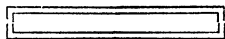


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Eighteenth
Annual Convention
OF THE
California
State Federation
of Labor



HELD AT
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
October 1 to 6, 1917





44 I.P.E.D.

Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor Sacramento, Cal. Oct. 3, 1917.

McCurry Photo

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT:

DANIEL C. MURPHY.....325 Richland Avenue, San Francisco

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

JACOB BECKEL.....3124 Newton Avenue, San Diego

District No. 2—(Los Angeles County)

F. C. MARSH.....Room 202, Labor Temple, Los Angeles

HARRY POTHOFF.....P. O. Box 54, San Pedro

District No. 3—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

WITTEN W. HARRIS.....1215 I Street, Bakersfield

District No. 4—(San Joaquin County)

GEORGE A. DEAN.....216 E. Market Street, Stockton

District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

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

District No. 6—(Alameda County)

E. H. HART.....890 Thirty-first Street, Oakland

District No. 7—(Contra Costa County)

FRED W. HECKMAN.....560 Ninth Street, Richmond

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

MARGARET A. MALONE.....Napa

District No. 9—(San Francisco)

A. J. ROGERS.....177 Capp Street

CHAS. CHILD.....225 Burrows Avenue

J. J. MATHESON.....282 Carl Street

District No. 10—(Sacramento County North)

WM. J. McQUILLAN.....1811 Q Street, Sacramento

District No. 11—(Humboldt County)

JOHN P. RYAN.....2013 Summer Street, Eureka

District No. 12—(Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne
Counties)

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.....Box 132, Jackson

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

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No.	Introduced by	Referred to Committee on	Action of Convention	Page
1	Daniel C. Murphy and D. P. Haggerty, Labor Council, San Francisco	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	35
2	Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles	Resolution	Filed	21
3	D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento	Resolution	Adopted	21
4	Wm. H. Marker, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland	Resolution	Filed	21
5	J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 45, Vallejo	Resolution	Adopted	21
6	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	33
7	Selig Schulberg, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	30
8	Wm. J. Mitchell, Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo	Resolution	Filed	22
9	P. F. Waterman, State Hospital Employees No. 15443, Agnew	Resolution	Adopted	22
10	Thos. D. Van Osten, Hospital Employees No. 15631, Napa	Resolution	Adopted	23
11	Wm. J. Mitchell, Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo	Resolution	Adopted	23
12	Hugh O. Lowe, Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	25
13	H. M. Burnet, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	37
14	A. Chartier, Cooks and Waiters No. 561, Sacramento	Resolution	Filed	26
15	C. A. Neddersen, State Hospital Employees No. 15443, Agnew	Resolution	Adopted	26
16	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted as amended	27
17	Geo. W. Flatley, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	27
18	Geo. W. Flatley, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	22
19	Geo. W. Flatley, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	27
20	Geo. W. Flatley, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	28
21	Geo. W. Flatley, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted as amended	28
22	Wm. J. Stack, Bakers No. 85, Sacramento	Resolution	Filed	29
23	Alexander Horr, Auto Bus Operators No. 399, San Francisco	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	36
24	A. W. Brouillet, Shoe Clerks No. 410, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	32
25	Jas. W. Mullen, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	32
26	H. B. Miller, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	38
27	T. C. Ryan, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco	Grievance	Referred to Ex. Council	33
28	J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo	Resolution	Adopted	31
29	Edith Suter Metz and Daisy A. Houck, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	34
30	Edith Suter Metz and Daisy A. Houck, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted as amended	34
31	John P. Ryan, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	32
32	Al C. Beck, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 17, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted as amended	38
33	Jos. P. Reynolds, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 17, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted as amended	38
34	Daniel F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	32
35	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	23
36	A. W. Brouillet, Shoe Clerks No. 410, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted as amended	42
37	Musicians' Delegation, San Francisco	Grievances	Referred to Ex. Council	34
38	L. Keller, Barbers No. 333, Fresno	Resolution	Adopted as amended	31
39	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	39
40	Don Cameron, Harvey H. Burton and G. E. Bitterlin, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	43

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

tion 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 Recall. George W. Bell was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and A. M. Thompson of Oakland, President.

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

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

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately 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 6000 since the previous convention. The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen Vice-Presidents. D. P. Haggerty of San Francisco was elected President.

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

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

Santa Rosa was the convention city for 1915. During the year the iniquitous Poll Tax had been abolished through initiative petitions circulated by the Federation. This was the Federation's first effort to wipe out an objectionable law by direct legislation. Fraternal delegates direct from Japan were for the first time seated in the convention.

The seventeenth annual convention was held at Eureka. During the year past there had been more than the usual number of strikes. The culinary workers of San Francisco made an unsuccessful struggle for the eight-hour day. The long-shoremen had been on strike all along the Pacific Coast. A union-busting "law and order" committee had been formed in San Francisco. Trade-unionists had been indicted for alleged participation in San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage. As a result the time of this convention was well taken up with many weighty subjects. Daniel C. Murphy was elected President.

The convention city for 1917 was Sacramento. A full review of all business transacted at this convention, as well as the reports of officers and the names of officers serving during the current term, will be found in this booklet.

San Diego will have the 1918 convention.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence only eighteen 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 permanent results.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Monday, October 1—Morning Session.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:15 a. m. by Past President Daniel D. Sullivan, chairman of the Convention Committee, who introduced R. L. Ennis, president of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, as temporary chairman of the convention.

Brother Ennis introduced D. W. Carmichael, president of the Board of City Commissioners, who welcomed the delegates and visitors, and extended the hospitality of the Capital City in a felicitous and friendly speech.

John S. Chambers, State Controller, was then introduced and in a fraternal address welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State administration.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Father Wm. F. Ellis, Pastor of the Church of Immaculate Conception, Oak Park, Sacramento, as follows:

"We pray Thee, O God of Might, Wisdom and Justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, assist, with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude this convention representing Thy chosen children—that it may be conducted in righteousness, that the problems here discussed may be balanced by the laws of justice and mercy, that the results may be the uplifting of morality. Let the light of Thy Divine Wisdom direct the deliberations of this convention and shine forth in all its proceedings so that it may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge; and may perpetuate to us the blessings of liberty. We pray especially for the officers that they may be enabled by Thy powerful protection to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

"We recommend likewise to Thy unbounded mercy all our Brethren throughout the United States that they may be blessed in the knowledge and sanctified in the observance of Thy most holy law, that they may be preserved in union, and in that peace which the world cannot give; and after enjoying the blessings of this life, be admitted to those which are eternal."

Father Ellis then spoke, in part, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would be wanting indeed in appreciation if I did not express my gratitude to the Committee who invited me or extended to me the privilege of opening this convention,—opening it by asking the blessing of the Creator on the deliberations of this convention. I appreciate the privilege for many reasons. I am here a humble priest of that church that has befriended Labor for well nigh two thousand years,—standing before the representatives of a body that has made "Civis Americanus" the proudest of the titles of the earth.

Reading the pages of history that record the days of Rome's greatness, we find there recorded the value the Roman placed on his citizenship. The Roman always pronounced with pride "Civis Romanus." Yea, we find in the tribunals of justice when the prisoner was asked if he was a Roman citizen—we can almost see his manhood assert itself, and the voice clothed in pride cry out "Ego Sum." What did that "Civis Romanus" mean? It stood for monarchy; for slavery; for might over right. The pride of the Roman was begotten from the many bloody victories won by Roman armies, from her treasures, the wealth carried 'by her legions to her capital. Not so our pride when we proclaim our title, "Civis Americanus." Our pride is not prompted because our land is the Eden of the Earth. We know on earth's orb there is no other region so rich, so bounteous as our own America; but our pride has a higher source. "Civis Americanus" means that we are clothed with a citizenship that places all men as the Creator intended—free and equal.

Father Ellis congratulated Labor on its joyfully fulfilling a task imposed by the Creator. He painted the scene of that "imposition" and then showed how the war that has wearied the centuries begun—that between Labor and Capital. He further congratulated Labor on its patriotism. He said: "Labor is now in this hour of trial as ever the bone and sinew of our country. May God bless your

deliberations. May your deliberations bring to man a richer opportunity of fulfilling his duties to his God, his fellowman and to himself."

Robert E. Callahan, chairman of the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, extended a cordial welcome to the convention on behalf of the County government.

Brother Ennis then introduced President Daniel C. Murphy of the California State Federation of Labor, who, on behalf of the delegates, thanked Father Ellis for the invocation, and also all of the speakers for their words of welcome and kindly regard. Brother Ennis then presented President Murphy with a handsome gavel for use during the deliberations of the convention.

President Murphy declared the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor open for business, and announced the following appointments of convention officers:

Assistant Secretary—W. E. Pitschke, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

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

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—A. T. Huston, Barbers' Union No. 252, San Jose.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Chairman C. M. Feider of the Credentials Committee read the report of the committee as follows:

Sacramento, Cal., October 1, 1917.

We, the undersigned Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials submitted to date and find the delegates listed below entitled to seats in this convention. We therefore recommend that they be seated with the number of votes apportioned to each, in accordance with Section 6, Article 1, of the Constitution:

AGNEW—

State Hospital Employees, No. 15443 (77):
C. A. Neddersen, 39.
P. F. Waterman, 38.

BAKERSFIELD—

Bartenders, No. 378 (145):
W. S. Renfro, 145.
Labor Council (2):
J. M. McIntosh, 2.
Typographical, No. 439 (43):
Witten W. Harris, 43.

EUREKA—

Carpenters, No. 1040 (78):
C. J. Gustafson, 39.
N. M. Palmer, 39.
Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):
Charles Stebbins, 1.
John P. Ryan, 1.
Machinists, No. 540 (11):
O. E. Nelson, 6.
Bret E. Evans, 5.
Woman's Union Label League, No. 303 (13):
Mary. Ryan, 13.

FELLOWS—

Oil Workers, No. 15612 (78):
Harry K. Waggoner, 78.

FRESNO—

Bakers, No. 143 (59):
Peter A. Fries, 59.
Barbers, No. 333 (75):
L. Keller, 38.
S. F. Baxter, 37.
Bartenders, No. 566 (98):
P. L. Grace, 49.
Fred W. Meyer, 49.
Cooks and Waiters, No. 62 (178):
L. M. McDonald, 178.
Hod Carriers, No. 294 (51):
G. W. Boswell, 51.
Labor Council (2):
F. L. Irwin, 2.
Pressmen, No. 159 (23):
Danton Doggett, 23.
Steam Engineers, No. 336 (48):
W. B. Robinson, 24.
Mr. Waring, 24.
Teamsters, No. 341 (89):
A. L. Thomas, 89.

LONG BEACH—

Barbers, No. 622 (12):
Alfred J. Richardson, 12.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers, No. 37 (180):
Paul Mohr, 180.
Barbers, No. 295 (161):
C. M. Feider, 81.
F. L. Weathers, 80.
Bartenders, No. 284 (551):
A. B. Hassel, 551.
Central Labor Council (2):
C. L. Myers, 2.
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, No. 17 (221):
Al C. Beck, 111.
Joe P. Reynolds, 110.
Garment Workers, No. 125 (644):
Daisy A. Houck, 322.
Edith Suter Metz, 322.
Steam Engineers, No. 72 (111):
F. C. Marsh, 56.
C. P. McCambridge, 55.
Teamsters, No. 208 (26):
L. W. Lang, 13.
George E. Bevan, 13.
Typographical, No. 174 (400):
W. K. Lockwood, 400.

MARYSVILLE—

Bartenders, No. 699 (53):
E. J. Wagner, 53.

NAPA—

Garment Workers, No. 137 (102):
Margaret A. Malone, 102.
State Hospital Employees, No. 15631 (27):
George E. Phillips, 14.
Thomas D. Van Osten, 13.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (167):
F. B. Perry, 167.
Street Carmen, No. 192 (1000):
V. D. Atkins, 334.
E. J. Schwingen, 333.
W. G. Meyer, 333.
Teamsters, No. 70 (400):
E. H. Hart, 200.
Frank Higuera, 200.

Typographical, No. 36 (216):
J. G. Rickard, 216.
United Laborers, No. 304 (75):
D. K. Cummings, 75.

RICHMOND—

Labor Council (2):
Fred W. Heckman, 2.

