labor and seemed to take real pleasure in so doing. The splendid work of Mr. Morrison, of the Industrial Accident Board is referred to elsewhere in this report. There were a few employees of our State, however, who showed considerable activity on the wrong side. The members of the Fish and Game Commission seemed to be more interested in furthering the wishes of a "few sports" than in protecting fish and game. As an example it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the bill creating a game reservation and prohibiting shooting on Mount Tamalpais and its slopes, was bitterly opposed by the commission just because one of its members was personally identified with a "gun club" located in that territory. So the interests of the hundreds of thousands who visit that mountain and the adjacent country to enjoy the scenic wonders of that beautiful region were sacrificed in order that a few men with a "preserve" may continue to shoot!

According to Franklin Hichborn, a well-known and experienced newspaper man and journalist, who was in attendance during the entire session, there were more lobbyists at this session than ever before at any Legislature. As there was no increase in the number of Labor lobbyists, it will be realized that the forces of our opponents must have been very materially strengthened.

Some of the really sad sights, quite common at this session, were the delegations of unorganized workers who appeared before various committees pleading in behalf of their bosses against the enactment of the very measures which would benefit them most—certainly far more than the organized workers who are often able to protect themselves by means other than legislative enactments.

Volumes could be written about lobbyists and lobbying and much of it would make interesting reading, but the space of this pamphlet is limited and there are other more important matters to be commented upon.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEASURES.

The various measures hereafter mentioned have been classified and appear in the following order:

1. **BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW.**
2. **BILLS ENACTED DESPITE LABOR'S OPPOSITION.**
3. **BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR BUT NOT PASSED.**
4. **BILLS DEFEATED OWING TO OPPOSITION OF LABOR.**
5. **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.**

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Legislative Agent.
THEODORE JOHNSON,
Assistant Legislative Agent.

San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1913.

BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW.

Under this head will be grouped under different subdivisions all Labor bills passed by both houses and approved by the Governor. In addition to a brief description as to the effect and purpose of each bill, further comment will be made in regard to either the subject-matter or the history thereof, except such observations as are of a more general nature and apply to legislation from points of view treated in other portions of this report. It is the aim of this part of the report to summarize as fully as possible within a limited space the net achievements of the Fortieth Session insofar as it affects Labor.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND RELATED SUBJECTS.

Chapter 176, S. B. 905. Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. Drafted by the Industrial Accident Board, introduced by Senator Boynton, endorsed by all labor organizations, opposed by the Employers' Federation of Labor and Insurance and Liability Companies. The bill is based upon years of American and European experience, and modeled upon selected features from existing laws of many States. It is considered the most comprehensive law on the subject thus far enacted by any State in the Union. It makes compensation compulsory upon all employers excepting those engaged in farming and kindred pursuits who remain under liability or may voluntarily come under this act in a manner similar to that provided under the Roseberry act. Household domestic servants are also exempted from the operation of the law. The Roseberry act is superseded by this act when it takes effect on January 1, 1914, unless referendary proceedings now threatened by the Employers' Federation should postpone or defeat its legal enforcement.

The act contains three parts. The first part contains the provisions relating to compensation. In the main the principles of the Roseberry act are followed, except in the matter of rate of compensation for different injuries. The schedules in that act have been found unsatisfactory as the same compensation is given irrespective of the amount of injury suffered; likewise, those who are permanently disabled and practically prevented from earning anything are not provided for after having drawn the full amount of compensation. The new law corrects those defects and grades compensation according to amount of injury, and makes provision for permanent compensation for those injured and helpless to make their living. Labor representatives suggested further improvements upon these schedules, but they had to yield to the more important necessity of securing "compulsory" compensation at this time.

The second part of the act provides for a system of State insurance against liability under the act. This is designed for the protection of those employers who cannot afford to take the risk themselves. Such insurance by the State relieves the employer from all responsibility to pay the compensation and guarantees him that he will not have to pay more than a reasonable rate for such insurance, and will no longer be subject to extortion to enhance profits of private companies. It is plain that such a system is antagonistic to the interests of the powerful insurance companies of this and other States. Therefore, those interests fought the bill on account of this feature as fiercely as any Labor measure was ever fought and enlisted in their behalf the powerful influence of the stand-pat California press. Absolute misrepresentation as to the actual provisions of the measure were circulated and will continue to be circulated until the fate of this bill is finally settled.

The third part of the act establishes under the management of the Industrial Accident Board a Safety Department charged with the regulation of all places of employment to afford safety to employees, and thereby diminish the number of accidents. The powers granted under the act are extensive and similar to those entrusted to the Railroad Commission over public utilities. As a result many needful safety regulations may hereafter, when this law takes effect, be secured through this board and need not be asked for from the Legislature.

The labor press and labor organizations are particularly urged to explain and defend this act to the working people of this State in the face of the campaign of misrepresentation and malevolent abuse waged against it ceaselessly by those whose sole aim and purpose is to retain the barbaric laws of last century imposing upon the workers themselves the entire burden and cost of industrial accidents.

Among those entitled to recognition for valiant and unceasing services on behalf of this humane and most important act ever enacted in this State on behalf of Labor, must be mentioned the members of the Industrial Accident Board, and particularly Mr. Willis I. Morrison, who was kept busy during the entire session in perfecting the details and doing the tedious work of dove-tailing and incorporating or rejecting the ceaseless stream of amendments presented to the bill. His task was difficult indeed, and much credit is due to him for the result as a whole. The constitutionality of various features, as well as of the entire act, was attacked and defended. The San Francisco Labor Council secured, at its own expense, the brief prepared by former Justice Harrison, who set at rest many of the contentions of the opponents. Through the entire fight the Governor lent his assistance to the measure. So did nearly all the members of the Legislature who were not under the absolute domination of special interests fighting the bill.

It is to be regretted that a few Democrats whose labor record is clear in every other respect, saw fit to oppose this bill although their own platform declared for the adoption of an industrial insurance system by the State.

The following bills supplement the operation of the main bill:

Chapter 177, S. B. 1089. Provides for the organization of mutual workmen's compensation insurance companies. This bill will enable employers to conduct their own insurance on a co-operative basis, and gives an additional means to carry the burden to compensate injured employees. Thus an employer can choose between State insurance, private insurance and co-operative insurance.

Chapter 178, S. B. 1457. Authorizes the Industrial Accident Commission to use the money in the "Accident prevention fund" created by the main act, for the enforcement of safety laws and regulations. All fines collected for the infractions of such laws and regulations are to be paid into that fund.

Chapter 179, S. B. 1458. Creates the "Industrial accident fund" into which are to be deposited all moneys and fees collected by the Industrial Accident Board, and not otherwise disposed of by law. This is a revolving fund for the contingent expenses of the board.

Chapter 180, S. B. 1459. Appropriates \$100,000 for the operation of the "State Compensation Insurance Fund" created by the main act for payment of the claims incurred under the State insurance system.

Chapter 561, S. B. 1774. Creates the Industrial Accident Commission and confers upon it all the duties and powers of the Industrial Accident Board.

SPECIAL SAFETY LEGISLATION.

Chapter 48, S. B. 1070. Painters' scaffolding bill. Bill of similar purpose failed at previous session. Regulates scaffolding swung or supported from overhead support.

Chapter 284, S. B. 982. Requires electric headlights on locomotives. Will assure greater safety for passengers and employees of railroads. Passed upon urgent request of Railroad Brotherhoods.

Chapter 368, S. B. 1608. Requires a telephone system in every mine over 500 feet in depth, to communicate information in cases of accidents or to relieve against same.

Chapter 275, S. B. 1343. Regulates elevators used in buildings under course of construction. Provides for proper system of signals and the employment of proper persons to give such signals.

Chapter 290, S. B. 133. Provides that a hatchtender must be employed to warn against danger in loading and unloading vessels. Similar bill failed at last session.

REGULATION OF HOURS.

Chapter 352, S. B. 466. Limiting the Hours of Women. Amends present law and extends it to cover women employed in public lodging and apartment houses, places of amusement, and women employed in hospitals, excepting graduated nurses. The attempt to otherwise extend the law failed; and both present provisions and

the extension secured were fought bitterly, particularly by the Oakland Cotton Mill and the hospital interests exploiting pupil nurses. The latter are young women required to do heavy menial work in addition to their three years' course of study, at from \$5 to \$10 per month, and extreme irregularity of hours, sometimes being assigned to special cases for which the hospitals receive as high as \$30 per week. The revolting conditions revealed did not prevent the opposition from using its utmost efforts to defeat the bill. The press and printed circulars as well as petitions of female employees and a numerous female lobby were employed in that behalf, but the Legislature did not weaken in the face of the incontrovertible facts demonstrating the horrid conditions existing. A system of blacklisting was also used or threatened to be used against pupil nurses opposing the wishes of the managers of these hospitals.

Chapter 226, A. B. 94. Railroadmen's 16-hour law was amended by this bill so as to give eight consecutive hours off duty.

Chapter 214, S. B. 1034. Child labor law amended. Establishes an eight-hour day for minors under 18 in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments, excepting for the making of certain repairs to machinery or for securing shorter hours during one day in the week, but in no case may such minors be employed for more than forty-eight hours a week. Other changes are made to improve the administration of the system of permits and certificates required in cases where some exceptions have to be made regarding minors' attendance at school, and to enable the Labor Commissioner to properly enforce the law.

Chapter 186, S. B. 563. Corrects the Title to the Miners' Eight Hour Law, as former title has been declared by Supreme Court too narrow to embrace tunnel and underground workings other than in mines.