SACRAMENTO—

Bakers, No. 85 (85):
W. J. Stack, 85.
Barbers, No. 112 (115):
T. A. Gilmore, 115.
Bartenders, No. 603 (197):
Fred A. Somers, 66.
William C. Eddy, 66.
Jack Reid, 65.
Bookbinders, No. 35 (40):
J. M. Welsh, 20.
Charles F. Lippert, 20.
Butchers, No. 498 (51):
Fred Mund, 26.
Charles Davey, 25.
Cigarmakers, No. 238 (50):
Abe Silverstone, 50.
Cooks and Waiters, No. 561 (200):
A. Chartier, 67.
C. M. Moe, 67.
G. T. Peterson, 66.
Electrical Workers, No. 36 (75):
W. D. Munsey, 75.
Electrical Workers, No. 340 (40):
R. B. Fritz, 40.
Glaziers and Glass Workers, No. 767 (11):
F. H. Determan, 6.
Dan P. Jones, 5.
Icemen, No. 230 (27):
P. J. Mulligan, 14.
R. Bishop, 13.
Machinists, No. 33 (100):
H. B. Miller, 50.
J. Judd, 50.
Moving Picture Operators, No. 252 (22):
W. L. Williams, 22.
Musicians, No. 12 (150):
Andy Hertz, 150.
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (54):
William J. McQuillan, 27.
James L. Lynn, 27.
Stereotypers, No. 86 (11):
William Rallo, 11.
Street Carmen, No. 256 (169):
R. W. Titherington, 85.
Howard L. Mott, 84.
Teamsters, No. 557 (42):
Fred L. Summers, 42.
Federated Trades Council (2):
Robert L. Ennis, 1.
Daniel D. Sullivan, 1.
Typographical, No. 46 (209):
G. A. Thomas, 70.
E. M. Duchow, 70.
C. H. Wolfe, 69.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen (1500):
I. N. Hylen, 375.
Dan Amundsen, 375.
Mark Flynn, 375.
Herman Twedt, 375.
Auto Bus Operators, No. 399 (379):
Alexander Horr, 379.
Cracker Bakers, No. 125 (50):
Robert Wise, 50.
Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 484 (167):
George G. Kidwell, 167.
Barbers, No. 148 (700):
Roe H. Baker, 234.
D. V. Ducoing, 234.
D. F. Tattenham, 233.
Bartenders, No. 41 (1057):
August Zimmermann, 1057.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (500):
A. J. Rogers, 250.
William H. Gore, 250.
Beer Drivers, No. 227 (600):
H. Gianini, 300.
Joseph Fitzpatrick, 300.
Brewery Workers, No. 7 (500):
Emil Muri, 167.
Aton Vogt, 167.
Reinhold Maier, 166.

Butchers, No. 115 (300):
D. J. Murray, 300.
Butchers, No. 508 (72):
John Westphal, 72.
Carpenters, No. 22 (1245):
Z. J. Montgomery, 1245.
Grocery Clerks, No. 648 (225):
W. G. Desepte, 225.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (167):
A. W. Brouillet, 167.
Coopers, No. 65 (258):
Walter S. Randolph, 258.
Garment Workers, No. 131 (500):
May E. Cummings, 500.
Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 22 (223):
Hugh Lowe, 223.
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519 (111):
Saul Tartland, 56.
C. T. Quirey, 55.
Labor Council (2):
Daniel C. Murphy, 1.
Daniel P. Haggerty, 1.
United Laborers, No. 1 (800):
B. Murphy, 800.
Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):
D. J. Gorman, 217.
Charles Hawley, 217.
Charles S. Child, 217.
Edward Flatley, 217.
Martin A. Peterson, 216.
Mrs. Nellie Victor, 216.
Machinists, No. 68 (1500):
H. M. Burnett, 500.
E. D. Nolan, 500.
E. A. Brown, 500.
Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association
(700):
E. T. Ellis, 700.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders'
Union of the Pacific (1500):
Patrick Flynn, 375.
William Meehan, 375.
John Keville, 375.
Joseph Connolly, 375.
Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 40 (367):
H. F. Strother, 367.
Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226 (498):
James Dickson, 83.
F. J. McGovern, 83.
J. Jensen, 83.
A. Kehoe, 83.
C. T. McCann, 83.
F. A. Tilton, 83.
Molders, No. 164 (650):
G. E. Bitterlin, 325.
Harvey H. Burton, 325.
Musicians, No. 6 (975):
A. L. Fourtner, 325.
Harry Menke, 325.
J. J. Matheson, 325.
Office Employees, No. 13188 (46):
William T. Bonsor, 23.
Fred W. Ely, 23.
Pile Drivers, No. 7 (500):
Bert Bush, 250.
Don Cameron, 250.
Post Office Clerks, No. 2 (383):
George W. Flatley, 383.
Press Assistants, No. 33 (163):
Peter Fitzgerald, 163.
Pressmen, No. 24 (200):
George Koch, 200.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):
Harry Ohlsen, 334.
Ed Andersen, 334.
D. W. Paul, 333.
F. C. May, 333.
Otto Dittmar, 333.
Paul Scharrenberg, 333.
Sugar Workers, No. 10519 (385):
S. E. Bunker, 191.
Henry Sager, 191.
Switchmen's Union, No. 197 (14):
William J. Howard, 14.
Teamsters, No. 85 (1500):
William Conboy, 250.
Timothy Ryan, 250.
Thomas Kehoe, 250.
Edward Fitzpatrick, 250.
Michael Casey, 250.
William Blaisdell, 250.

Typographical, No. 21 (800):
 James W. Mullen, 160.
 James S. Golden, 160.
 George E. Mitchell, 160.
 Fred F. Bebergall, 160.
 W. E. Pitschke, 160.
 Upholsterers and Trimmers, No. 28 (100):
 Ben B. Rosenthal, 100.
 Waiters, No. 30 (744):
 Hugo Ernst, 372.
 Selig Schulberg, 372.

SAN JOSE—

Bartenders, No. 577 (100):
 M. J. Doherty, 50.
 E. H. Lincoln, 50.
 Common Laborers, No. 237 (57):
 J. F. McCauley, 57.
 Barbers, No. 252 (75):
 A. T. Huston, 75.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 H. J. Young, 1.
 Frank Haack, 1.
 Teamsters, No. 287 (85):
 A. G. Lee, 43.
 George Batchelor, 42.
 Typographical, No. 231 (78):
 Robert L. Telfer, 78.

SAN PEDRO—

Labor Council (2):
 Harry Pothoff, 2.

SAN RAFAEL—

Labor Council (2):
 Daniel F. Foley, 2.

SANTA ROSA—

Bartenders, No. 770 (32):
 Charles Arrigoni, 32.
 Steam Engineers, No. 147 (20):
 D. C. Patteson, 10.
 J. M. Donahue, 10.

STOCKTON—

Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (98):
 James Redenbaugh, 98.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 George A. Dean, 2.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 132 (25):
 George F. C. Hull, 25.
 State Hospital Employees, No. 15712 (11):
 T. M. Richards, 11.
 Typographical, No. 56 (60):
 Dilse Hopkins, 60.

TAFT—

Oil Workers, No. 15503 (250):
 Claude Moore, 250.

VALLEJO—

Machinists, No. 252 (364):
 J. P. Millott, 364.
 General Teamsters, No. 490 (45):
 J. B. Dale, 45.
 Trades and Labor Council (2):
 W. J. Mitchell, 2.

We also recommend that Mrs. A. F. Schmidt and Mrs. William Oliver of the Women's Union Label League of Stockton be granted the courtesy of the floor without voice or vote.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. FEIDER (Chairman),
 E. T. ELLIS,
 JAMES L. LYNN,
 Committee on Credentials.

The report of the committee was adopted as read.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the list of committees appointed by President Murphy, as follows:

COMMITTEES.

Credentials—C. M. Feider, Barbers, No. 295, Los Angeles; E. T. Ellis, Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco; James L. Lynn, Printing Pressmen, No. 60, Sacramento.

Constitution—I. N. Hylan, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; F. L. Irwin, Labor Council, Fresno; A. B. Hassel, Bartenders, No. 284, Los Angeles; Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Harvey H. Burton, Molders, No. 164, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—James W. Mullen, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield; W. J. Stack, Bakers, No. 85, Sacramento; John P. Ryan, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka; Harry Menke, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—Witten W. Harris, Typographical, No. 439, Bakersfield; Emil Muri, Brewery Workers, No. 7, San Francisco; C. L. Myers, Labor Council, Los Angeles; E. D. Nolan, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco; Daniel D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Resolutions—Daniel P. Haggerty, Labor Council, San Francisco; Al C. Beck, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, No. 17, Los Angeles; Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland; Z. J. Montgomery, Carpenters, No. 22, San Francisco.

Legislation—E. A. Brown, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco; G. A. Thomas, Typographical, No. 46, Sacramento; Daisy Houck, Garment Workers, No. 125, Los Angeles; W. G. Meyer, Street Carmen, No. 192, Oakland; D. F. Tattenham, Barbers, No. 148, San Francisco.

Grievances—Michael Casey, Teamsters, No. 85, San Francisco; N. M. Palmer, Carpenters, No. 1040, Eureka; William J. McQuillan, Pressmen, No. 60, Sacramento; A. J. Rogers, Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco; Harry Pothoff, Labor Council, San Pedro.

Labels and Boycotts—Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers, No. 137, Napa; Charles Hawley, Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco; Charles F. Lipfert, Bookbinders, No. 35, Sacramento; Mary Ryan, Women's Union Label League, Eureka; J. P. Millott, Machinists, No. 252, Vallejo.

Thanks—August Zimmermann, Bartenders, No. 41, San Francisco; Daniel F. Foley, Labor Council, San Rafael; Abe Silverstone, Cigarmakers, No. 238, Sacramento; Don Cameron, Pile Drivers, No. 77, San Francisco; George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Chairman Sullivan of the Convention Committee announced the Buffalo Brewing Co. had extended an invitation to the delegates and visitors to be guests at a German lunch this afternoon, to be served at the brewery, cars leaving Eighth and K streets at 1 p. m.

President Murphy requested the Committee on Rules and Order of Business to have its report ready for action as the first order of business Tuesday morning.

The reports of officers and official convention badges were then distributed to the delegates on roll call.

Brother D. D. Sullivan announced the Vienna Bakery and Restaurant and the Travelers Lunch Room were unfair to organized labor, and admonished delegates and visitors not to patronize same.

The convention adjourned at 11:45 o'clock to reconvene Tuesday morning, October 2, at 9:30 o'clock.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Tuesday, October 2—Morning Session.

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

The following telegrams were read by Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg:

Vallejo, Cal., October 1, 1917.

California State Federation of Labor, Sacramento, Cal.:

In the name and on behalf of all the people of the City of Vallejo, I most cordially invite the California State Federation of Labor to hold its next annual meeting in our city, and earnestly urge the acceptance of this invitation.

JAMES RONEY, Mayor.

Escalon, Cal., October 1, 1917.

Paul Scharrenberg, California State Federation of Labor, Sacramento, Cal.:

Best wishes for successful convention. I regret inability to attend.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO,
Vice-President District No. 12.

Chicago, Ill., October 1, 1917.

Paul Scharrenberg, State Federation, Convention Hall, Sacramento, Cal.:

The Chicago Federation of Labor sends fraternal greetings to the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled. We look forward with hope and confidence that your convention will express its condemnation in unmistakable word and action against the notorious San Francisco frame-up against Mooney and his co-defendants. When will labor of California redeem the good name of San Francisco and recall Fickert?

JOHN FITZPATRICK, President.
E. N. NOCKELS, Secretary.

Vallejo, Cal., October 1, 1917.

California State Federation of Labor, Sacramento, Cal.:

On behalf of the mechanics and citizens of the City of Vallejo, the Evening News invites the California State Federation of Labor to hold its next annual convention in Vallejo, the great naval base of the Pacific. You are not only requested but urged to honor this city with your presence in 1918.

VALLEJO EVENING NEWS.

H. F. Stahl, Publisher.

Vallejo, Cal., October 1, 1917.

California Federation of Labor, Sacramento, Cal.:

The Vallejo Times expresses the sentiment of the whole city in inviting the Federation of Labor to hold the next convention in Vallejo.

THE VALLEJO TIMES.

By Robert Walker, Publisher.

Vallejo, Cal., October 1, 1917.

President State Federation of Labor Convention, Sacramento, Cal.:

Vallejo will be honored to have your 1918 meeting. Come; good time for all.

VALLEJO CHRONICLE.

W. D. Pennycock.

A communication from Eagleson & Co., requesting endorsement of their union label goods, was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Chairman J. W. Mullen, of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, read the report of the committee as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Sacramento, Cal., October 2, 1917.

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

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

We recommend that the following rules and order of business shall govern the deliberations of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 A. M. to 12:00 M., and from 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M., and that no night sessions shall be held 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 an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by a vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by a vote of the convention.

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

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

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

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

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the 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,

J. W. MULLEN,
J. M. McINTOSH,
HARRY MENKE,
W. J. STACK,
JOHN P. RYAN,
Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted as read.

Chairman C. M. Feider read the supplementary report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Sacramento, Cal., October 2, 1917.

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to submit this additional report: Horseshoers, No. 47, of Sacramento (15):

N. E. Wright, 15.

Stationary Firemen, No. 86, of San Francisco (150):

Dennis Foley, 150.

Carpenters, No. 36, of Oakland (563):

William H. Marker, 563.

Credentials for Louis A. Bickell, vice Geo. A. Tracy, of Typographical Union No. 21, were received, which reapportions said local union's votes as follows:

James W. Mullen, 134; James S. Golden, 134; George E. Mitchell, 133; Fred F. Bebergall, 133; W. E. Pitschke, 133; Louis A. Bickell, 133.

We further recommend that Mr. Fred Millard, representing the California Farmers' Union, be seated as a fraternal delegate.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. FEIDER, Chairman,
E. T. ELLIS,
JAMES L. LYNN.

The report of the committee was adopted as read.

Delegate Edith Suter Metz requested the seating as fraternal delegate of Brother William Abrahams, of New York, charter member of the United Garment Workers of America and an organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

The request was granted unanimously.

The privilege of the floor, without voice or vote, was also extended to Brother James M. Murphy, state legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and to Brother Irvine, state legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Delegate Schulberg moved that Delegate E. D. Nolan be requested to explain the details of the prosecution of the so-called bomb cases in San Francisco. Carried.

Brother Nolan gave an extended review of the cases and events leading up to the same.

Chairman of Convention Committee D. D. Sullivan announced a visit of delegates and visitors to the State Farm at Davis, autos being furnished by local citizens, to leave the Labor Temple at 1:45 o'clock.

Moved that Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg read the report of the International Workers' Defense League.

Delegate D. P. Haggerty moved as an amendment that the report be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Schulberg moved an amendment to the amendment that the report be printed in the daily proceedings of the convention.

Delegate Horr favored the reading of the report.

The amendment to the amendment was opposed by Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg and by Delegates D. P. Haggerty, Patrick Flynn and A. J. Rogers.

Delegate Pothoff asked if the money collected by the Molders' Mooney Defense League in southern California had been received by the International Workers' Defense League.

Delegate Schulberg said various sums so collected had been received.

Delegates Schulberg and Brouillet favored the adoption of the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to refer to Committee on Officers' Reports was adopted unanimously.

Charles G. Johnson, superintendent of the State Department of Weights and Measures, delivered an address in which he comprehensively reviewed the work done by his department. He stated he was proud to be able to address the convention because the department had been established through the efforts of organized labor of this State.

President Murphy, on behalf of the delegates, thanked Mr. Johnson for his remarks.

Brother Sullivan admonished the delegates to exercise care not to patronize barber shops not displaying the union shop card.

Absentees—The following delegates were noted absent: W. J. Stack, J. M. Welsh, Fred Mund, Dan P. Jones, John Westphal, H. F. Strothers, B. B. Rosenthal, Dilse Hopkins and Claude Moore.

The convention adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, to reconvene Wednesday morning, October 3, at 9:30 o'clock.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Wednesday, October 3—Morning Session.

President Murphy called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Chairman Feider, of the Committee on Credentials, read the additional report of the committee, as follows:

REPORT COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Sacramento, Cal., October 3, 1917.

Credentials for Andrew J. Gallagher, of Auto Bus Operators, No. 399, were received, which reappropriations said local union's votes as follows:

Andrew J. Gallagher, 190; Alexander Horr, 189.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. FEIDER,
E. T. ELLIS,
JAMES L. LYNN.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams:

Vallejo, Cal., October 2, 1917.

California Federation of Labor Convention, Sacramento:

A cordial and urgent invitation is extended to you to hold your next annual convention in our city—Vallejo.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 2, 1917.

California State Federation of Labor Convention, Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, Sacramento:

On behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I extend fraternal greetings to the officers and delegates attending your convention and express the hope that your deliberations will be of great benefit to the toilers of the country in general, and of the great State of California in particular.

WM. L. HUTCHESON.

President Murphy called attention of the convention to the fact that a number of delegates from the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and from the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., were present as per previous arrangement made with the Executive Council.

Secretary Scharrenberg then read the list of the delegates from these organizations, as follows:

From the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, California Division—J. J. Hardie, Allen Talbott, A. Kammerer, Mrs. Calven Macy, J. M. Cochran, Mrs. J. M. Cochran, T. Beinbaum, W. Nelson, Geo. Merrill, J. C. Moore, F. L. Worsley, E. L. Routh, E. C. Arnold, L. W. Hutchins, Chas. E. Whitmore, C. Cars Baum, W. S. Breton, Fred Millard.

From the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc.—R. P. Brubaker, A. D. Klump, Clarence E. Todd, I. W. Zant and E. O. F. Ames.

President Murphy requested Fred Millard, secretary-treasurer of the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, to address the convention.

Mr. Millard extended greetings to the convention on behalf of the president of the National organization, C. S. Perry. He also, in a well-delivered address, acquainted the delegates with the aims and purposes of his organization.

On invitation of President Murphy, Ernest O. F. Ames, president of the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., delivered an extended address, outlining the objects of that organization and felicitating the delegates on the proposal to form a mutual alliance between the California State Federation of Labor and the farmers' organization.

President Murphy thanked the speakers, on behalf of the convention, for their helpful remarks.

A motion made by Delegate D. P. Haggerty, seconded by Delegate E. T. Ellis, that the delegates as announced by the Secretary-Treasurer be seated as fraternal delegates, was unanimously adopted.

Consent was granted Secretary Scharrenberg to introduce the following resolution out of order:

RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION WITH FARMERS.

Resolved, That this convention hereby approves the principle of the suggested triple alliance between organized labor, the organized farmers and the co-operative societies of California; further

Resolved, That a conference committee be appointed by the president of this convention to confer with like committees from the other two parties to the alliance, said committee to arrange, if possible, for a permanent conference committee on legislative issues, and report back to this convention before adjournment.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the resolution, and moved its adoption. He outlined the beneficial results of the alliances perfected by the labor and farmers' organizations in various states and foreign countries, referring especially to the progress made along these lines in North Dakota, Minnesota and Australia.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

On invitation of the president, W. S. Breton, sales manager of the California Farmers' Union, Inc., addressed the convention at length.

Brother John L. Donnelly, president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, was called to the platform by President Murphy. Brother Donnelly, in an extended and well-delivered speech, comprehensively outlined the labor situation in his state, and exposed the ramifications and chicanery of the employers' associations in Arizona.

President Murphy invited Assemblyman James J. Ryan to the platform to address the convention. Mr. Ryan spoke of the splendid accomplishments of the labor movement in California. He paid a high tribute to the officers of the Federation. He expressed the hope that the progress of organized labor would continue unabated, and said he was thankful and proud to be accorded the privilege of speaking to the assembled delegates. He assured his hearers that at no time during his service in the Legislature had he been requested by any representatives of organized labor to advance or support any measure which was not fair and just to all the citizens of this State.

President Murphy thanked Assemblyman Ryan for his efforts and interest in the welfare of the workers of the State.

Organizer J. B. Dale called attention to the omission of mention of several newly organized unions in his report, and asked permission to amend the same so as to include the unions omitted.

Delegate Feider moved that Organizer Dale submit his amended report to Assistant Secretary Pitschke and that same be printed in the daily proceedings. Carried.

The addition to Organizer Dale's report has been incorporated in the report submitted to the convention, see page 64.

Delegate Ennis moved that members of the Sacramento Women's Label League

be granted the privilege of the floor during the sessions of the convention. The request was granted.

President Murphy announced the special conference committee to meet with the Farmers' Union and the Co-operative League as follows:

C. L. Myers (chairman), H. M. Burnett, Robert L. Ennis, Roe H. Baker, H. J. Young.

The Secretary read the list of conference delegates, representing the farmers' and co-operative organizations, as follows:

For Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America—W. S. Breton, J. E. Cochran, T. Birnbraum, Fred Millard, J. J. Hardie.

For Pacific Co-operative League—R. P. Brubaker, A. D. Klump, Clarence E. Todd, I. W. Zant, E. O. F. Ames.

Chairman of the Convention Committee D. D. Sullivan announced that the official convention picture would be taken at the Capitol Building at 12:30 P. M.

Tickets to the Annual Ball and the Cabaret and Banquet at the Travelers Hotel were then distributed to the delegates by roll-call.

The convention adjourned to reconvene at 2 P. M.

Absentees—The following delegates were noted absent: Fred Mund, Chas. Davy, H. F. Strother, Dilse Hopkins and J. P. Millott.

Wednesday, October 3—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M. by President Murphy.

President Murphy announced that nominations for officers were in order, and called Past President D. P. Haggerty to the chair.

Chairman Haggerty called for nominations.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

The following nominations were made:

President—Delegate W. W. Harris nominated Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco.

For Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—By unanimous consent the question of filling the vacancy in this district was referred to the Executive Council.

District No. 2—Delegate Beck nominated Harry Pothoff of San Pedro. Delegate Myers nominated F. C. Marsh of Los Angeles.

District No. 3—Secretary Scharrenberg nominated Witten W. Harris of Bakersfield.

District No. 4—Delegate Redenbaugh nominated Geo. A. Dean of Stockton.

District No. 5—Delegate McCauley nominated H. J. Young of San Jose.

District No. 6—Delegate Hassel nominated E. H. Hart of Oakland.

District No. 7—Delegate Brown nominated F. W. Heckman of Richmond.

District No. 8—Delegate Flynn nominated Margaret A. Malone of Napa. Delegate Zimmerman nominated D. F. Foley of San Rafael.

District No. 9—Delegate Andersen nominated J. J. Matheson. Delegate Gorman nominated Chas. Child. President Murphy nominated A. J. Rogers. Delegate Kidwell nominated Roe H. Baker. All of San Francisco.

District No. 10—Delegate Titherington nominated W. J. McQuillen of Sacramento.

District No. 11—Delegate Stebbins nominated J. P. Ryan of Eureka.

At this point President Murphy resumed his duties as presiding officer.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Past President Haggerty nominated Paul Scharrenberg.

For Delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor—Delegate Pothoff nominated Past President D. D. Sullivan.

President Murphy called for nominations for the next convention city.

Delegate Cameron nominated Vallejo.

Delegate Irwin nominated Fresno.

Secretary Scharrenberg nominated San Diego.

Delegate Knowlton nominated Marysville.

Delegate Young nominated San Jose.

Delegate Flynn moved the delegate to the American Federation of Labor be allowed \$600.

Delegate Brouillet moved as an amendment that he be allowed \$500.

Delegate Flynn favored the original motion.

Delegate Burton favored the original motion.

Delegates Montgomery, Brouillet, Chartier and Andersen favored the amendment.

The amendment carried.

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

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD.

Supervisors—A. L. Fournier, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco; L. Keller, Barbers, No. 333, Fresno; Robert L. Telfer, Typographical, No. 231, San Jose.

Tally Clerks—Jas. Redenbaugh, Cooks and Waiters, No. 572, Stockton; W. J. Mitchell, Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo; R. B. Fritz, Electrical Workers, No. 40, Sacramento; P. L. Grace, Bartenders, No. 566, Fresno; Chas. Stebbins, Fed. Trades and Labor Council, Eureka; P. F. Waterman, State Hospital Employees, No. 15443, Agnew; W. K. Lockwood, Typographical, No. 174, Los Angeles; V. D. Atkins, Street Carmen, No. 192, Oakland; P. J. Mulligan, Icemen, No. 230, Sacramento.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Conference Committee which met with the farmers and co-operative organizations was read by Delegate H. M. Burnett, as follows:

Sacramento, Cal., October 3, 1917.