REGULATION OF CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Chapter 168, S. B. 847. Amends the Railroadmen's Full Crew Bill passed at the 1911 session. Corrects interpretation put upon the law by the Supreme Court, extends the law to cover trains run by electric and other power as well as steam, and makes further regulation for operation over steep grades. Is now held by Railroadmen's organization to be the best bill of the kind in any State in the Union.

Chapter 198, S. B. 292. Regulates Payment of Wages in Seasonal Labor, or where employees are not paid regularly but receive their wages as work ends at the end of the season, like in the Alaska fisheries. Empowers the Labor Commissioner to enforce the payment of wages and settle wage claims in such cases and refuse to recognize gambling debts and liquor bills incurred during the employment. Designed to break up the practice of skinning the men out of their season's earnings.

Chapter 282, S. B. 1413. Regulates Private Employment Agencies. Two years' experience of present Labor Commissioner's office is embodied in this law. It is believed that it will further curb this unruly and plunderous tribe, against which it seems very difficult to find appropriate remedies.

Chapter 333, A. B. 249. Regulates Advertisements and Solicitations for Help during Strikes and other labor troubles. Requires employers and their agents when hiring help from other localities than where such strike or labor trouble exists to make known that fact to those that may be engaged to take the places of former employees.

Chapter 350, A. B. 1118. Anti-Blacklisting Bill. It is very difficult to draw a bill that will both hold water in a legal sense and also accomplish anything of substantial benefit to those who may become victims of blacklisting by employers. This bill is a good beginning, just two or three words in the place of its present language would have been better if the Legislature could have been persuaded to sanction it. As it is, railroadmen think it will accomplish some good.

Chapter 590, A. B. 2080. Establishes State Civil Service under a commission. Only actual experience with such a policy can teach us what defects exist in the law as presented and suggest the proper improvement in the future.

Chapter 613. Relating to Duties of State Printer. Endorsed by the Typographical Unions of the State. Under the provisions of this law, the bill filing rooms of Senate and Assembly will hereafter be under the management of the State Printer. Stricter accounting for supplies and expenditures than in the past are prescribed by this law.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The appropriations for the office were increased, but several bills designed to increase the scope and standing of this office failed to receive the Governor's approval. It may be surmised that the new safety department to be under the control of the Industrial Accident Commission may have influenced the Governor

to assume the attitude to consider these two rival departments. To Labor, however, it seems the two offices are of distinctly different functions, one requiring high technical skill and expert planning, while the other requires only men of practical and energetic executive ability. Labor needs men and offices of both such nature, and it is believed that organized labor in the future will not consent to minimize but rather enlarge the present activities of the labor bureau, the only effective means to enforce labor laws. A law well enforced is better than ten others remaining dead letters on the statute book. The plan to consolidate the two offices would, as we see it, be of no real benefit, as different types of men are needed, and one of the more vigorous stamp would hardly be as useful in a more dependent position.

The bills directly concerning the labor bureau are the following:

Chapter 227, A. B. 609. Providing for an Attorney for the Bureau.

Chapter 255, S. B. 1035. Providing for the Registration of Factories.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Chapter 81, A. B. 979. Sterilizing of wiping rags.

Chapter 182, S. B. 343. Sanitation and Inspection of Labor Camps.

Chapter 189, S. B. 563. Lien upon a lot for improvements thereon.

Chapter 278, S. B. 756. Providing for a medicine chest in every factory.

Chapter 371, A. B. 2070. Employees' Ferry Bill. This is the bill so signally fought for by the Mare Island Navy Yard employees against the Vallejo Ferry Company. After a struggle of many years the ferry company obtained a decision from the Supreme Court preventing the employees from using their own boat to cross over to the Navy Yard from the City of Vallejo. In its decision the court pronounced the archaic opinion that an employer may convey himself and "his employees" without infringing upon the company's franchise right to operate a ferry across the channel, but that the same operation on the part of the employees, ferrying themselves in their own boat was not mentioned in the precedents quoted by the judges, and therefore could not be upheld. The Legislature assumed a correct attitude on this matter, the bill was passed and received the Governor's signature, putting the employees upon the same basis as the employer.

BILLS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Chapters 4 and 8, S. B.'s 261 and 501, respectively, Appropriating Money for Distribution of Free Text Books. Several other bills were passed on the subject, which is now in that stage of development that it is no longer considered as a matter of exclusive interest to Labor. In this connection, it may be stated, that every general reform of any greater importance first becomes a Labor measure, and after it has reached a certain stage of success it becomes a general legislative policy of the State and ceases to be regarded any longer as a pure labor matter. To this fact may be ascribed that Labor's representatives at Sacramento need not devote much of their time to promote such issues. They seem to thrive of their own force. This should encourage Labor in all its struggles even when the questions taken up seem to be of an unpopular nature at the time.

Chapter 6, A. B. 197. Raising Rates of Taxation on Public Service Corporations. The first real big measure of the session and passed before the recess. Contrary to predictions made when Constitutional Amendment No. 1 was adopted, this measure carried without any serious show of opposition. Public opinion was behind it and enforced the just increases carried into effect.

The rates were increased as follows: On railroads from 4 to 4.75 per cent. of gross earnings. Gas and Electric companies from 4 to 4.6 per cent. Telegraph and telephone companies from 3.5 to 4.2 per cent. Car companies from 3 to 4 per cent. And insurance companies from 1.5 to 1.75 per cent. The foregoing increases amount on a percentage basis of former rates for the different corporations mentioned to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, 15, 21, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and 16 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. respectively.

The figures submitted by the corporations in support of their contentions that they were taxed already as much as other property, would not bear investigation. This was easily inferred from the fact that shortly after the hearings, which consumed about a week's time, all copies thereof mysteriously disappeared, and frequent inquiries around the capitol building for access to such figures supposed to be on file in certain committees, failed to produce any information whatever concerning them. This is related for the purpose of calling the attention of all interested in the public welfare to the importance of preventing similar occurrences in the future by taking the precaution to preserve such corporation records for future reference. Such records are easy to secure at the moment, but are usually

lost or destroyed very soon. In that connection it may be stated that it has come to the notice of more than one investigator of corporation methods and affairs, that many libraries in this State which formerly held in their archives documents of current interest concerning certain corporations no longer are able to produce such documents upon inquiry therefor. Moral: Do not entrust corporation agents with the trusteeship and management of libraries and other repositories of public information.

Chapter 113, S. B. 5. Anti-Alien Land Bill. Much controversy has raged as to the merit of this measure. As it stands it is as good a measure as proponents of such measures have heretofore presented. Labor attempted to have the bill enacted into law as it came from the committee without any leasing privilege whatsoever. When this seemed impossible an attempt was made to have all leasing discontinued at the end of three years. All efforts in this direction failed and the three-year leasing clause was adopted both in the Senate and the Assembly by a vote which cannot be called partisan.

As far as Labor is concerned the land question, including the question of leases, are but one-half of the problem. Competition between two unassimilative races for employment will not diminish through the enactment of any anti-alien land law alone. Labor, however, realizes fully that in the long run it will be easier to deal with the labor end of the question, because of the land legislation which has preceded it. As this bill has attracted so much public attention, we think the conclusions reached by Labor's representatives at Sacramento should be noted and understood as well.

Chapter 353, A. B. 2086. "Blue-sky-law." To protect investors in corporate securities.

Chapter 276, S. B. 53. Regulating Competition, against unfair discriminations to oust competitors.

Chapter 138, A. B. 1697. Prescribing who are qualified to sign Petitions and Nomination Papers. Important bill endorsed by Labor, although not as good as originally drawn.

Chapter 287, S. B. 1740. To minimize Loan Shark Evil. Regulates assignments of wages and prohibits assignment of wages or salary to be earned in the future. Senators Bryant, Benson and Campbell are entitled to credit for the enactment of this bill.

Chapter 323, A. B. 1108. Mothers' Pensions. Deals in detail with the sums to be distributed by the State for deserving mothers unable to care for orphan children or children abandoned by their father.

Chapter 322, A. B. 970. Establishes a Legislative Counsel Bureau to assist in the drafting of proper legislation.

Chapter 326, A. B. 2095. Comprehensive Motor-Vehicle Bill. Embodies the desire of chauffeurs' unions for licensing of their craft. Their license is fixed at two dollars a year.

Chapter 328, A. B. 836. Appointment and organization of a new State Board of Education.

Chapter 339, A. B. 743. Empowering the Railroad Commission to value public utilities to be condemned by counties or municipalities.

Chapter 356, S. B. 389. Strengthening of the Tenement House Act.

Chapter 364, S. B. 1007. Selection of school text books. To prefer California authors.

Chapter 385, A. B. 1234. Establishing a Department of Tuberculosis under control of State Board of Health.

Chapter 401, S. B. 46. Establishing a State training school for girls along the lines previously adopted for the reformatory for first offenders.

Chapter 572, A. B. 165. Prohibiting Exportation of Abalones, an anti-alien proposition.

Chapter 583, A. B. 7. Abolishes the straitjacket and other cruel punishments in the State prisons. Assemblyman Brown has hitherto unsuccessfully introduced such a bill, but kept at it till he won.

Chapter 586, A. B. 642. Provides for a Water Commission to conserve the water power of the State.

Chapter 591, S. B. 139. Establishes a Board of Parole Commissioners and prescribes rules to govern them.

Chapter 597, S. B. 32. Establishes State Inspection of Weights and Measures. Identical with the hard-fought bill that failed during the preceding extra session. Labor's long-drawn-out fight for such a measure finally won. Governor Johnson deserves credit for signing this bill instead of a much less effective bill which also passed and was fathered by Assemblyman Chandler.