California State Federation of Labor:

Action Looking to the Formation of an Alliance of Organized Labor, Farmers' Unions and Co-Operators.

In accordance with the preliminary action of this morning's session, the Committee of five members from each of the three bodies (State Federation of Labor, State Farmers' Unions and the League of Co-operative Societies), met and went into temporary organization at 1:30 P. M.

They have agreed to and submit to you for approval the following action:

It was decided on motion that the three bodies to this conference, called by the Committee the Triple Alliance, be requested to select three each from their organizations who together with the President and Secretary of each body, shall form a permanent committee of fifteen members. The Farmers' Union delegates thereupon selected as their representatives on the said committee W. S. Breton, A. Kammerer and J. M. Cochrane, and the co-operative Societies selected the following as their representatives on the said committee, Clarence E. Todd, T. E. Zant and R. P. Brubaker, both subject to the approval of the said organizations.

It is desired that the State Federation of Labor will appoint its three representatives for this committee, and approve of this report, and if possible, so arrange that a further meeting may be arranged this afternoon to be the first permanent meeting of the said Committee of the Triple Alliance.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BURNETT,

F. MILLARD,

E. AMES,

Sub-Committee.

Delegate Ennis moved that the report as read be adopted.

The report was adopted unanimously.

President Murphy announced the following Committee as recommended in the report:

President D. C. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg, Delegates Witten W. Harris, J. J. Matheson, A. J. Rogers.

President Murphy invited Brother O. A. Tveitmoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Building Trades Council, to address the convention. Brother Tveitmoe expressed the regrets of President P. H. McCarthy for his inability to be present, and in an extended talk reviewed the progress of the labor movement in the State. He assured the delegates of the hearty support and co-operation of the State Building Trades Council in legislative matters.

The President thanked Brother Tveitmoe and expressed the appreciation of the convention for his able address.

Delegate Fournier requested the members of the Election Board to meet in the Convention Hall immediately after adjournment.

The convention adjourned to meet at 9:30 Thursday morning.

Absentees—The following were noted absent: W. S. Randolph, Chas. Arrigoni, and P. M. Richards.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 4—Morning Session.

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

Chairman Feider, of the Committee on Credentials, read the additional report of the committee, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

October 4, 1917.

The following credentials were received by your committee and we recommend that the delegates be seated:

Stage Employees, No. 50, of Sacramento (46):

J. P. Hardy, 46.

Millmen, No. 42, of San Francisco (730):

Jack Lofthouse, 730.

Leo Richter was added to the delegation from Beer Drivers, No. 227, which reapportions said local union's votes as follows:

H. Giannini, 200; Joseph Fitzpatrick, 200; Leo Richter, 200.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. FEIDER,

E. T. ELLIS,

JAMES L. LYNN,

Committee on Credentials.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams:

Fresno, Cal., October 3, 1917.

F. L. Irwin, care State Federation of Labor Convention, Sacramento, Cal.:

On behalf of the entire community we wish that the committee representing the labor unions of the City of Fresno would use every endeavor possible to secure the State Federation of Labor Convention for Fresno for 1918. And we can assure the convention that if they honor us by choosing Fresno as the next place to hold the State Convention we will entertain them in a way that has made Fresno so justly famous for being the convention city of California.

W. F. TOOMEY, Mayor.

San Jose, Cal., October 3, 1917.

State Federation of Labor, in Convention, Sacramento, Cal.:

We extend cordial greetings and urge that you hold your next convention in San Jose, the center of the "Valley of Heart's Delight," one of the most attractive sections in the West and easy of access from any part of California. Our halls are at your service and we shall be glad to make your stay enjoyable and profitable. Harry Young, a delegate from San Jose, is on the floor and can give further testimony. Let your watchword for the year be "On to San Jose and the biggest convention in our history."

SAN JOSE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

J. M. Parker, President.

Joseph T. Brooks, Secretary.

Thomas H. Reed, City Manager for the City of San Jose.

Vallejo, Cal., October 3, 1917.

State Federation of Labor, Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, Cal.:

Gentlemen—Trust you will hold 1918 convention at Vallejo, a truly laboring man's city. With best wishes for success of your convention, sincerely yours,

OSCAR W. HILTON,

Assemblyman, Tenth District.

Chairman D. D. Sullivan, of the Convention Arrangements Committee, announced that State Printer Telfer had extended an invitation to the delegates and visitors to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to visit and inspect the State printing plant at Fifteenth and L streets.

On behalf of the convention, President Murphy accepted the invitation.

Delegate McCauley announced the withdrawal of the City of San Jose from the contest for the 1918 convention. He said it had been decided to ask for the 1919 convention, and asked the delegates to bear this fact in mind and work to bring the 1919 convention to San Jose.

Ballots for election of officers and convention city were then distributed to the delegates by roll-call.

The delegates then cast their ballots on roll-call, and the Election Board retired to canvass the votes.

Chairman D. P. Haggerty, of the Committee on Resolutions, read the partial report of the committee, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Post Office Clerks' Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Our country is now at war; and,

Whereas, By the method of selective conscription now in effect employees of conscriptive age in the postal service are not, by reason of such employment, exempt from military duty; and,

Whereas, The calling of these men to the colors will work great hardships on their dependents who will thus be deprived of their support; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled that all respectful, lawful and energetic means be used to bring the seriousness of the situation to the attention of the President of the United States, to the end that he may be convinced of the justice of our plea and so profoundly affected that he may, by executive order, temporarily and as a war measure, suspend the Civil Service Rules to the extent that any one dependent of each employe so called to the colors will be given the right to employment in the Postal Service at the same salary as said employee would earn were he not called, such employment to continue as long as such conscripted employee is unable to resume his position in the Postal Service.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 2 be placed on file. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 3—Presented by D. D. Sullivan of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The participation of the United States of America in the world-wide conflict of nations has made necessary a burden that falls with greatest severity upon the homes and hearts of the men and women toilers of our land; and,

Whereas, The laboring men and women of the nation, with unquestioning faith and patriotic zeal, have placed upon the sacrificial altar the flesh and blood of their best beloved; and

Whereas, The principles of justice and humanity which are the very foundation of democracy's struggle against autocracy demand an equal faith and patriotism on the part of those more favored in the distribution of material wealth, and a corresponding material sacrifice; be it

Resolved, By the California Federation of Labor, assembled in its Eighteenth Annual Convention at Sacramento, that this body extends its full and grateful endorsement to Hiram W. Johnson for the stand taken by him in the United States Senate to the end that the governing powers should finally "not only conscript the blood of this nation," but also should "conscript the part of the wealth of this nation that is coined out of its blood."

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 3. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by William H. Marker of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The large employers of labor throughout the State of California pay little or no attention to the labor laws of this State, regarding safety appliances and sanitary conditions;

Whereas, If employees make any protest against any unlawful conditions they are promptly dismissed;

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor call upon the State Labor Commissioner for more strict enforcement of the labor laws of the State, without jeopardizing the position of the employees.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 4 be placed on file. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 5—Presented by J. B. Dale of Teamsters' Union No. 490, Vallejo.

Resolved, By the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in session in the City of Sacramento this first week of October, 1917, that we congratulate the organized labor movement of Los Angeles for the wisdom it has shown in acquiring The Citizen, which hereafter will be labor's paper in every sense of the term, and which for the first time will be in a position to speak officially for the trade unionists of southern California.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 5. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by William J. Mitchell of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, There are employed in the several departments of the Federal government, in every city, county and hamlet of our nation, thousands of men and women—faithful public servants, many of whom have grown old in the service—whose salaries have been insufficient to enable them to procure the necessities of life and also accumulate a competence for their declining years; and,

Whereas, Faithful employees of any master in every capacity rightly earn some substantial recognition in their old age, as freely admitted by all our leading railroads and corporations of the country through their various plans of retirement now in force; and,

Whereas, The present crisis in our nation's history demands the very highest efficiency possible from every public servant, that the greatly increased labor in all departments may not fall behind, to the end that the despotic rule of Prussianism may be effectively removed as a menace to the civilization of the world; and,

Whereas, The retiring of aged employees of the government at this time, on a reasonable competence, would actually prove a financial gain in increased efficiency; and,

Whereas, The United States of America is the only civilized nation in the world, of any particular note, that does not so provide for its superannuated employees; now, therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor at its Eighteenth Annual Convention assembled, do respectfully urge upon the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, both in the House and in the Senate, through our Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, and the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, Capt. Harry George, U. S. Navy, retired, praying their favorable endorsement, to expedite as much as lies within their power the enactment of a just and equitable retirement law.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 8 be placed on file. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 18—Presented by Geo. W. Flatley of San Francisco Postoffice Clerks' Union No. 2 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States is one of the few civilized countries that has no retirement provision for its superannuated civil service employees; and

Whereas, The absence of retirement legislation is costly to the Government and to the employees; men are either retained beyond their years of usefulness or they are dismissed after giving their life's work to the service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse the efforts of Federal civil service employees to secure the early enactment of the Rouse Retirement Bill (H. R. 17422) and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer of this Federation be instructed to give all possible aid to affiliated civil service employees in calling the urgency of this situation confronting aged Government workers to the Sixty-sixth Congress.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 18. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 9—Presented by P. F. Waterman of State Hospital Employees' Union No. 15443, Agnew.

Whereas, The male and female employees of the State institutions of California are required to be on duty from twelve to fifteen and occasionally sixteen hours per day; and,

Whereas, At a number of these institutions, after an employee has been on duty for this length of time, they are not permitted to leave the ward or building or the immediate vicinity of their post of duty after the completion of this duty, but are compelled to sleep in the ward or building where this duty has been performed, so that they may be readily called if their services are further required during the night; and,

Whereas, It has been ascertained that these conditions may easily be remedied by the Board of Control; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby authorized to confer with the Board of Control regarding conditions at the State institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That representatives from the State Hospital Employees' Union be requested to be present at the conference with the Board of Control so that the subject may be discussed from every viewpoint.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 9. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 10—Presented by Thomas D. Van Osten of Hospital Employees' Union No. 15631, Napa.

Whereas, The male and female employees of the State institutions of California are required to be on duty from twelve to fifteen and occasionally sixteen hours per day, with only one or two days off duty each month; and,

Whereas, Many of the employees of these institutions have not had the opportunity to organize, neither have the natural benefits which would accrue to them by being members of an organization affiliated with union labor been properly brought to their attention; and,

Whereas, The employees at four of the State Hospitals have organized themselves into labor unions and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor, and they are now making an effort to secure an eight-hour day and to establish similar unions at all the State institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor and the various Central Labor Councils and labor unions that are affiliated with it will make an earnest effort to have all State employees join the union representing the trade or craft at which they are employed, in the city or town nearest their respective institutions, or that they be urged to join the State Hospital Employees' Unions now being organized at the different institutions.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 10. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 11—Presented by William J. Mitchell of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, The average pay of mechanics and laborers employed at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, was advanced materially; and,

Whereas, The clerks and storemen received no such benefits of increased compensation; and,

Whereas, We believe the best interests of government employees will be advanced by including said clerks and storemen in wage increases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Eighteenth Annual Convention assembled, do recommend, through the American Federation of Labor, to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, for an immediate increase in pay on the following scale, and for a change in the method of paying for overtime work as indicated under (d):

(a) An increase of twenty (20%) per centum for all civil service employees receiving \$1000 per annum, \$3.20 per diem, and less.

(b) An increase of fifteen (15%) per centum for all civil service employees receiving more than \$1000 per annum, or \$3.20 per diem, but not exceeding \$1200 per annum, or \$3.84 per diem.

(c) An increase of ten (10%) per centum for all civil service employees receiving over \$1200 per annum, or \$3.84 per diem.

(d) Payment for overtime work at the rate of pay and one-half for all time employed in excess of seven and one-half hours per day.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 11.

Secretary Scharrenberg said those seeking aid of the Federation through this proposition should affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor.

Chairman Haggerty explained the attitude of the committee and stated that the proposition had been endorsed by the Federal Labor Union of Vallejo.

Delegate Millott explained the reasons for the introduction of the proposition.

Delegate Hart stated the committee had been informed that those whom the proposition sought to aid were affiliated with this organization.

Delegate Andersen opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegate Rosenthal favored the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Dale favored the adoption of the report of the Committee and said it would assist the work of organization.

Delegate Montgomery favored the proposition.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

The convention adjourned to reconvene at 2 o'clock P. M.