Chapter 681, A. B. 1550. Establishes a Commission to study and prepare Legislation for Old Age and Mothers' Pensions. The appropriation is but \$3,000 and

may be considered the beginning of a great task. The members of the Commission serve without compensation.

Chapter 694, A. B. 1263. Establishes Teachers' Pensions, with thirty years' service and \$500 straight annuity as a basis. About half of the expense will be paid by contributions from the teachers themselves. Bill was endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

Chapter 167, S. B. 788. Net Container for Foodstuffs. Similar bill failed at previous session.

LAWS ENACTED DESPITE LABOR'S OPPOSITION.

Chapter 318, S. B. 318. Commission of Immigration and Housing. Labor's objection to this bill is not against the object sought to be accomplished, but only to the indefinite nature of the bill and its interference with the scope of other governmental agencies. If a good personnel is appointed the bill may accomplish its purpose, but it would have been more proper, to our notion, to limit the sphere of the commission's activities to the definite subject of caring for immigrants proper instead of the larger contingent of alien born resident and immigration population. As the bill reads, it permits the board to dissipate its energies in fields of research, statistics, etc., where it may do something for the scholarly investigators of social problems, but will have little left to do real good. Its resources are not so great that it can afford to spread out over territory already covered by other governmental agencies.

Chapter 324, A. B. 1251. Minimum Wage Bill, establishes the Industrial Welfare Commission to investigate conditions of women and minors and establish minimum rates of wages.

The act applies to women and minors employed in any industry, and whose compensation for labor is measured by time, piece or otherwise. It is specifically provided that the commission shall not act as a board of arbitration during a strike or lockout. This clause was inserted at the urgent request of organized labor's representatives because it was believed that certain avowed advocates of compulsory arbitration were endeavoring to have their pet hobby enacted into law under the guise of a minimum wage bill.

A deeply significant fact was that the two principal orators for the minimum wage bill were also the two most active proponents of a compulsory arbitration bill which failed of passage two years ago. Having failed to impress their views upon our legislators with reference to compulsory arbitration, which brings with it enforced labor or real enslavement of the workers, our friends (?) did succeed in passing their minimum wage bill.

There may be no direct connection between so-called compulsory arbitration and the establishment of a minimum wage by law. Still, we know that some of Labor's greatest struggles in the past have been to abolish and wipe from the statute books laws enacted for the purpose of regulating wages. Hence, we do not welcome this kind of legislation with the degree of enthusiasm displayed by many of our well-meaning friends higher up. We prefer to wait and see what the events of the future will bring forth. And if this "reform from above" should prove successful it will be the first time in history that anything worth while mentioning has been obtained by the workers through other than their own efforts.

BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR BUT NOT PASSED.

This part of the report should be studied carefully, as it presents an outline of some hard work by your Legislative Agents which brought no results except that it will serve as the theme for future legislative efforts. We feel quite certain that all our temporary defeats will finally be crowned with victory, for we know that all of these measures are deserving of our continued efforts.

The Anti-Injunction Bill, S. B. 54, was again introduced at this session, and again defeated, perhaps with more determination than ever on the part of those interests who imagine that without the assistance of the arbitrary functions of a court, their last resort to subjugate Labor is taken from them. Andrew Furuseth, Labor's veteran campaigner in this fight, was again on hand, and delivered a broadside of unanswerable arguments for the bill, but the opposition had the votes and the bill was defeated by a vote of 18 to 22. The roll of honor and shame reads as follows:

Ayes—Senators Beban, Benson, Bryant, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Finn, Flint, Gerdes, Grant, Hans, Juilliard, Kehoe, Lyon, Regan, Sanford, Shanahan and Tyrrell.

Noes—Senators Anderson, Avey, Birdsall, Boynton, Breed, Brown, Butler, Carr, Cassidy, Cogswell, Cohn, Curtin, Gates, Hewitt, Jones, Larkins, Mott, Owens, Rush, Strobridge, Thompson and Wright.

Senators Cassidy and Rush two years ago voted aye on the same bill, in fact made some sacrifices to stand right with Labor on the question. Senators Cohn and Owens had been pledged not only by the State platform of the Democratic party, but by personal letters, during the questioning campaign preceding their election, to vote in favor of the principle of this measure. This is the first recorded instance where such flagrant and unexcusable breaking of platform and labor pledges have been made on an important question. Labor's representatives were confident to pass the bill by at least 22 and possibly 23 votes, as it was thought that Senator Curtin would hardly break away from his party even through his personal antagonism was too well known, but the record of the Senator is not usually characterized by consistency, so the miscalculation in his case may be excused. The result shows plainly that Big Business will take no chances with this bill; its adherents had to make good.

To bring the question up in a more innocent and concrete form, S. B. 1520 was also pressed for passage in the Senate. This bill would make peaceful picketing lawful. That ought to seem harmless enough to any fair-minded person. But the bill was defeated by practically the same vote, the only change being that Senator Cohn of Sacramento this time voted with Labor, and Cartwright went over to the side of Big Business. But what occurred in this legislative struggle to abolish Government by Injunction is only one example of that singularly characteristic of this session—the many inconsistent actions and the hesitation of members regarding the acceptance or rejection of antagonistic principles. This session certainly was a melting pot of good and bad, principle and expediency, selfishness and altruism, a mixture of motive of men not pleasant to contemplate. As one Senator said, "The sessions of the Legislature nowadays are becoming too strenuous, one runs up against the devil and the archangel too often. It used to be 'so different'."

Contempt of Court Bill, S. B. 1296 and A. B. 1574, was another important bill championed by Labor and defeated. It proposed to give any person accused of contempt of court the right to a trial by jury. The bill passed the Assembly without much opposition, but was, after a hot and sharp fight, defeated. The defeat may be charged directly to the Progressive leaders in the Senate, as the National Progressive party is pledged to a reform of this character. This occasion throws a powerful light upon the heterogeneous elements composing the leadership of the State Progressive party organization. Talk about purging the ranks of Labor of some of its leaders, what about the double-headed actions of some Progressives?

To Abolish Property Qualifications of Jurors and to Select Jurors from the Great Register Instead of the Assessment Roll, A. B. 416 and 560, respectively, are two important measures defeated by roll call votes. Both bills passed the Assembly but were defeated on final passage in the Senate. Statistics were shown that Progressive California is one of the few remaining States that require voters to possess property in order to serve on a jury. There was not and cannot be much of an argument for the opposition, but it had the votes. Moral: Don't fail to look up your Senator's and Assemblyman's record!

The Cement Bill, A. B. 75 and S. B. 134. Provided originally for preventive appliances in factories against cement dust, and for dust-proof containers for the handling of cement in vessels and in railroad cars.

The powerful opposition manifested by a numerous and expensive lobby maintained by the cement trust during the biggest part of the session, induced the

Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital to eliminate the part of the bill affecting the cement plants, although Senator Wright and other legislators stated with some pride that several cement factories in the South are operated under dustless conditions. On instructions by the Assembly a special committee made a personal investigation concerning the handling of cement in factories and vessels. Their report was published in the Journal, and made out a strong case for the necessity of this legislation. Nevertheless, the bill was thought to be a cinch bill by the majority, who defeated the measure. A companion bill, S. B. 134, was amended so as to require simply that cement loaded in ocean-going vessels should be packed in paper bags or equally dust-proof containers. Medical and other testimony of the highest character was introduced to disprove the assertions that the bill was not practical and necessary. Senator Bryant made an unusually effective plea in behalf of the bill, but the influence of the cement trust had then been cinched so strongly that this humane measure failed of passage. The fate of this measure is about as black a spot on the foreieth session as its detractors in other directions might have found but significantly fail to mention.

Absent Voters' Bill, A. B. 541. Would establish a system enabling those absent from their voting precinct on election day to cast their votes in any part of the State. Thousands of workmen, particularly railroad men, seamen, laborers, and other migratory workers are seldom enabled to vote on account of present election system. The bill passed both houses, but was pocketed by the Governor. As this bill probably could have been passed over the Governor's tacit veto, it illustrates the point that it is possible that present practice to leave nearly all legislation in the hands of the Governor for his approval after the Legislature has adjourned is not without its distinct disadvantages and it should be borne in mind at all times that in the final analysis the legislation for the State depends upon the attitude of its Governor. There is scarcely any doubt but what this meritorious bill will be enacted at the next session.

To Protect Married Men Under New Compensation Law, S. B. 1519. Bill required employer under compensation to pay the death benefits incurred on account of death of unmarried employee, leaving no dependents, into the Accident Prevention Fund, for use of the State in preventing industrial accidents. Designed to prevent discrimination against married men, as it is feared that employers will prefer to employ unmarried men so as to save the cost of death benefits. Passed both houses but was pocketed by the Governor.

Exemption of Wage Earners from Certain Attachments, A. B. 1575. Designed to alleviate discriminations in existing laws relating to amount of wages exempt from execution or attachments. Died in Assembly Judiciary Committee for lack of necessary votes.

Barbers' Registration Bill, A. B. 1487. Also requiring sanitation of barber shops. As it was intimated that the Governor would prefer a bureau under supervision of the State Board of Health instead of an independent board, the barbers' measure was changed to effect that object. It passed both houses, but did not receive the Governor's signature. Possibly it possessed still some inherent defect, which ought to be remedied, as we believe such a measure will prove beneficial to the barbers' craft as well as to the patrons of barber shops.

Guaranty Fund to Indemnify Depositors in Insolvent Banks, S. B. 448. Failed to attract the attention of the Legislature, because it was fathered by a Democrat instead of a Progressive; just the reason why some other good measures failed.

Steam-Boiler Inspection, A. B. 232. Defeated in the Assembly, after having been amended to suit some prominent opponents. Moral: One may just as well insist on the straight goods. It got only 19 votes in its favor, a result that certainly was not brought about by making concessions to the interests opposed to the bill.

Providing for Inspection of Steel Structures, S. B. 860. Died in committee.

Appropriating Ten Thousand Dollars to Investigate and Prepare Legislation for Old Age Pension System, S. B. 686. Received unfavorable recommendation from Senate Finance Committee and died on third reading file, being reported out too late for action. Another bill appropriating only three thousand was signed.

Appropriating Five Thousand Dollars for Preparing Legislation for Relief of Unemployment, S. B. 1273. This measure was jockeyed so it could not receive decisive action. Like the former bill, the proposed commission would receive no salary. That may have also contributed to its defeat as the Minimum Wage bill carries fine per diem allowances.

Day of Rest Legislation, S. B. 140. Providing for one day rest in seven in all employments, private and public. Held up in Senate Finance Committee, evidently because the State is not ready to give all employees a day off a week, particularly in State institutions.

As there was considerable agitation for a Sunday-rest law, an attempt was made to combine the most essential feature of such law with the Labor bill for one day rest in seven. The compromise would establish Sunday as the day of rest in certain

mercantile and factory employments which now generally observe Sunday as a day of rest. Likewise a special bill, S. B. 959, was introduced in favor of employees in State institutions. All bills of the kind were relentlessly smothered in committees.

Eight-Hour Day for Females Employed in Public Institutions, S. B. 1559. Died in Senate Finance Committee.

Licensing of Detective Agencies, A. B. 1107 and S. B. 1069. Could find no support, although representatives of Morse and other detective agencies were willing to become regulated and pay a reasonable license, as they are required to do in other States. But the members of the committees held that this was simply a Labor scheme to get after the poor detectives.

To Regulate the Repayment of Employers' Advances, A. B. 739 and S. B. 1008. Would guarantee employees certain length of employment before employer is permitted to deduct fares. Passed both houses, but was pocketed by the Governor. It was never claimed by any legislator that the bill was unconstitutional; however, if it was, it might have been signed to enable us to find out how far we might go in such regulation. The prohibition against dividing of fees in another bill that became law sounds good, but is practically unenforceable, as evidence will be hard to procure in majority of cases. Therefore some measure like this should be enacted where the remedy and the evidence are both in the hands of the employee, to break up the practice of keeping a constant stream of men coming and going on big jobs for the profit there is in the division of fees and in some cases transportation profits as well.

Providing that Electrician Clearing Trouble on Power and Electric Poles and Lines Shall Have a Helper, A. B. 982. Was defeated in the Assembly.

State Employment Bureaus, S. B. 651. Proposed to expend \$100,000 for State Employment Offices; failed in committee. A. B. 530, appropriating \$25,000 for three offices, passed both houses, but was not signed. The State administration, as well as the Labor Bureau, do not feel very enthusiastic on this proposition, but in our humble judgment the money for this purpose would have been well expended, particularly in view of expected immigration due to the opening of the Panama Canal. As it is, the incoming hordes of immigrants will be rich pickings for private employment agents.

Regulating Places of Employment, S. B. 1385. A comprehensive measure that failed to be acted upon, though fathered by the Labor Bureau.

Regulating Fire Escapes, S. B. 1397. There were several bills on same subject. It seems a pity some such bill was not signed. Governor's action, however, is based upon the probability that the entire matter as far as concerns places of employment will be regulated by the safety department of the Industrial Accident Commission. The power of that commission does not extend so as to reach all dwellings. A determined effort should be made at next session to get a State law covering the entire field of protecting human life and domestic animals against fire.

Granite Cutters' Bill, A. B. 694, and another bill to prevent competition in the Granite Cutters' trade by prison-made stone, died in the Senate committee, though the first-mentioned bill passed the Assembly.

Fishermen's License Bill, A. B. 101. As originally drawn would establish prohibitory licenses for fishermen ineligible to become citizens. As it passed and was signed it is rather a bill in their favor, as it puts all aliens, including Asiatics, on the same footing with citizens.

Home Industry Bill, A. B. 214. To promote home industry and give same preference in bidding for municipal and State contracts. Passed both houses but was pocketed by the Governor.

Regulating Collection of Hospital Fees by Employers, A. B. 1908. Died on Assembly files.

The General (misnamed universal) Eight-Hour Law, A. B. 31. Introduced by the Socialist member of the Legislature. The Socialists of the State by their actions seem to have considered this bill the only important measure before the Legislature, as some of their publications had very little to say on other measures. In justice to Assemblyman Kingsley it should be said that he was not of a narrow partisan type, for he did valiant service on every labor measure that came before him. He also knows that if he had not introduced this bill it would have been introduced by others. The arguments in the committee, both as to the provisions of the bill and its constitutionality, were made by trade-unionists, and we believe that the 31 votes that were cast for the measure were cast through the influence of trade-unionism. The petition of 90,000 signers was also circulated and signed to a large extent by trade-unionists.

The roll of honor reads: Ayes—Messrs. Alexander, Bloodgood, Brown, Bush, Byrnes, Canepa, Collins, Ferguson, Finnegan, Fitzgerald, Ford, Gelder, Hayes, Inman, Kingsley, McCarthy, McDonald, Morgenstern, Mouser, Ryan, Scott Shartel, Smith, Stuckenbruck, Tulloch, Wall, Weisel, Walsh, Weldon and White. One name

is not recorded, but at the time all who watched the roll call are unanimous in saying that they heard 31 ayes.

Industrial Courts, for Quick Collection of Wage Claims, S. B. 1381 and S. B. 1759. Both bills died; the first on files, the second in committee.

Increasing Staff of Labor Commissioner and Giving Him Power to Enforce all Labor Laws, S. B. 1314. Passed but not signed. Reason unknown; appropriation for labor bureau was much increased.

Prohibiting Employers From Coercing Men not to Join Labor Unions, S. B. 1748. Failed in committee.

Inspection of Mines, A. B. 752. Great endeavors were made in the last days of the session to prevail on the Senate to pass this bill. If Senator Boynton's objections could have been eliminated, the bill probably would have been passed. However, the Industrial Accident Commission has power to inaugurate such inspection. A. B. 1306, regulating conditions in mines, suffered the same fate as the preceding bill. Same applies to A. B. 1602, which would have the miners' eight-hour day commence on entering the mine. Assemblyman Finnegan fought hard for these three measures, but time was too short to circumvent the powerful opposition.

Prohibiting Minors Under 16 Years to Transmit Train Orders, A. B. 1260. Passed the Assembly, died in Senate Judiciary Committee, the graveyard of many good measures.

Reporting of Occupational Diseases, S. B. 216. An improvement in the present law. Endorsed by Secretary of the State Board of Health. Passed by both houses, not signed for reason unknown.

Prohibiting Use of Third Degree and Oppression of Persons Taken in Custody, S. B. 544. Died in committee.

Produce Exchange Commission, A. B. 254. Aimed to eliminate middlemen between producers and consumers. Passed Assembly, died in Senate Finance Committee.

Seats for Employees on Interurban Lines, A. B. 107. No action.

Stormshed for Mechanics Working in Railroad Shops, A. B. 1003. No action.

Spotters' Bill, A. B. 1484. Provides that an employee being reported by a so-called spotter have an opportunity to be heard in the presence of such spotter before being discharged. Passed the Assembly, defeated in the Senate.

Clearance Bill, A. B. 1501. Prescribes width of locomotives and standard clearances against obstructions near railroad tracks. Favored by Railroad Brotherhoods. No action.

To Abolish Railroad and Steamboat Police, S. B. 322. No action.

Low Water Alarm in Boilers, S. B. 984. Passed Senate, died in Assembly committee.

Shoddy Bill, A. B. 1422. To clean shoddy. Passed Assembly, died in Senate committee.

Sanitation of Food Producing Establishments, S. B. 674. To establish system of permits for conducting food-producing establishments to facilitate enforcement of food and sanitation act. No action.

Owners' Valuation of Property, A. B. 1510. Requiring owner to set value on his own property for assessment purposes, giving option to State or county to purchase the property at such value. No action.

Common Language of Employees, S. B. 373. Requiring certain employees to speak common language for the promotion of public safety. No action.

Citizens for Public Work, A. B. 88. To amend the law requiring public work to be done only by citizens. Passed Assembly, died in Senate committee.

Prevailing Wages on Public Work, A. B. 1495. Aimed to enforce payment of prevailing rate of wages, in public work. Passed by both houses, pocketed by Governor.

To Enforce Eight Hours on Public Contract Work, A. B. 1496. Passed Assembly, died in Senate Judiciary Committee.

Three Dollars Minimum Wage on Public Contracts, S. B. 516. Aimed to make \$3.00 per day the minimum pay on public contract work. Passed both houses, but was pocketed by Governor.

University Extension. At the instance of the State University, bills were introduced appropriating only \$20,000 for University Extension. At the instance of Labor companion bills were introduced providing for a \$50,000 appropriation. The \$50,000 bill passed the Assembly and was dropped in the Senate as the item was included in the General Appropriation Bill.