Absentees—The following were noted absent: Howard L. Mott, W. D. Munsey, E. H. Lincoln and Chas. Davey.

Thursday, October 4—Afternoon Session.

President Murphy called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.
The Election Board reported the result of the election as follows:

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

To the Convention:

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows:

Total votes cast, 32,162.

Number of ballots, 161.

Delegates absent or not voting, 22, resulting as follows:

For Vice-President, District No. 8.

Daniel F. Foley.....	10,323
*Margaret A. Malone	21,834

For Vice-President, District No. 9—

Roe H. Baker	12,763
*Chas. Child	25,650
*J. J. Matheson.....	27,033
*A. J. Rogers	26,443

Vote for Convention City.

FRESNO—W. S. Renfro, Bartenders No. 378; W. W. Harris, Typographical No. 430; Harry K. Waggoner, Oil Workers No. 15612; L. Keller, Barbers No. 333; P. L. Grace, Fred W. Meyer, Bartenders No. 566; L. M. McDonald, Cooks & Waiters No. 62; G. W. Boswell, Hod Carriers No. 294; F. L. Irwin, Fresno Labor Council; A. L. Thomas, Teamsters No. 431; Al C. Beck, Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 17; J. G. Rickard, Typographical No. 36; T. A. Gilmore, Barbers No. 112; Fred A. Somers, Wm. C. Eddy, Jack Reid, Bartenders No. 603; Chas. F. Lippert, Bookbinders No. 35; F. Mund, Butchers No. 498; A. Chartier, C. M. Moe, G. T. Peterson, Cooks & Waiters No. 561; W. B. Munsey, R. B. Fritz, Electrical Workers No. 340; F. H. Determan, Glaziers No. 767; P. J. Mulligan, Icemen No. 230; H. B. Miller, J. M. Judd, Machinists No. 33; W. L. Williams, Moving Picture Operators No. 252; Wm. J. McQuillan, Jas. L. Lynn, Pressmen No. 60; J. P. Hardy, Stage Employees No. 50; R. W. Titherington, Carmen No. 256; Fred L. Summers, Teamsters No. 557; R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council; E. M. Duchow, Chas. H. Wolfe, Typographical No. 46; Robert Wise, Cracker Bakers No. 125; A. Zimmermann, Bartenders No. 41; Emil Muri, Anton Vogt, Reinhold Maier, Brewery Workers No. 7; W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648; A. W. Brouillet, Shoe Clerks No. 410; May C. Cummings, Garment Workers No. 131; D. P. Haggerty, San Francisco Labor Council; M. A. Peterson, Laundry Workers No. 26; Patrick Flynn, John Keville, Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders' Union of the Pacific; S. E. Bunker, Henry Sager, Sugar Workers No. 10519; T. C. Ryan, T. Kehoe, E. Fitzpatrick, Wm. J. Blaisdell, Teamsters No. 85; J. S. Golden, G. E. Mitchell, W. E. Pitschke, L. A. Bickell, Typographical No. 21; B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers No. 28; Selig Schulberg, Waiters No. 30; A. T. Huston, Barbers No. 252; M. J. Doherty, Bartenders No. 577; F. Haack, San Jose Labor Council; J. R. McCauley, Common Laborers No. 237; Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231; Harry Potthoff, San Pedro Central Labor Council; D. F. Foley, San Rafael Labor Council; Chas. Arrigoni, Bartenders No. 770; James Redenbaugh, Cooks & Waiters No. 572; Dilse Hopkins, Typographical No. 56. Total, 9081 votes.

SAN DIEGO—Alfred J. Richardson, Barbers No. 622; C. M. Feider, F. L. Weathers, Barbers No. 295; A. B. Hassel, Bartenders No. 284; J. P. Reynolds, Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 17; Daisy A. Houck, Edith Suter Metz, Garment Workers No. 125; F. B. Perry, Barbers No. 134; Wm. H. Marker, Carpenters No. 36; V. D. Atkins, E. J. Schwingen, W. G. Meyer, Carmen No. 192; E. H. Hart, F. Higuera, Teamsters No. 70; L. K. Cummings, United Laborers No. 304; Fred W. Heckman, Richmond Labor Council; W. E. Wright, Horseshoers No. 47; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council; Herman Twedt, Mark Flynn, I. N. Hylan, Dan Amundsen, Alaska Fishermen; Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484; J. V. Ducoing, D. F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148; A. J. Rogers, Wm. H. Gore, Beer Bottlers No. 293; H. Giannini, Joe F. Fitzpatrick, Leo Richter, Beer Drivers No. 227; Z. J. Montgomery, Carpenters No. 22; W. S. Randolph, Coopers No. 65; Hugh O. Lowe, Glass Bottle Blowers; S. Tartaul, C. T. Quirey, Icemen No. 519;

B. Murphy, United Laborers No. 1; D. J. Gorman, Chas. Hawley, Chas. S. Child, Edward Flatley, Nellie Victor, Laundry Workers No. 26; H. M. Burnet, Machinists No. 68; E. T. Ellis, Marine Cooks & Stewards' Association; J. P. Lofthouse, Millmen No. 42; G. E. Bitterlin, Harvey H. Burton, Molders No. 164; August L. Fournier, Harry Menke, J. J. Matheson, Musicians No. 6; G. W. Flatley, Post Office Clerks No. 2; Ed. Andersen, Harry Ohlsen, D. W. Paul, F. C. May, Otto Dittmar, Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific; W. Conboy, Teamsters No. 85; Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30; A. G. Lee, Geo. A. Batcheler, Teamsters No. 287. Total, 18,331 votes.

VALLEJO—C. A. Neddersen, P. F. Waterman, State Hospital Employees No. 15443; J. M. McIntosh, Kern County Labor Council; Chas. Stebbins, John P. Ryan, Federated Trades Council; Mary L. Ryan, Women's Union Label League No. 303; C. L. Myer, Central Labor Council; W. K. Lockwood, Typographical No. 174; E. J. Wagner, Bartenders No. 699; Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137; G. E. Phillips, Thomas D. Van Osten, State Hospital Employees No. 15631; F. C. Marsh, Steam Engineers No. 72; Abe Silverstone, Cigarmakers No. 238; Andy Hertz, Musicians No. 12; G. A. Thomas, Typographical No. 46; Alexander Horr, Auto Bus Operators No. 399; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148; D. J. Murray, Butchers No. 115; Wm. Meehan, Jos. Connolly, Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders' Union of the Pacific; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40; James Dickson, F. J. McGovern, J. Jensen, A. C. Kehoe, E. T. McCann, F. A. Tilton, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226; B. Bush, Don Cameron, Pile Drivers No. 77; Geo. Koch, Pressmen No. 24; W. J. Howard, Switchmen No. 197; H. J. Young, San Jose Labor Council; Geo. A. Dean, Stockton Labor Council; T. M. Richards, State Hospital Employees No. 15712; J. P. Millot, Machinists No. 252; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490; Wm. J. Mitchell, Vallejo Trades and Labor Council. Total, 4446 votes.

AUGUST L. FOURTNER,
R. L. TELFER,
LUDWIG KELLER,
Supervisors of Election.

* Those indicated by an asterisk were then declared elected by the President.

NOTE—For details, see tabulated vote for officers on page 48 et seq.

San Diego was declared elected as the Convention City for 1918.

The following officers were elected by acclamation, Assistant Secretary Pitschke casting the ballot.

President—Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco.

Vice-Presidents: District No. 2 (Los Angeles County)—F. C. Marsh, Los Angeles; Harry Pothoff, San Pedro.

District No. 3 (Bakersfield to Fresno)—Witten H. Harris, Bakersfield.

District No. 4 (San Joaquin County)—Geo. A. Dean, Stockton.

District No. 5 (Santa Clara County)—H. J. Young, San Jose.

District No. 6 (Alameda County)—E. H. Hart, Oakland.

District No. 7 (Contra Costa County)—Fred W. Heckman, Richmond.

District No. 10 (Sacramento County North)—Wm. J. McQuillan, Sacramento.

District No. 11 (Humboldt County)—John P. Ryan, Eureka.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Haggerty of the Committee on Resolutions continued to report for the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 12—Presented by Hugh O. Lowe of Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 22, San Francisco:

Whereas, In the City of Sacramento on Admission Day, Monday, September 9, 1917, there was confined in a building used as a city jail some members of organized labor, for various petty offenses; and,

Whereas, This building was also being used as a storage place for automobiles and combustible accessories, in violation of the law for public health and safety; and,

Whereas, A fire starting from oil and other material dripping into this place of confinement, caused the death of at least two men and the serious injury and disfiguration of others; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor file a vigorous protest

with the proper officials for the neglect of officers in charge, and against a possible repetition of this tragedy.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 12.

Delegate Miller asked the real intent for the introduction of the proposition.

Delegate Lowe explained the reasons for its introduction.

Delegate Miller explained the conditions surrounding the affair involved and read a report of a Committee of Sacramento citizens who investigated the tragedy referred to in the proposition.

Chairman Haggerty explained the reasons for the Committee report and charged there was gross negligence of duty on the part of the officials responsible for the conditions existing in the institution mentioned.

Delegate Millott favored the Committee report.

Delegate Ennis said the Sacramento delegates were not trying to cover anything or protect any officials.

Delegate Brouillet moved as an amendment that the proposition be re-referred to the Committee for further investigation and report.

Delegate Wolfe stated that all deplored the tragedy occurring September 10, but thought the proposition should not be adopted.

Delegate Montgomery explained the reasons for the report of the Committee and favored the proposition.

Delegate Burnett opposed the amendment and favored the Committee report.

Delegate Rogers favored the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Hart opposed the amendment and favored the report of the Committee.

Delegate Flynn favored the adoption of the Committee report.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Delegate Brouillet asked that his vote be changed from No to Aye, and gave notice he would ask for a reconsideration of the vote.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by A. Chartier of Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 561, Sacramento.

Whereas, In the northeastern part of France and free part of Belgium the want and suffering among women, children and old men are so vast and intense as to command not only the sympathy but the active assistance of the world; and

Whereas, Californians under the title of French Relief Committee, headed by Mlle. Blanche Cahen of San Francisco, with sub-committees in various sections of northern California, have sent to Europe sixty tons of new and partly worn wearing apparel, shoes, bedding, etc., together with four thousand dollars in money, thereby meriting the official approval of the French government, Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and of various local organizations; and

Whereas, The distress among the French and Belgian residents and refugees will be far greater this coming winter than ever before, requiring increased effort for their alleviation; now therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in annual convention at Sacramento, that we hereby give the work of the said French Relief Committee its hearty endorsement and commend it to the very practical sympathies of all members, to the end that through them every section of the State may be interested and the forwarding of clothing and money greatly augmented.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 14 be placed on file.

Chairman Haggerty explained that the Committee was in hearty accord with the spirit of the proposition, but in view of the fact that many other countries and peoples were in equal need of immediate aid the Committee felt the best course to pursue would be to file the proposition.

Delegate Chartier opposed the Committee's report.

Delegate Schulberg favored the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Montgomery favored the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 15—Presented by C. A. Neddersen of State Hospital Employees' Union No. 15443, Agnew.

Whereas, The employees of the State institutions of California are doing their utmost to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Councils of their respective districts with the object of improving the conditions of these employees; and

Whereas, All improvements in the working conditions at the various State in-

stitutions must be secured by order of the Board of Control or by action of the State Legislature; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor or the various Central Labor Councils of this State will never be called upon to support these employees during strikes or walkouts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor will do its utmost to influence the various State officials to work in harmony with the institutional employees to secure better working conditions.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 15. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 16—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, an ever-increasing number of defenseless individuals and groups of workers are being subjected to ruthless persecution under guise of law; and

Whereas, Vast sums of money are raised by organizations of employers for the execution of such unjust purposes as the disruption of organizations of labor, and to ruin the reputations of individuals devoted to the cause of labor; and,

Whereas, Organizations of labor are forever contributing large sums of money to a more or less disorganized and inefficient defense of the said victims of such persecutions;

Resolved, (By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the Federation's delegate in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed and its affiliated unions be advised to work for the establishment of a permanent department of the said American Federation of Labor of statistics and publicity which shall be devoted to all such problems as are herein mentioned.)

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 16 after amending the language following the word "Resolved" to read:

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that we hereby instruct our delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to work for the establishment of a permanent department of statistics and publicity to take care of all such problems herein mentioned.