The Governor saw fit to eliminate this item from the General Appropriation Bill, explaining his reasons for so doing as follows:

"It is unnecessary that this item be included in the general appropriation bill. This item is not disapproved because of any lack of enthusiasm for University Extension work. On the contrary, it is the wish of the Legislature and the

Governor of the State of California that the University Extension work be carried on, improved and broadened. It is the hope and the desire of all familiar with the appropriations for the University that plans for a greater extension work shall be matured without delay, and that a greater and broader work in this field shall be immediately commenced. The State this year has provided for the University of California with the utmost generosity, and its appropriations at this session of the Legislature far exceed those ever before made. This has been done in pursuance of the fixed purpose of the State administration to bring the University closer to the people, and to render it of the service it should be to the toilers, the farmers and the horticulturists of the State, and to bring to all classes some of its benefits. One of the methods of thus bringing to all something of value is by University extension work; and this can be and should be not only continued but greatly improved and enlarged out of the extraordinarily liberal appropriations that have been given this year."

The total appropriation for the University for the next two years is \$3,407,000. Past experience with the Board of Regents of our State-owned University has taught us to expect little or nothing in the line of University Extension work. It remains to be seen whether or not an effort will be made during the coming two years to bring the work of this costly institution a little nearer and closer to the needs of the working people who pay the taxes for its support.

Printing of Transcripts in Criminal Cases, S. B. 531. Passed by both houses. Pocketed. Fought for by Typographical unions.

Forbidding Use of Scrip or Store Orders in Payment of Wages, abolishing company stores, A. B. 340. No action.

Regulating Time of Payment of Wages, S. B. 275. The bill of the State Federation of Labor received no action. Labor was not united as to the proper policy, hence nothing done.

Regulating Deductions from Wages during Sickness, A. B. 597. Passed Assembly, died on Senate files.

Steam Engineers' Licensing Bill, A. B. 663. Passed both houses, pocketed by Governor. Several unions were opposed to this bill.

Regulating Hours of Street Railway Employees, A. B. 34. Died on files in Assembly, as unions involved could not agree upon the proper terms of the measure.

BILLS DEFEATED OWING TO OPPOSITION OF LABOR.

A number of bills regulating assignments of wages, deemed rather to assist than defeat the objects of loan sharks.

A number of bills relating to mechanics' liens and which would re-establish unsatisfactory conditions existing previous to the enactment of good laws in 1911.

A number of bills to repeal legislation enacted in 1911 for the protection of Electrical workers. The Railroad Commission rendered valuable assistance in this matter by recommending that present legislation remain on the statute books. The Legislature referred a great many bills to said commission, and its reply was quickly forthcoming in each instance, showing the value of such reference. The contentions of Labor that although a regulation may come under the jurisdiction of a board or commission, standards may nevertheless be established by the Legislature to be enforced by such bodies, were upheld by the commission.

S. B. 1004. Regulates use of soaps, cups, etc., in barber shops. Passed by both houses. Pocketed.

A number of bills relating to removals of cemeteries. San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades were mainly interested in defeating those bills.

S. B. 1333. Consolidating Bureau of Labor Statistics and Industrial Accident Commission. Considered unwise at present.

S. B. 1334. Restoring old abuse of **special verdicts** to be required from the jury on request of attorney. This trick was used by corporations to defeat recovery in damage cases. Senator Gates asked the Judiciary Committee to kill his own bill. It was done.

A number of employers' liability and compensation acts were introduced but none of them came out of committee, except A. B. 1189, which would have been reached on the file within a few minutes if time set for abandonment of further action on all Assembly bills had not come at the opportune moment. On the subject of liability complete codification must be made at the next session, because if the new compensation act takes effect, a very chaotic condition regarding liability will be found to exist.

Some labor organizations were much interested in the fish and game legislation, and assisted in the adoption or defeat of many such measures.

The Typographical unions were affected by many bills relating to legal procedure and printing.

Several bills were introduced fixing the legal minimum wage for women and minors. The amounts were too low, but the prevailing opinion among many Labor representatives was that a high enough rate would be acceptable as an experiment with the principle. Of course those who favor a legal minimum wage would not consider anything near a \$12 a week minimum wage for women as suggested to them in debates on the question.

A. B. 1612. Would restore the old abuse to punish seamen for boarding vessels. No action.

A number of constitutional amendments were opposed and received no action.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED.

- A. C. A. 32. Extra sessions of District Courts of Appeal.
- S. C. A. 12. Relating to appeals.
- S. C. A. 13. Payment of bonds.
- S. C. A. 15. Exempting certain colleges from taxation.
- S. C. A. 17. Exemption of vessels from taxation.
- S. C. A. 16. Taking of property for public use.
- S. C. A. 34. Restricting power to incur indebtedness.
- S. C. A. 53. Municipal operation of public utilities.
- A. C. A. 6. Relating to revenue and taxation.
- A. C. A. 7. Home rule in taxation. Endorsed.
- A. C. A. 19. Relative to elections.
- A. C. A. 23. Relating to employees of the Legislature.
- A. C. A. 25. Municipal corporations.
- A. C. A. 47. Reclamation and drainage districts.
- A. C. A. 60. Charter amendments of counties.
- A. C. A. 62. Regulation of public utilities.
- A. C. A. 81. Municipal corporations.
- A. C. A. 84. Irrigation districts.
- A. C. A. 87. Powers of Railroad Commission.
- A. C. A. 88. Revision of State Constitution.
- A. C. A. 90. Welfare of employees.
- A. C. A. 92. Election of U. S. Senators.

At a later date complete analysis of all constitutional amendments to be voted on at next State election (Nov., 1914) will be made and published by the State Federation.

LABOR RECORD OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN

INTRODUCTORY.

To the Voters of California,
Greeting:

The California State Federation of Labor herewith submits for your information the records of members of our last Legislature. An effort has been made to present a concise and yet comprehensive account of each legislator's performances.

It is a truism that "words are good only when backed by deeds" and a perusal of this pamphlet will enable anyone to learn who did and who did not live up to his promises and his party's platform pledges. In other words, this pamphlet aims to make it plain "Who was Who" at the Fortieth Session of the California Legislature.

Each Senator's and Assemblyman's record on a selected list of important measures affecting Labor will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Assemblymen." Each of these divisions contains several parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll-calls upon which the legislators' records are based. For sake of easy reference and identification, all the roll-calls have been numbered. The date on which each particular roll-call took place is also given so that any one may verify the record.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

In order to enable the average voter to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Assemblyman voted upon Labor measures, comparative tables have been prepared. In these tables, entitled "Comparative Records," the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

At the end of each division a few additional bad votes are given. These votes were cast in cases where the opposition was too insignificant to endanger the result desired by Labor.

In conclusion—it is earnestly hoped that the voters generally will familiarize themselves with the Records of California Legislators. "By their deeds we should know them."

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary California State Federation of Labor.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15, 1913.

RECORDS OF SENATORS.

PART 1: ENUMERATION AND DESCRIPTION OF 29 ROLL-CALLS IN SENATE.

(Except where otherwise indicated, an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to Senators as a "good" vote.)

1. Vote upon Senate Bill 155, to regulate conditions in the State Printing Office (March 21).
2. Vote upon S. B. 54, Labor's Anti-Injunction bill (April 3).
3. Vote upon S. B. 54, Anti-Injunction bill on final passage (April 10).
4. Vote upon S. B. 982, to regulate headlights on locomotives (April 14).
5. Vote upon Wright's amendment to S. B. 905, to make the Workmen's Compensation Act elective instead of compulsory (April 23). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
6. Vote upon Wright's motion to strike out of S. B. 905 part relating to State Insurance (April 24). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
7. Vote upon Wright's motion to strike out part relating to Safety Department in S. B. 905, and embody safety provisions in a separate Act (April 24). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
8. Vote upon S. B. 516, three dollar minimum wage on State contract work (April 24).
9. Vote upon S. B. 1740, to regulate the loan shark evil (April 28).
10. Vote upon Larkins' amendment to S. B. 905, to repeal provisions of the Roseberry Act, relating to employers' liability (April 28). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
11. Vote upon Cogswell's amendment to S. B. 905, to strike out provision referring to manner of interpretation of the Act in case parts thereof be declared unconstitutional (April 28). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
12. Vote upon Cogswell's second amendment to S. B. 905, to reduce compensation from 65 to 50 per cent. of the earnings (April 28). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
13. Vote upon S. B. 905 on final passage (April 28).
14. Vote upon motion to exclude hospitals from S. B. 466, women's eight-hour law (April 30). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
15. Vote upon motion to amend S. B. 466, to permit pupil nurses in hospitals to work fifty-six hours per week (April 30). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
16. Vote upon permitting cotton mill employees (affected by women's eight-hour law) to arrange hours of work differently, provided the limit of forty-eight be not exceeded in any one week (April 30). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
17. Vote upon S. B. 1520, permitting peaceful picketing (May 1).
18. Vote upon reconsideration of S. B. 1296, providing for jury trial in cases of contempt of court. This bill had passed, was reconsidered and defeated on final passage (May 1). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
19. Vote upon S. B. 134, to protect the health of workers from the injurious cement dust (May 6).
20. Vote upon A. B. 2070, Navy Yard Employees' Ferry Bill (May 10).
21. Vote upon resolution to recall A. B. 752, the Mining Inspection bill, from the Finance Committee, where bill was being held up.
22. Vote upon A. B. 642, the Water Conservation bill (May 11).
23. Vote upon A. B. 560, one of the bills to abolish the property qualification of jurors (May 11).
24. Vote upon A. B. 752, the Mining Inspection bill (May 11).
25. Vote upon A. B. 1306, one of the bills to improve conditions in mines (May 12).
26. Vote upon A. B. 1062, defining the eight-hour day in mines (May 12).
27. Vote upon Assembly Constitutional Amendment 7, "Home Rule in Taxation" (May 12).
28. Vote upon A. B. 1484, the "Anti-Spotters" bill (May 12).
29. Vote upon A. B. 1574, providing for jury trial in cases of contempt of court (May 12).

PART 2: GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT.

Each number (in black face) designates a certain Roll-Call. For explanation of Roll-Calls see page 4.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

JOHN N. ANDERSON (Rep.)

14 Good Votes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21.

14 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Absent 1 roll-call: 23.

J. L. AVEY (Rep.)

7 Good Votes: 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 27.

11 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 11, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29.

Absent 11 roll-calls: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 21, 22, 24.

D. J. BEBAN (Rep.)

26 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 20, 25, 29.

FRANK H. BENSON (Rep.)

23 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27.

2 Bad Votes: 24, 29.

Absent 4 roll calls: 21, 25, 26, 28.

E. S. BIRDSALL (Rep.)*

13 Good Votes: 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 27.

10 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 29.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 4, 9, 19, 25, 26, 28.

A. E. BOYNTON (R. D. & S.)*

12 Good Votes: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 27.

16 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29.

Absent 1 roll-call: 18.

A. H. BREED (Rep.)

10 Good Votes: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 22.

16 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 21, 24, 27.

WILLIAM E. BROWN (Rep.)

14 Good Votes: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 26, 27.

11 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29.

Absent 4 roll calls: 10, 14, 16, 21.

E. F. BRYANT (Rep.)

28 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,

No Bad Votes.

Absent 1 roll-call: 23.

EDWIN M. BUTLER (Rep.)*

14 Good Votes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 27.

11 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 11, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 28, 29.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 4, 21, 25, 26.

A. CAMINETTI (Dem.)

27 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

1 Bad Vote: 10.

Absent 1 roll-call: 22.

A. E. CAMPBELL (Dem.)

15 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29.

9 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 25.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 1, 13, 16, 18, 27.

WILLIAM J. CARR (Ind.)*

15 Good Votes: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 27.

14 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 8, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29.

Voted on every roll-call.

GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT (Dem.)

6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 14, 21, 27.

6 Bad Votes: 16, 17, 23, 26, 28, 29.

Absent 17 roll-calls: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25.

* See additional bad votes on page 8.

JOHN J. CASSIDY (Rep.)

2 Good Votes: 1, 4.

2 Bad Votes: 2, 3.

Absent on account of sickness on 25 roll-calls, 5 to 29, inclusive.

PRESCOTT F. COGSWELL (Rep.)*

7 Good Votes: 5, 6, 7, 9, 19, 22, 28.

16 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 27, 29.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 1, 4, 8, 24, 25, 26.

P. C. COHN (Dem.)

13 Good Votes: 1, 4, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29.

13 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 22.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 23, 24, 25.

J. B. CURTIN (Dem.)

3 Good Votes: 10, 16, 20.

14 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25.

Absent 12 roll-calls: 1, 2, 4, 8, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.

THOMAS F. FINN (Rep.)

28 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 1 roll-call: 14.

WILLIAM R. FLINT (Rep.)

13 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 27.

13 Bad Votes: 2, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 6, 7, 15.

LEE C. GATES (Rep.)

10 Good Votes: 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22.

12 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29.

Absent 7 roll-calls: 4, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, 28.

FRED C. GERDES (Rep.)

24 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27, 28.

1 Bad Vote: 25.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 6, 7, 20, 29.

EDWIN E. GRANT (Dem.)

18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 11 roll-calls: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28.

GEO. J. HANS (Rep.)

11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28.

6 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 29.

Absent 12 roll calls: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26.

LESLIE R. HEWITT (Rep.)

10 Good Votes: 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 27.

11 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 11, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29.

Absent 8 roll-calls: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 28.

HERBERT C. JONES (Rep.)

15 Good Votes: 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28.

8 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 25, 29.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 24.

L. W. JUILLIARD (Dem.)*

13 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27.

14 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 29.

Absent 2 roll-calls: 25, 28.

WILLIAM KEHOE (Rep.)

19 Good Votes: 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27.

6 Bad Votes: 1, 18, 24, 26, 28, 29.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 4, 5, 8, 25.

* See additional bad votes on page 8.

E. O. LARKINS (Rep.)*

11 Good Votes: 1, 4, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 27.
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 25, 26.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 8, 9, 23, 24, 28, 29.

HENRY H. LYON (Rep.)

18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27.
 1 Bad Vote: 26.
 Absent 10 roll-calls: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 25, 28, 29.

D. W. MOTT (Rep.)*

5 Good Votes: 1, 4, 9, 12, 22.
 19 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.
 Absent 5 roll-calls: 5, 6, 7, 21, 29.

JAMES C. OWENS (Dem.)

1 Good Vote: 1.
 11 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 17, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26.
 Absent 17 roll-calls: 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29.

D. P. REGAN (Rep.)

25 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24,
 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 6, 7, 19, 21.

BENJAMIN F. RUSH (Rep.)*

8 Good Votes: 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 27.
 7 Bad Votes: 3, 12, 18, 19, 25, 26, 29.
 Absent 14 roll-calls: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28.

J. B. SANFORD (Dem.)

14 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.
 4 Bad Votes: 10, 11, 12, 22.
 Absent 11 roll-calls: 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29.

T. W. H. SHANAHAN (Dem.)

27 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 22, 29.

EDW. K. STROBRIDGE (Rep.)

8 Good Votes: 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 22, 25.
 15 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 4, 9, 16, 17, 23, 27.

NEWTON W. THOMPSON (Rep.)*

9 Good Votes: 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22.
 20 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
 Voted on every roll-call.

EDWARD J. TYRRELL (Rep.)*

23 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26,
 27, 28, 29.
 3 Bad Votes: 19, 20, 24.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 4, 16, 25.

LEROY A. WRIGHT (Rep.)*

2 Good Votes: 4, 8.
 27 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
 Voted on every roll-call.

* See additional bad votes on page 8.

PART 3: COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS.
Based upon 29 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
1. E. F. BRYANT.....	R.	28	0	1
2. THOS. F. FINN.....	R.	28	0	1
3. T. W. H. SHANAHAN.....	D.	27	0	2
4. A. CAMINETTI	D.	27	1	1
5. D. J. BEBAN.....	R.	26	0	3
6. D. P. REGAN.....	R.	25	0	4
7. FRED C. GERDES.....	R.	24	1	4
8. FRANK BENSON.....	R.	23	2	4
9. EDWARD J. TYRRELL.....	R.	23	3	3
10. WM. KEHOE	R.	19	6	4
11. EDWIN E. GRANT.....	D.	18	0	11
12. HENRY H. LYON.....	R.	18	1	10
13. HERBERT C. JONES.....	R.	15	8	6
14. A. E. CAMPBELL.....	D.	15	9	5
15. WM. J. CARR.....	R.	15	14	0
16. J. B. SANFORD.....	D.	14	4	11
17. WM. E. BROWN.....	R.	14	11	4
18. EDWIN M. BUTLER	R.	14	11	4
19. JOHN N. ANDERSEN.....	R.	14	14	1
20. E. S. BIRDSALL.....	R.	13	10	6
21. P. C. COHN.....	D.	13	13	3
22. WM. R. FLINT.....	R.	13	13	3
23. L. W. JUILLIARD.....	D.	13	14	2
24. A. E. BOYNTON.....	R.	12	16	1
25. GEORGE J. HANS.....	R.	11	6	12
26. E. O. LARKINS.....	R.	11	12	6
27. LESLIE R. HEWITT.....	R.	10	11	8
28. LEE C. GATES.....	R.	10	12	7
29. A. H. BREED.....	R.	10	16	3
30. NEWTON W. THOMPSON..	R.	9	20	0
31. BENJAMIN F. RUSH.....	R.	8	7	14
32. EDWARD K. STROBRIDGE.	R.	8	15	6
33. J. L. AVEY.....	R.	7	11	11
34. PRESCOTT F. COGSWELL..	R.	7	16	6
35. GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT	D.	6	6	17
36. D. W. MOTT.....	R.	5	19	5
37. J. B. CURTIN.....	D.	3	14	12
38. LEROY A. WRIGHT.....	R.	2	27	0
39. JOHN J. CASSIDY*.....	R.	2	2	25
40. JAMES C. OWENS.....	D.	1	11	17

* Absent on account of sickness.

PART 4: ADDITIONAL BAD VOTES CAST BY CERTAIN SENATORS.

Senator Butler, April 24, voted against S. B. 1296, providing for jury trial in cases of contempt of court.

Senator Cogswell, April 30, voted against A. B. 1495, providing for payment of prevailing rate of wages on State contract work.

Senator Juilliard, May 1, voted against S. B. 1519, to prevent discrimination against married men on account of provisions of workmen's compensation acts.

Senator Wright, May 1, voted against S. B. 1008, relating to repayment of employers' advances.

Senator Hewitt, May 5, voted against A. B. 249, to regulate advertising for help during strikes and labor troubles.

Senators Juilliard, Rush and Tyrrell, May 7, voted against absent voters' bill, A. B. 541.

Senators Boynton, Carr and Thompson, May 11, voted against motion to concur in Assembly amendments to S. B. 155, to regulate conditions in State Printing Office.

Senators Larkins, Mott and Wright, May 11, voted against A. B. 1110, to regulate places of employment.

Senator Juilliard, May 11, voted against A. B. 609, providing an attorney for Labor Bureau to assist in enforcement of labor laws.

Senators Carr, Cogswell and Wright, May 12, voted against A. B. 1487, Barbers' Licensing Bill.