Resolution No. 16, as amended by the Committee, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 17—Presented by George W. Flatley of San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The cost of living has increased during the last ten years at an enormous rate and as a consequence the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased; and

Whereas, The present salary classification for postal employees was established by Congress ten years ago and is inadequate for the maintenance by postal employees of a decent standard of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, endorses the salary classification bill introduced in Congress by Representative Madden of Illinois (H. B. 1564), which provides that clerks and carriers in the postal service shall receive an annual increase in salary until a maximum salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum is reached; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation be instructed to communicate with the Representatives and Senators of California in Congress urging their support of the Madden bill.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 17. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 19—Presented by Geo. W. Flatley of San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the present laws, Federal civil service employees have no adequate protection against the arbitrary action of Department officials in cases involving reduction in wages and dismissal from the service; and

Whereas, The absence of proper protection for the employees mitigates against an efficient civil service and operates towards the upbuilding of a bureaucracy; and

Whereas, If the employees have the right to appeal from the decisions of Department officials to an independent tribunal, the present tendency to coerce

them into servility and deprive them of fundamental rights would be materially lessened; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the efforts of the Federal civil service employees to secure the establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeals or Trial Board, upon which the employees shall have representation, with power to hear and review testimony and to set aside the judgment of Department officials when deemed unjust in all cases involving wage reductions or dismissals from the Federal civil service; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the California Congressional delegation, with the request that they co-operate in having the Sixty-sixth Congress correct by the necessary legislation this obvious defect in the Federal civil service laws, by granting to Government employees the right to a trial and a hearing.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 19. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 20—Presented by Geo. W. Flatley of San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, of San Francisco.

Whereas, More than half of the entire distribution of mail in the postal service is done at night, necessitating the service of thousands of clerks; and

Whereas, Neither by a time or a wage differential does the Postal Department recognize the admitted hardships of night work; and

Whereas, In practically all industries where night work is necessary those performing it receive some recognition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor pledge its support to the efforts of affiliated clerks in attempting to secure remedial legislation granting a time differential to night workers in the postal service.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 20. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 21—Presented by Geo. W. Flatley of San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Post Office Department through their efficiency and economy committee, have inaugurated a plan whereby the regular clerks are working an excessive and unwarranted amount of overtime; and

Whereas, The Post Office Clerks are obliged to work unnatural hours, which in conjunction with the excessive and unwarranted amount of overtime, is impairing their health and efficiency; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department has an adequate number of substitute clerks, who are dependent upon this extra work as a means of earning their livelihood; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor recognizes eight hours as constituting a day's work; and

Whereas, Practically all industrial employers of the country compensate their employees on the basis of time and one-half or double time, for all work performed in excess of eight hours; and

Whereas, We, the California State Federation of Labor delegates in convention assembled, believe the United States Government should be a model employer; therefore be it

(Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to demand that the Post Office Department employ a sufficient number of sub-clerks to relieve the regular clerks from an excessive amount of overtime, and be it further)

Resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to enact into law the Tague Bill (H. R. 3145), a bill to grant all regular Postal Clerks time and one-half for all work performed in excess of eight hours per day; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Postmaster-General and to our representatives in Congress.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 21 after striking out the first "Resolved" and the language contained in that paragraph.

The Resolution as amended was adopted.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by J. Stack, Secretary of Bakers' Union No. 85, Sacramento.

Whereas, the National Defense League of the United States have intimated adopting a plan whereby bread being consumed must be at least 12 hours old previous to the time of being sold; and

Whereas, This is an opportune time for this convention to get behind the Defense League in its efforts to make it effective and thereby automatically doing away with night work; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention assembled endorse the same and instruct the delegates to bring the same before their respective central bodies for endorsement; and be it

Resolved, That the central bodies be requested and urged to communicate with the National Defense League informing them of the action of this convention.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Proposition No. 22.

Delegate Mullen opposed the Committee report.

Delegate Stack explained the reasons for the introduction of the proposition.

President Murphy called Vice-President W. W. Harris to the chair and opposed the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Flynn of the Committee explained the report of the Committee and favored its adoption.

Vice-President Harris opposed the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Burnett opposed the proposition.

Delegate Kidwell opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegate Mullen moved as an amendment that the proposition be filed.

The amendment was adopted and Proposition No. 22 was placed on file.

President Murphy called upon Brother M. J. McGuire, who, with Brothers P. Flaherty and R. W. Burton, constitute a Committee from the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity, to acquaint the convention with the facts connected with the labor situation in the bay cities.

Brother McGuire reviewed at length the conditions surrounding the late strike of members of the Iron Trades Council in the bay cities. He also gave a résumé of the matters pertaining to the Street Carmen's strike in San Francisco.

Brother Flaherty of the Committee addressed the convention at some length on the subject of the Iron Trades situation in the bay cities.

President Murphy thanked the Committee on behalf of the convention.

President Murphy invited Senator J. M. Inman to the platform.

Senator Inman addressed the convention at length and assured the delegates, as representatives of organized labor, of his hearty support. He gave the labor movement generous words of encouragement and stated that he had never been asked to support any labor measure in the Legislature which was not fair and just.

Delegate Ernst asked permission of the convention to introduce a proposition out of order.

The permission requested was granted.

Delegate Horr of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union of San Francisco was granted time to reply to Brother McGuire. Brother Horr contradicted a number of statements by Brother McGuire reflecting on the actions of members of his organization with reference to the street car strike in San Francisco.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman Harris, of the Committee on Officers' Reports, read the report of the Committee, as follows:

As an advance report on the matter of the San Francisco Street Carmen's strike the Committee submitted the following:

"That the convention do now pledge its endorsement and financial support to the striking carmen."

Secretary Scharrenberg called attention to the fact that no funds were available, hence none could be pledged.

Delegate Haggerty moved as an amendment that the convention endorse the car strike and recommend to affiliated unions approval thereof.

Delegate Nolan favored the Committee recommendation.

Delegate Suter-Metz moved an amendment to the amendment that the strike be

endorsed and the President appoint a Committee of three delegates from each community to visit affiliated unions and solicit funds.

Delegate Rogers favored the amendment to the amendment.

Delegate Myers of Fresno favored the amendment to the amendment.

Delegate Atkins favored the report of the Committee.

Delegate Brouillet favored the Committee's recommendation.

Delegate Myers of Los Angeles favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Ducoing favored the amendment to the amendment.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 7—Presented by Selig Schulberg of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, The President of the United States has in his judgment seen fit to send a commission to California to investigate the facts surrounding all of the elements growing out of the explosion in San Francisco, July 22, 1916, as well as the conspiracy to railroad innocent persons to the penitentiary and scaffold by designing public officials with the use of framed-up testimony; and,

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, at its last annual convention, saw fit to aid in the raising of funds as well as arouse public interest in the selected victims; and,

Whereas, Hearty approval and co-operation must be given to the President of the United States and his commission in their efforts to put an end to criminal conspiracies of the kind that exist in San Francisco, which tend to sap the essence of democracy and destroy the workers' confidence in the justice of our courts; and,

Whereas, We realize that State government can do untold good in assisting in this investigation along with the officers of the State Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor in session assembled in the City of Sacramento, most heartily approves the action of the President of the United States in the sending of the commission to San Francisco, and pledges loyal support through the good offices of the president and secretary of the State Federation of Labor, as well as co-operation in any effort tending to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

Resolved, That we call upon the mayor of San Francisco to also lend his good offices along with the governor of the State of California, as well as the attorney-general of the State of California, to the end that at the conclusion of this investigation it shall be apparent that all of the facts be brought to light. Expressing once again our confidence in the innocence of those accused, we feel sure that this investigation will result in general good, as it will undoubtedly bring to light the darkest deeds of public officials ever attempted in the name of law and order.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 7.

Delegate Brouillet moved to amend by striking out certain portions of the proposition.

Delegate Burnett opposed the amendment.

Delegate Chartier moved the convention remain in session until the pending proposition was disposed of.

Motion carried.

Delegate Mullen favored the amendment.

Delegate Brouillet favored the amendment and opposed the proposition in a lengthy address.

President Murphy called Vice-President Harris to the chair and favored adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Schulberg favored the Committee report and said the proposition should be adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg, in a lengthy address, favored the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Nolan spoke feelingly in favor of adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Millott favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Brouillet closed the argument in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was defeated.

The favorable report of the Committee was then concurred in.

Delegate Brouillet asked to be recorded as voting No.

The Convention adjourned at 5:35 p. m.

Absentees—The following were noted absent: D. K. Cummings, Dilse Hopkins, H. B. Miller, Thos. D. Van Osten, S. Tartland, H. F. Strother and Geo. Koch.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 7, 1917—Morning Session.

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

Secretary Scharrenberg announced additional telegrams had been received from Fresno and San Jose inviting the next convention to meet in these cities.

The following cablegram was read from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan:

Tokio, October 3, 1917.

Paul Scharrenberg, Sacramento, Cal., Secretary State Federation of Labor:

Accept best wishes from Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan for success of your convention.

BUNJI SUZUKI, President.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Haggerty, of the Committee on Resolutions, continued to report for the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 28—Presented by J. Dale of Teamsters' Union No. 490, Vallejo.

Whereas, A chauffeur, a civil service employee at Mare Island Navy Yard, who, as driver of the Commandant's car, has been replaced by service men; this machine being part of the regular equipment coming under the jurisdiction of the transportation department; and,

Whereas, That it might be well to place service men on auto-trucks hauling material to and from the Naval Cantonment and the commissary store; likewise displacing civil employees; and,

Whereas, We have further heard that there is a probability of using service men to replace civil employees engaged as crossing watchmen on the Yard; and,

Whereas, We believe such action as herein set forth constitutes a great injustice to the employees affected; and we further believe that this procedure is in no way justified either by precedent or by any present emergency; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully protest against any such action and appeal to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to take such steps as will alleviate this condition; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be presented to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, asking their endorsement and co-operation.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 28. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 38—Presented by L. Keller of Barbers' Union No. 333, Fresno.

Whereas, There is raging in the state of Arizona an industrial battle in which the great copper trust is endeavoring to strangle organized labor, and by enlisting a large number of gunmen who parade under the disguise of a patriotic organization known as American Loyalty League, they are terrorizing whoever refuses to be their willing slave; and,

Whereas, The United States Government is being badly hampered in the manufacturing of ammunition through the lack of copper production, which should it be prolonged any length of time may prove disastrous to our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled this 4th day of October, 1917, call upon President Wilson to proceed at the earliest possible date to take possession of the Arizona copper mines, and have them operated by the Federal Government during the duration of the war; and be it further

(Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor asks its affiliated unions to levy an assessment of 10 cents per member for our stricken brothers in Arizona, the same to be expended through the purchase of the necessities of life, and sent in carload lots to our brothers in Arizona.)

The Committee recommended endorsement of Resolution No. 38, except the last "Resolved" and that this be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in, and the Resolution was adopted as amended.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman Harris of the Committee on Officers' Reports read the Committee's report as follows:

Resolution No. 25—Presented by James W. Mullen, of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, Efforts have been made by disloyalists to make it appear that the organized workers of our country are not wholeheartedly behind the National Government in its purpose to prosecute the war to successful conclusion; and,

Whereas, There is no element of our population more interested in the triumph of democracy throughout the world than the organized wage workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its eighteenth annual convention assembled, hereby assure the President of our earnest desire to render to the Nation any service, that the war may be vigorously carried on to the end that arrogant autocracy may be driven from the world and the right of the people to govern themselves may be quickly and permanently established as a world principle.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 25. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 24—Presented by A. W. Brouillet, of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, No. 410, San Francisco.

Whereas, Our Nation is now engaged in a drive for the success of the Second Liberty Loan; and,

Whereas, Upon the success of said efforts all activities whether of a military or naval nature are dependent; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in eighteenth annual convention assembled, that we hereby endorse said Liberty Loan and urge upon all affiliated organizations and their membership that they actively strive for the complete success of said loan.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 24. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 31—Presented by John P. Ryan of Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka, Cal.

Whereas, There is great opportunity for organization in all crafts at Eureka, owing to the entry of Mr. James Rolph of San Francisco into the industrial field; and,

Whereas, The locals of Eureka are without sufficient funds owing to an uphill struggle for existence for the last ten years; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council be given some assistance to maintain an organizer.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 31 be referred to the Executive Council. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 34—Presented by Daniel F. Tattenham of Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco.