Senators Birdsall and Mott, May 12, voted against A. B. 7, to abolish the straitjacket and other cruel punishments in State prisons.

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

PART I: ENUMERATION AND DESCRIPTION OF 23 ROLL-CALLS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Except where otherwise indicated, an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to Assemblymen as a "good" vote.)

1. Vote upon referring Assembly bill 75, the Cement bill, to the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine. This was the first hostile move of the Cement Trust to shelve that measure (March 14). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
2. Vote upon A. B. 374, providing for an eight-hour day for minors under 18 (March 14).
3. Vote upon proposition to authorize the Committee on Labor and Capital to visit cement plants. The opposition wanted a special committee (March 15).
4. Vote upon A. B. 416, to remove the property qualification of jurors (April 3).
5. Vote upon A. B. 75, the Cement bill, on final passage (April 8).
6. Vote upon A. B. 541, the Absent Voters' bill (April 9).
7. Vote upon motion to reconsider vote whereby the Cement bill was refused passage (April 9).
8. Vote upon A. B. 7, "Home Rule in Taxation" (April 23).
9. Vote upon A. B. 982, providing for the employment of a helper in clearing trouble on electric wires (April 23).
10. Vote upon A. B. 609, providing an attorney for Labor Bureau to assist in enforcement of labor laws (May 2).
11. Vote upon A. B. 468, safety blocks in frogs (May 5).
12. Vote upon A. B. 1574, to provide for a jury trial in cases of contempt of court (May 5).
13. Vote upon A. B. 1484, the Anti-Spotter bill (May 6).
14. Vote upon A. B. 34, the "Right-to-Work" bill (May 7).
15. Vote upon Killingsworth's motion to amend the Women's Eight-Hour law to exclude canneries from its operation (May 7). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
16. Vote upon Bagby's amendment to Women's Eight-Hour law to permit fifty-six hours work each week in certain cases (May 7). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
17. Vote upon S. B. 466, the new Women's Eight-hour law (May 7).
18. Vote upon Killingsworth's motion to reconsider S. B. 466, the Women's Eight-Hour law (May 8). In this case an "Aye" vote is a "bad" vote.
19. Vote upon A. B. 1550, to investigate old age and mothers' pension systems (May 8).
20. Vote upon A. B. 31, the general Eight-Hour law for men and women in certain employments (May 9).
21. Vote upon S. B. 905, Boynton Workmen's Compensation Act (May 9).
22. Vote upon S. B. 1413, regulating private employment agencies (May 9).
23. Vote upon S. B. 1034, improved Child Labor law (May 11).

PART 2: GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH ASSEMBLYMAN AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT.

Each number (in black face) designates a certain Roll-Call. For explanation of Roll-Calls see page 9.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

JOHN K. ALEXANDER (Rep.)

8 Good Votes: 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 20.

4 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 7, 19.

Absent 11 roll-calls: 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23.

THOS. L. AMBROSE (Rep.)

17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.

3 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 7.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 11, 13, 20.

HENRY C. BAGBY (Dem.)

5 Good Votes: 2, 6, 8, 10, 14.

11 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23.

Absent 7 roll-calls: 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22.

GEORGE BECK (Dem.)

11 Good Votes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19.

7 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 15, 20.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 10, 16, 21, 22, 23.

H. STANLEY BENEDICT (Rep.)

11 Good Votes: 2, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23.
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 20, 22.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 6, 9, 11.

F. H. BLOODGOOD (Rep.)

21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
 22, 23.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 11, 12.

L. D. BOHNETT (Rep.)

15 Good Votes: 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23.
 5 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 20.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 4, 11, 18.

D. D. BOWMAN (Rep.)

7 Good Votes: 2, 6, 8, 11, 14, 19, 23.
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 12, 13, 17, 22.

HUGH B. BRADFORD (Dem.)

12 Good Votes: 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23.
 8 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 20, 22.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 13, 18, 19.

HENRY WARD BROWN (Rep.)

19 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23.
 2 Bad Votes: 1, 3.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 19, 22.

WILLIAM B. BUSH (Rep.)

All Good Votes.
 No Bad Votes.
 Voted on every roll-call.

CHARLES W. BYRNES (Rep.)

14 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
 2 Bad Votes: 14, 21.
 Absent 7 roll-calls: 3, 4, 9, 12, 19, 22, 23.

VICTOR J. CANEPA (Rep.)

22 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
 21, 22, 23.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 1 roll-call: 14.

L. B. CARY (Rep.)

7 Good Votes: 2, 6, 8, 13, 18, 22, 23.
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 4, 7, 9, 21.

W. F. CHANDLER (Rep.)

3 Good Votes: 11, 19, 21.
 6 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 8, 15, 23.
 Absent 14 roll-calls: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.

WILLIAM C. CLARK (Rep.)

12 Good Votes: 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23.
 4 Bad Votes: 3, 8, 11, 15.
 Absent 7 roll-calls: 2, 6, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21.

GEO. A. CLARKE (Rep.)

10 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 19, 21, 23.
 7 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 7, 9, 14, 20, 22.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.

WILLIAM M. COLLINS (Rep.)

20 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21,
 22, 23.
 1 Bad Vote: 14.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 9, 19.

JAMES E. CRAM (Rep.)

7 Good Votes: 2, 6, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23.
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.

WILL A. DOWER (Dem.)

17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23.
 2 Bad Votes: 9, 10.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 3, 17, 20, 21.

WILLIAM H. ELLIS (Rep.)

19 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.
 4 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 7, 20.
 Voted on every roll-call.

ELIJAH A. EMMONS (Rep.)

8 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19, 21, 23.
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 20.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 6, 11, 12, 17, 18, 22.

LYMAN FARWELL (Rep.)

11 Good Votes: 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23.
 6 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 20.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 6, 8, 9, 14, 21, 22.

DANIEL FERGUSON (Rep.)

21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
 21, 22, 23.
 1 Bad Vote: 6.
 Absent 1 roll-call: 7.

GEORGE B. FINNEGAN (Dem.)

21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20,
 21, 22, 23.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 12, 19.

HOWARD J. FISH (Rep.)*

10 Good Votes: 2, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 9, 11, 16, 20.

GEORGE FITZGERALD (Rep.)

12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 3 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 7.
 Absent 8 roll-calls: 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19.

JOHN J. FORD, Jr. (Dem.)

18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 5 roll-calls: 5, 14, 21, 22, 23.

THOMAS G. GABBERT (Rep.)

14 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23.
 8 Bad Votes: 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 20.
 Absent 1 roll-call: 19.

EGBERT J. GATES (Rep.)

7 Good Votes: 2, 6, 10, 12, 14, 21, 23.
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 3, 11, 19, 22.

GEORGE GELDER (Rep.)

19 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 4, 11, 12, 14.

A. B. GREEN (Rep.)

8 Good Votes: 2, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22.
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 20.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 15, 16, 17, 23.

J. J. GRIFFIN (Dem.)*

5 Good Votes: 2, 4, 8, 11, 18.
 8 Bad Votes: 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 20, 21.
 Absent 10 roll-calls: 3, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23.

*See additional bad votes on page 16.

- J. W. GUIBERSON (Dem.)*
 1 Good Vote: 6.
 17 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Absent 5 roll-calls: 8, 9, 10, 12, 14.
- JOHN H. GUILL, Jr. (Dem.)
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19, 21.
 8 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 15, 20, 23.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 16, 17, 22.
- D. R. HAYES (Rep.)
 21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20,
 21, 22.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 19, 23.
- C. E. HINKLE (Rep.)
 13 Good Votes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23.
 7 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 20.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 11, 12, 22.
- J. M. INMAN (Rep.)
 18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
 2 Bad Votes: 3, 4.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 7, 9, 23.
- GEORGE H. JOHNSON (Rep.)*
 8 Good Votes: 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18.
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23.
 Absent 3 roll-calls: 2, 21, 22.
- T. D. JOHNSTON (Rep.)
 12 Good Votes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23.
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 13, 21.
- W. A. JOHNSTONE (Rep.)
 10 Good Votes: 2, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 20.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 6, 11, 12, 13.
- FRED E. JUDSON (Rep.)
 14 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22.
 5 Bad Votes: 3, 6, 9, 20, 23.
 Absent 4 roll-calls: 1, 11, 12, 13.
- W. S. KILLINGSWORTH, Sr. (Dem.)*
 6 Good Votes: 1, 4, 8, 11, 13, 22.
 11 Bad Votes: 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23.
 Absent 6 roll-calls: 2, 3, 6, 12, 18, 19.
- C. W. KINGSLEY (Soc.)
 All Good Votes.
 No Bad Votes.
 Voted on every roll-call.
- ARTHUR G. KUCK (Rep.)
 10 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21.
 6 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 20.
 Absent 7 roll-calls: 8, 12, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23.
- G. W. LIBBY (Dem.)
 10 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19.
 8 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 21, 22.
 Absent 5 roll-calls: 10, 11, 14, 16, 23.
- WM. C. McCARTHY (Dem.)
 16 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 7 roll-calls: 1, 4, 11, 12, 14, 19, 23.
- WALTER A. McDONALD (Rep.)
 21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20,
 21, 22, 23.
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll-calls: 9, 19.

*See additional bad votes on page 16.

H. W. MOORHOUSE (Rep.)

16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23.

3 Bad Votes: 5, 7, 22.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 11, 12, 18, 20.

ALFRED MORGENSTERN (Rep.)

21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 2 roll-calls: 10, 23.

FRANK H. MOUSER (Rep.)

22 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 1 roll-call: 4.

J. A. MURRAY (Rep.)*

5 Good Votes: 1, 6, 8, 18, 19.

7 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, 21, 23.

Absent 11 roll-calls: 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.

H. C. NELSON (Rep.)

13 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21.

5 Bad Votes: 8, 9, 12, 14, 23.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 13, 16, 17, 20, 22.

EDWARD J. D. NOLAN (Rep.)*

13 Good Votes: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.*

Absent 10 roll-calls: 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20.

JAMES M. PALMER (Dem.)

8 Good Votes: 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19.

8 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 18, 20, 23.

Absent 7 roll-calls: 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 21, 22.

HOWARD A. PEAIRS (Rep.)

15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23.

3 Bad Votes: 3, 6, 7.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 9, 13, 14, 20, 22.

HARRY POLSLEY (Dem.)*

10 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19.

7 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 8, 15, 20, 21, 23.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 22.

I. A. RICHARDSON (Dem.)

19 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 4, 5, 11, 20.

W. A. ROBERTS (Rep.)

14 Good Votes: 1, 2, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23.

7 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20.

Absent 2 roll-calls: 11, 22.

JAMES J. RYAN (Rep.)

16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 7 roll-calls: 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

MILTON L. SCHMIDT (Rep.)

4 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 11.

9 Bad Votes: 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21.

Absent 10 roll-calls: 3, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23.

WM. S. SCOTT (Rep.)

19 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 11, 13, 18, 19.

ARTHUR L. SHANNON (Dem.)

15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23.

4 Bad Votes: 9, 14, 20, 21.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 12, 13, 19, 22.

*See additional bad votes on page 16.

A. F. SHARTEL (Rep.)

15 Good Votes: 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

4 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 2, 6, 9, 12.

WILLIAM B. SHEARER (Dem.)

4 Good Votes: 2, 4, 6, 19.

7 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 16, 20.

Absent 12 roll-calls: 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON (Dem.)

14 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23.

6 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 7, 10, 19, 21.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 11, 18, 20.

H. W. SLATER (Dem.)

15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23.

3 Bad Votes: 3, 20, 23.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 9, 14, 16, 17, 18.

FRANK M. SMITH (Rep.)

13 Good Votes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

4 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18.

JOHN H. STRINE (Rep.)

10 Good Votes: 2, 6, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23.

7 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 20, 22.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13.

J. W. STUCKENBRUCK (Dem.)

18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23.

4 Bad Votes: 3, 5, 7, 19.

Absent 1 roll-call: 22.

W. A. SUTHERLAND (Rep.)

8 Good Votes: 2, 6, 10, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22.

10 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 1, 11, 16, 17, 23.

DAVID W. TULLOCH (Dem.)

21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 2 roll-calls: 10, 23.

W. C. WALL (Dem.)

20 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 3 roll-calls: 13, 15, 19.

EDWARD P. WALSH (Dem.)

19 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 4, 6, 8, 9.

HANS V. WEISEL (Rep.)

22 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

No Bad Votes.

Absent 1 roll-call: 6.

T. J. WELDON (Dem.)*

11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20.

7 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 21, 23.

Absent 5 roll-calls: 9, 15, 16, 17, 22.

C. WILLIAM WHITE (Rep.)

16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

1 Bad Vote: 14.

Absent 6 roll-calls: 4, 9, 10, 16, 17, 23.

FRANK E. WOODLEY (Rep.)

15 Good Votes: 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23.

4 Bad Votes: 7, 8, 16, 20.

Absent 4 roll-calls: 2, 3, 4, 19.

* See additional bad votes on page 16.

G. W. WYLLIE (Rep.)*

1 Good Vote: 22.

13 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23.

Absent 9 roll-calls: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 18.

C. C. YOUNG, Speaker (Rep.)

10 Good Votes: 2, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22.

9 Bad Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15.

Absent 4 roll calls: 10, 19, 20, 23.

* See additional bad votes on page 16.

PART 3: COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Based upon 23 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor measures.

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call	
1.	WM. B. BUSH.....	R.	23	0	0
2.	C. W. KINGSLEY.....	Soc.	23	0	0
3.	VICTOR J. CANEPA.....	R.	22	0	1
4.	FRANK H. MOUSER.....	R.	22	0	1
5.	HANS V. WEISEL.....	R.	22	0	1
6.	GEORGE B. FINNEGAN....	D.	21	0	2
7.	D. R. HAYES.....	R.	21	0	2
8.	WALTER A. McDONALD...	R.	21	0	2
9.	ALFRED MORGENSTERN...	R.	21	0	2
10.	F. H. BLOODGOOD.....	R.	21	0	2
11.	DAVID W. TULLOCH.....	D.	21	0	2
12.	DANIEL FERGUSON.....	R.	21	1	1
13.	W. C. WALL.....	D.	20	0	3
14.	WILLIAM M. COLLINS....	R.	20	1	2
15.	GEORGE GELDER.....	R.	19	0	4
16.	I. A. RICHARDSON.....	D.	19	0	4
17.	WM. A. SCOTT.....	R.	19	0	4
18.	EDWARD P. WALSH.....	D.	19	0	4
19.	HENRY WARD BROWN....	R.	19	2	2
20.	WILLIAM H. ELLIS.....	R.	19	4	0
21.	JOHN J. FORD.....	D.	18	0	5
22.	J. M. INMAN.....	R.	18	2	3
23.	J. W. STUCKENBRUCK....	D.	18	4	1
24.	WILL A. DOWER.....	D.	17	2	4
25.	THOS. L. AMBROSE.....	R.	17	3	3
26.	WM. C. McCARTHY.....	D.	16	0	7
27.	JAMES J. RYAN.....	R.	16	0	7
28.	C. WILLIAM WHITE.....	R.	16	1	6
29.	H. W. MOORHOUSE.....	R.	16	3	4
30.	HOWARD A. PEAIRS.....	R.	15	3	5
31.	H. W. SLATER.....	D.	15	3	5
32.	ARTHUR L. SHANNON....	D.	15	4	4
33.	A. F. SHARTEL.....	R.	15	4	4
34.	FRANK E. WOODLEY.....	R.	15	4	4
35.	L. D. BOHNETT.....	R.	15	5	3
36.	CHARLES W. BYRNES....	R.	14	2	7
37.	FRED E. JUDSON.....	R.	14	5	4
38.	WM. E. SIMPSON.....	D.	14	6	3
39.	W. A. ROBERTS.....	R.	14	7	2
40.	THOMAS G. GABBERT....	R.	14	8	1
41.	EDWARD J. D. NOLAN....	R.	13	0	10
42.	FRANK M. SMITH.....	R.	13	4	6
43.	H. C. NELSON.....	R.	13	5	5
44.	C. E. HINKLE.....	R.	13	7	3
45.	GEORGE FITZGERALD....	R.	12	3	8
46.	WILLIAM C. CLARK.....	R.	12	4	7
47.	HUGH B. BRADFORD....	D.	12	8	3
48.	JOHN H. GUILL, Jr....	D.	12	8	3
49.	T. D. JOHNSTON.....	R.	12	9	2
50.	LYMAN FARWELL.....	R.	11	6	6
51.	GEORGE BECK.....	D.	11	7	5
52.	T. J. WELDON.....	D.	11	7	5
53.	H. STANLEY BENEDICT...	R.	11	9	3
54.	ARTHUR G. KUCK.....	R.	10	6	7
55.	GEORGE A. CLARKE.....	R.	10	7	6
56.	HARRY POLSLEY.....	D.	10	7	6

57. JOHN H. STRINE.....	R.	10	7	6
58. G. W. LIBBY.....	D.	10	8	5
59. HOWARD J. FISH.....	R.	10	9	4
60. W. A. JOHNSTONE.....	R.	10	9	4
61. C. C. YOUNG, Speaker.....	R.	10	9	4
62. JOHN K. ALEXANDER.....	R.	8	4	11
63. JAMES M. PALMER.....	D.	8	8	7
64. ELIJAH A. EMMONS.....	R.	8	9	6
65. W. A. SUTHERLAND.....	R.	8	10	5
66. A. B. GREEN.....	R.	8	11	4
67. GEORGE H. JOHNSON.....	R.	8	12	3
68. JAMES E. CRAM.....	R.	7	10	6
69. D. D. BOWMAN.....	R.	7	12	4
70. L. B. CARY.....	R.	7	12	4
71. EGBERT J. GATES.....	R.	7	12	4
72. W. S. KILLINGSWORTH.....	D.	6	11	6
73. J. A. MURRAY.....	R.	5	7	11
74. J. J. GRIFFIN.....	D.	5	8	10
75. HENRY C. BAGBY.....	D.	5	11	7
76. WM. B. SHEARER.....	D.	4	7	12
77. MILTON L. SCHMIDT.....	R.	4	9	10
78. W. F. CHANDLER.....	R.	3	6	14
79. G. W. WYLLIE.....	R.	1	13	9
80. J. W. GUIBERSON.....	D.	1	17	5

PART 4: ADDITIONAL BAD VOTES CAST BY CERTAIN ASSEMBLYMEN.

Geo. H. Johnson voted against A. B. 1487, the Barbers' Licensing Bill.

Nolan voted against A. B. 2070, the Navy Yard Employees' Ferry bill.

Fish tried to amend the Women's Eight-Hour law to make its observation optional for student nurses in hospitals.

Guiberson tried to strike out section 3 of the Women's Eight-Hour law.

Assemblymen Griffin, Geo. H. Johnson, T. D. Johnston, Killingsworth, Murray, Polesley, Weldon and Wyllie, on April 22, voted against A. B. 1108, the Mothers' Pension Act, on final passage.