Whereas, Recent articles in the public press note the condemnation and even the intended impeachment of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, in the United States Senate, on account of his minority stand on certain issues of our present war; and,

Whereas, The great body of the American labor movement yields to none in its loyalty and fealty to our Nation in this, her hour of need; and,

Whereas, The long years of experience and deep friendship between Senator La Follette and organized labor, in whose cause no truer friend has labored, directs the California State Federation of Labor in its Eighteenth Annual Convention, in regular session assembled, in the City of Sacramento, in speaking a message of calmness and tolerance to all citizens of our land, during this great war crisis; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask for Robert M. La Follette the greatest right of all democracy, a right to be heard, a right to express the views of an intelligent minority, for on this rock is founded all liberty.

Resolved, That we convey to Senator La Follette our confidence in his integrity and loyalty as a true American citizen, even though he differ with the great body of labor and our people on some questions of the war.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 34. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 35—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The President of the United States has called upon the school authorities of this Nation to extend and intensify the courses of instruction in our public schools, to the end that the new generations of our people may be brought to a keener appreciation of the problems of public life and to a deeper understanding of the means and aims of democracy; and,

Whereas, The liberalization of our educational system, by the inclusion of studies of social and economic questions which have in the past been designedly ignored in our common schools is of vital importance to the future welfare of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor indorses the recommendation of President Wilson that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life, and urges the school officials of this State to take immediate steps to carry out the President's plan.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 35. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 6—Presented by Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has repeatedly advocated and urged, and was finally successful in having made into law, the principle of direct legislation; and,

Whereas, The Registrar of San Francisco has certified to the fact that a sufficient number of citizens have signed a petition so that the principle of direct legislation could operate on the question as to whether or not the district attorney of San Francisco was desired to be continued in office; and,

Whereas, Charles M. Fickert has, with the assistance of his supporters, attempted to nullify a movement that was only achieved by the hearty and earnest action of organized labor, the principle of direct legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, goes on record as denouncing the attempt of Charles M. Fickert to prevent the recall election.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 6 be placed on file.

Delegate Ernst favored the adoption of the proposition as introduced.

Delegate Brouillet favored the report of the Committee.

Secretary Scharrenberg favored the report of the Committee, but said the recall should be proceeded with.

Delegate Horr favored adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Fournier opposed the Committee report and favored the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Ellis favored the Committee report.

Delegate Bush favored adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Burnett opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegate Montgomery favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Ernst closed the argument in favor of the adoption of the proposition.

The report of the Committee was not concurred in.

Delegate Horr moved that Resolution No. 6 be adopted. Concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Delegate Pothoff, member of the Committee on Grievances, read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 27—Presented by T. C. Ryan of Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Whereas, The work done in behalf of the wage-earners of our State must have a beginning to obtain for them a living wage, and in conventions of this kind where representatives from all parts of our State assemble to discuss the best means of obtaining the object of the labor movement, is why I present this resolution to you.

In the past it has been noticeable to many of the members of the trades union movement that the individual union irrespective of other unions bind themselves with long agreements with their employers to the detriment of other wage-earners.

Realizing that the continuation of forming long agreements between employer and employee does not bring about that which we struggle to obtain.

For in time of trouble for the obtaining of a living condition we must not only

have the financial support of every union man, but we should march as one man with their moral support and with that object in view, I present to you for your consideration that which will bring about the object of this great trades union movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, We the delegates in convention representing the trades union movement of the State of California do request of all affiliated unions that in forming an agreement with their employers, such agreements should expire on the first day of June, and not to last longer than one year. Also be it

Resolved, That thirty days prior to the expiration of agreements a council of representatives of labor in every county in the State where there is a joint council or a central body, should meet and after a thorough hearing is given to the representatives of the different unions on a question of whether or not they are entitled to better their conditions if requested. And let it be further

Resolved, That if the joint council or central body endorses the request of the union it shall be the duty of every union affiliated with the council or central body to see that the union not only received its financial support, but the moral support of every wage-earner in the county, and any union who disregards the findings of its central body shall receive neither financial or moral support from the movement.

The Committee recommended that the subject matter contained in Resolution No. 27 be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Ryan favored adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Lowe favored the Committee's report.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 37—Presented by Harry Menke, A. L. Fournier, J. J. Matheson of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The custom of organizing amateur bands and orchestras in lodges, clubs, etc., is becoming a serious menace to the business of the professional union musicians, be it

Resolved, That this convention hereby goes on record as opposed to the practice of organizing such amateur bands or orchestras, and all the delegates are hereby instructed to give this all due publicity and use every effort to discourage every attempt to organize such a band or orchestra in their locality when it should come to their notice; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates do all in their power at all times to keep such amateur bands or orchestras, now in existence, from competing or playing any engagement for which professional union musicians would otherwise be engaged.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 37 be referred to the Executive Council. Concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Delegate Millott, member of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 29—Presented by Edith Suter Metz and Daisy A. Houck of Garment Workers' Union No. 125, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Members of the United Garment Workers of America are still on strike against the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co., manufacturers of the widely-advertised clothing known as "Styleplus," located in Baltimore, Md.; and,

Whereas, The above-mentioned firm has discriminated against organized labor in general; and,

Whereas, The same firm, to put the bona fide trades unions in the clothing industry out of business is employing members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a secessionary organization, be it

Resolved, That the delegates assembled at this convention go on record as declaring the firm of Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, Md., as unfair to organized labor and have the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor notify all affiliated unions to that effect.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 29.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Edith Suter Metz and Daisy A. Houck of Garment Workers' Union No. 125, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The general membership of the American labor movement generally depends on and considers a merchant, professional or anyone who advertises through the medium of the labor press as fair; and,

Whereas, Some of the union members of Bakersfield are under the impression

that the Styleplus clothing advertised in the Union Labor Journal of that city is fair, be it

Resolved, That the delegates assembled at this convention go on record asking the editors of labor papers and the labor press in general not to accept advertising matter from any firm, manufacturer or agent which has been or the article they represent has been declared as unfair to labor.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Proposition No. 30, also that the Secretary be directed to notify the labor papers of the State not to accept advertisements of unfair firms or unfair goods.

Delegate McIntosh opposed the Committee report and said the advertisement referred to had been eliminated from the Bakersfield labor paper.

Delegate Suter Metz favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Baker spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

Vice-President Harris opposed the Committee's report.

Delegate Ernst favored the report of the Committee.

Delegate Mullen opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegate Horr said a universal label should be adopted.

Delegate Hawley favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Brouillet moved to amend by striking out certain words in the proposition.

Delegate Chartier moved an amendment to the amendment to strike certain words and eliminate the second "Whereas" of the proposition.

Delegate Beck favored the amendment.

Delegate Desepte opposed the amendment to the amendment.

Delegate Baker said members of organized labor should pay more attention to the purchase of union label goods.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, and the Resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolution No. 30.—Whereas, The general membership of the American labor movement generally depends on and considers a merchant, professional or anyone who advertises through the medium of the labor press as fair; and,

Resolved, That the delegates assembled at this convention go on record asking the editors of labor papers and the labor press of California not to accept advertising matter from any firm, manufacturer or agent which has been or the article they represent has been declared as unfair to labor.

Chairman D. D. Sullivan of the convention announced that a souvenir bottle of wine would be presented to each of the delegates. He also said the employees of the State printing plant had contributed a sum of money in support of the striking carmen of San Francisco.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Chairman Brown, of the Committee on Legislation, read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy and D. P. Haggerty of San Francisco Labor Council.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be and is hereby directed and empowered to circulate the subjoined initiative petition for signatures and take all the necessary steps to have same submitted to the electors for approval or rejection at the State Election to be held in November, 1918.

Initiative Measure to be Submitted Directly to the Electors.

Ballot Title to be prepared by the Attorney-General upon application of the members of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, who are to be entrusted with the circulation and perfecting of the petition so as to entitle same to a place upon the State Ballot at the election to be held in November, 1918.

County of, State of California.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, State of California:

We, the undersigned, qualified electors and registered voters of the State of California, residents of the County of, present to the Secretary of State this initiative petition asking that the proposed amendments to Sections 198 and 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure hereafter set forth be submitted to the electors of the State of California at the next general election, to be held in the month of November, 1918, for their approval or rejection.

The said proposed amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure hereinbefore referred to are as follows:

Amend Section 198 of said Code to read as follows:

Section 198. A person is competent to act as juror if he be:

(1) A citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a resident of the State and of the county or city and county for one year immediately before being selected and returned;

(2) In possession of his natural faculties and of ordinary intelligence and not decrepit;

(3) Possessed of sufficient knowledge of the English language;

(4) A person whose name appears upon the Great Register of voters of the county or city and county in a court of which he is to serve as juror and who has not served as such within a year or not been drawn, summoned or discharged as a juror within a year in any such court; provided, however, that in counties having less than thirty-five thousand population the qualifications prescribed by this subdivision shall not apply.

Amend Section 200 of said Code to read as follows:

Section 200. A person is exempt from liability to act as a juror if he be:

(1) A judicial, civil, or military officer of the United States, or of this State;

(2) A person holding a county, city and county, city, town or township office;

(3) An attorney-at-law, or the clerk, secretary or stenographer of an attorney-at-law.

(4) A minister of the gospel, or a priest of any denomination following his profession;

(5) A teacher in a university, college, academy or school;

(6) A practicing physician or druggist, actually engaged in the business of dispensing medicines;

(7) An officer, keeper or attendant of an almshouse, hospital, asylum or other charitable institution;

(8) Engaged in the performance of duty as officer or attendant of the State prison or the county jail;

(9) Employed on board of a vessel navigating the waters of this State;

(10) An express agent, mail carrier, or a superintendent, employee, or operator of a telegraph or telephone company doing a general telegraph or telephone business in this State, or keeper of a public ferry or toll-gate;

(11) An active member of the National Guard of California or an active member of a paid fire department of any city and county, city, town, or village in this State, or an exempt member of a duly authorized fire company;

(12) A superintendent, engineer, fireman, brakeman, motorman, or conductor on a railroad;

(13) A person drawn as a juror in any court in any county or city and county in this State having a population of thirty-five thousand or over, who has served as such within three years; or a person drawn or summoned as a juror in any such court who has been discharged as a juror within three years; or

(14) A person drawn as a juror in any court of record in a county or city and county having a population of less than thirty-five thousand and more than five thousand, upon a regular panel who has served as such within a year, or a person drawn or summoned as a juror in any such court who has been discharged as a juror within a year.

Resolution No. 23.—Presented by Alexander Horr, of Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399, San Francisco.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council be and is hereby directed and empowered to add the following section to the initiative petition for signatures to be circulated at the election to be held in November, 1918:

Judges sitting in bank in counties having 35,000 votes or over, shall obtain from the Registrar of Voters of that county a correct list of all the voters of that county; shall forthwith have prepared small squares of cardboard of uniform color and size 4-ply at least one-half inch square, and write the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., the number of numbers equaling the total number of registered voters in the county. They shall place them all in a large circular, revolving barrel-shaped box, the diameter of the center being twice as large as the diameter of the ends, and which while revolving will cause every one of these numbers to turn around and move; numbers shall be given to each registered voter in the county. Drawings shall be made from the great box annually or less often at a public hearing and the proceeding made a record of the court, and there shall be drawn not less than 1,000 nor more than 5,000 numbers at one time. Then names corresponding to

these numbers of voters received from the Registrar of Voters shall be distributed among the trial judges (if more than one), and placed in the jury box in each court room, from which numbers shall be drawn in all criminal cases that carries a jail sentence (or the death penalty). Not less than 100 names shall be drawn at a time as a venire from the jury box and turned over to the Sheriff's office for service and summons. From this venire the jury panel shall be selected publicly, in the presence of the defendant and the results made a record of the court proceedings as part of the trial. No name of any person shall be put in the jury box who has served once in any given year, and no juror shall be compelled to serve more than once in three years.

The Committee made a joint report on Resolutions Nos. 1 and 23, and recommended that both be referred to the Executive Board to draw up a law covering the case, and prepare and circulate initiative petition.

Delegate Horr favored adoption of the propositions.

Delegate Brouillet was granted the floor ten minutes on a question of personal privilege to reply to some statements by a previous speaker.

The Convention adjourned to reconvene at 2 p. m.

Absentees—The following were noted absent: A. Kehoe, C. T. McCann, F. E. Tiltan, George Koch, Wm. J. Howard, Edw. Fitzpatrick, E. H. Lincoln, Dilse Hopkins, Harry K. Waggoner, Peter A. Fries, L. Keller, S. F. Baxter, E. J. Wagner, Fred Heckman, W. J. Stack, Fred Mund, Charles Davey, Dan P. Jones, and F. J. McGovern.

Friday, October 5—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Murphy.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Consideration of Propositions No. 1 and No. 23, as reported on by the Committee on Legislation, was resumed.

Delegate Tattenham favored the Committee's report and explained reasons therefor.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved to amend the Committee's report by eliminating that portion referring to the preparation and circulating of petitions.

Delegate Menke favored the amendment.

Delegate Horr closed the argument in favor of the adoption of the propositions as introduced.

The Committee's report as amended was adopted.

Delegate Brouillet took the floor on a question of personal privilege to reply to alleged attacks on himself.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Legislation was then resumed, as follows:

Resolution No. 13.—Presented by H. M. Burnett of Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The vicious practice of later years in which employers of labor having disagreements with their employees resort to professional strike-breaking agencies to furnish them with ex-convicts, cut-throats, thieves, outlaws and disreputable characters from the slums of the larger cities for the purpose of terrorizing the respectable citizens of the community in which the trouble exists, to instigate riots, kill innocent bystanders and create the impression of general lawlessness, for the purpose of creating the impression with the general public that they are the innocent victims of unjust demands made by labor aristocracy; and,

Whereas, Recent events in San Francisco have proved that this custom of importing men of this character does not meet with the approval of the general public, the police, or the city officials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive officers of this Federation are hereby directed to draft a suitable bill, and seek its adoption at the next session of the State Legislature, that will effectually prohibit the importation into the State of California of undesirable characters through so-called detective or strikebreaking agencies for any purpose whatsoever.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 13.

Delegate Burnett spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.—Presented by Joseph P. Reynolds of Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' Union No. 17, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A large number of employers taking advantage of the published statements of certain newspapers to the effect that there is a severe shortage of workers due to the war; and,

Whereas, Said employers are using this subterfuge to violate the eight-hour law for women, especially in the southern portion of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use its efforts in amending the present law which will make the prosecution of violators of said law easier to accomplish.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 33, as amended. The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 32.—Presented by Al. C. Beck of Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' Union No. 17, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The principle of the "One-Day-Off-in-Seven" movement has the approval of the organized labor movement; and,

Whereas, There are innumerable cases where the securing of one day's rest in seven has been impossible of accomplishment by industrial effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use its best efforts in having passed a law making it mandatory upon the part of employers to give to their employees the "six-day week."

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 32.

Delegate Feider opposed the report of the Committee and moved to amend same as follows:

"That the incoming Executive Council call into consultation representatives of the California State Federation of Barbers and all other affiliated unions interested in securing a definite day of rest each week.

Delegate Kidwell favored the amendment.

Delegate Beck explained the reasons for the introduction of the proposition and favored its adoption.

Delegate Desepte favored the amendment.

Delegate Flynn arose to correct certain statements with reference to the Seamen's Act.

Delegate Baker opposed the proposition and favored the amendment.

Delegate Andersen favored the amendment.

Delegate Horr favored the amendment.

Delegate Tattenham favored the amendment and opposed the proposition.

Delegate Ernst moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment to the Committee's report was adopted.

Delegate Haggerty asked permission to introduce a proposition out of order. Permission was granted.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was resumed.

Resolution No. 26.—Presented by H. B. Miller of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Whereas, There was enacted by the last Legislature a tax limitation law which included a provision for a comprehensive budget system designed to place a curb upon reckless expenditure of public money raised by taxation; and,

Whereas, Under a decision of the Supreme Court said law has been withheld from further operation by a referendum petition under, we believe, a mistaken idea that harm might come to the public schools; and,

Whereas, Before the decision of the court the law in question was put into successful operation in practically all parts of the State, and in no case was it found to work in any manner to the detriment of the schools but rather to the advantage of our educational institutions, promoting greater economy and efficiency in all public departments; and,

Whereas, The actual operation of the law in this State as well as in other States has proven the same benefit to the taxpayer of a budget system which compels the expenditure of public money upon a sound business basis. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention that we deplore the mistake made in bringing the referendum against this excellent piece of legislation and recommend that the tax limitation act be supported by the voters at the next election.

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report results of investigation to affiliated unions.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 39.—Presented by Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, a petition proposing an initiative measure amending the Constitution of the State of California is now being circulated; and,

Whereas, In the words of its title, provided by the Attorney-General of the State, said proposed amendment provides for "Proportional Representation and Preferential voting." Requires Legislature every ten years to redistrict Senatorial and Assembly districts, determining representation thereof according to total vote at previous general election; prescribes election without primary, each district electing at least ten members, listing candidates in party columns on ballot, party legislative representation proportionate to party vote, legislative vacancies filled by appointing next highest party candidate, preferential voting system for executive and judicial officers; declares vote not lost by removal from precinct during thirty days preceding an election; and,

Whereas, Said measure will save to the taxpayers of the State between four and five hundred thousand dollars by doing away with the primary election, while at the same time it will enable the voters to secure a far more proportionate and just representation in the law-making bodies of the State; and,

Whereas, Said measure will save their vote to thousands of voters now disfranchised by moving between the close of registration and election day.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we give our hearty approval to said Constitutional amendment and recommend to our affiliated unions that they investigate and support the same.

The Committee recommended the same procedure, i. e., reference to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report results of investigation to affiliated unions.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman W. W. Harris, of the Committee on Officers' Reports, reported as follows:

Your Committee to which has been referred the printed annual reports of the officers of the Federation finds it quite impossible in the limited time in which it must do its work to review in detail the record of achievements of the year past as told in the printed reports. The experiences of the year just past have lighted the way to distinctive advance steps along many lines of endeavor which this Federation has been pursuing, and it is deemed by your Committee to be the most important work which it can perform for the Federation if it can but lend emphasis to some of the studied recommendations of the officers of the Federation and renew their appeal for action along lines proven by the experience of the past year.

The report of the President, the reports of the Organizers and of the several Vice-Presidents, the report of the Delegate to the American Federation of Labor and the splendid report of the Secretary-Treasurer are each deserving of as much study and comment as it is possible for your Committee to devote to the entire subject of officers' reports. In the face of its manifest inadequate handling of the reports your Committee can but commend a careful study of such reports following the adjournment of the convention and for the moment invite your special consideration to the following matters which have come within the experience of your officials since the last conventions:

Upon the paramount question as to the attitude of organized labor toward the war, your Committee recommends the reiteration and endorsement of the language of the President's report upon the foregoing subject as defining the attitude of organized labor. Your Committee quotes from that report:

"Many attempts have been made to place organized labor in an unenviable light concerning the war. By a curious psychology, most of the attempts to discredit organized labor in this respect emanate from the same sources that have ever opposed genuine democracy at home. The blatant I. W. W. and the intolerant labor exploiter and war profiteer have each done 'their bit' of late to stifle democracy at home and, at the same time, attempt to place all responsibility for their own selfish and unpatriotic acts upon the shoulders of organized labor. To effectually silence any further effort in this respect, it is especially recommended that the convention go on record in no uncertain terms as standing squarely behind President Woodrow Wilson to bring this most righteous war to an early and successful consummation."

Your Committee deems it expedient that this Federation announces its attitude

upon the subject of Social Insurance, which subject will at the next general election be submitted to the voters of this State for their approval or rejection. The investigations of your executive officers as charged by the last convention and expressed in the report of the President point to compulsory social health insurance as a sound method of combating poverty incident to and resulting from ill-health.

Your Committee notes with great interest the discussion by the Secretary upon the all-important question of seasonal labor in this State. The tabulated statement of the problems of this State in the matter of seasonal labor is a most valuable contribution to available data on that subject. Your Committee agrees that the solution lies in the organization and transportation of the ordinarily available labor supply and that only in the organization, conservation and distribution of the present available labor supply can the interests of the employer and the employed be protected.

The attitude of organized labor toward the organization of Oriental labor is a question of continually growing insistence and importance. The Executive Committee, charged by the Eureka convention with investigations in this connection, while not recommending the use of Federation's funds for organization work among the Orientals, counsels that the attitude of organized labor upon this subject should be clearly understood, that organized labor continues its unqualified advocacy of the exclusion of Orientals and looks with favor upon such organization of wage-working Orientals in this country as will tend to raise the standard of living of such workers to that of our own white wage-workers.

Under the head of "Officers' Reports" attention is particularly directed to the paper of Past President Daniel P. Haggerty, setting forth in detail the proceedings of the thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of California's delegate to that gathering is a most excellent one, calling for the commendation of all trade unionists.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report notes the sending of two thousand and ninety-two dollars (\$2,092.00) to the Street Car men now on strike in San Francisco, collected on an appeal from the Secretary's office.

To continue this fight for the right of the San Francisco Street Car men to organize your Committee on Officers' Reports, calls attention to urgent need of immediate financial assistance for these strikers, and to put in practical effect a resolution adopted during this convention, pledging our moral and financial support to these men, we ask the convention at this time to request of all local unions in the jurisdiction of the California State Federation of Labor to levy a voluntary assessment equivalent to one hour's labor for every union man in California.

To facilitate the adoption and collection of this assessment, we further recommend the appointment of one member from each locality present at this convention as delegate, who shall select a committee from his own district and appear before the local unions to get immediate action on this appeal. Each delegate so appointed is herein directed to report the results of the work in his locality to Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

And it is further recommended that all delegates to this convention pledge themselves to give their personal aid to secure success for this voluntary assessment for the Street Car men.

In reviewing the reports of the Vice-Presidents of the Federation in their respective districts, it is shown that much progress has been made in the different localities. Their reports should be read with care and attention by the delegates and the vital matters contained therein brought to the attention of their respective unions and Central Labor bodies so that the organizations not represented in this convention will become more interested in work of the Federation.

District No. 2, Los Angeles, reports that the unions throughout this district have made considerable progress. Ten new organizations having been organized during the last year and an approximate membership of 2500 added to the movement. That the district is proud of the work accomplished by Organizer Dale. District No. 2, Los Angeles, reports that all local organizations have increased in membership. Since March 1st the Longshoremen returned to work. Have doubled their membership and gained 20 per cent. in wages and overtime, and with the assistance of a Federal Mediator have an agreement with the employers. District No. 3, Bakersfield, reports there has been no loss of existing organizations, while the total number of new local unions which have been instituted in the district has been increased by fourteen active organizations, increasing the total union membership in the district by more than 6,000. Rapid growth in organizations have been made among the oil workers.

District No. 5, San Jose, reports that real progress has been made in the local labor movement of that district. Many organizations have succeeded in putting new wage scales into effect, including the Building Trades.

District No. 6, Oakland, reports that nearly every union in the county has secured a raise in wages of approximately fifty cents per day and better conditions.

The Union Label League is doing excellent work and rendering valuable assistance in creating a demand for the Union Label and button.

District No. 7, Richmond, California, reports all corporations in and around Richmond are working eight hours except the Santa Fe Railroad and Pullman Company.

District No. 8, Napa, reports progress and four new organizations organized.

District No. 9, San Francisco, reports the labor organizations of San Francisco have made substantial progress and that the labor movement is ever marching onward in the improvement of conditions. The Carmen's strike is still pending with marked indication of success.

District No. 10, Sacramento, reports a very good feeling and understanding prevails in this locality between employers and organized labor. All locals report a steady membership.

District No. 11, Eureka, reports during the past year that great impetus has been given the labor movement of the county by the purchase of the Bendixsen Ship Yard by the Rolph Shipbuilding Company of San Francisco. Mayor Rolph, the head of the company, stands for organized labor. One of our worst enemies, the Harvard Lumber Company, have within the last few weeks been compelled to grant eight hours in their yards.

District No. 12 reports the past year has been a stormy one for the district owing to the miners' strike for higher wages.

The work of Organizer Dale for the past year throughout the State has resulted in much good for the Federation. In every locality Organizer Dale visited good results were obtained.

This report as to the progress made in and around Los Angeles is very encouraging for the southern part of the State. One organization increasing its membership from 30 to 350, another 1600, and another from 340 to over 1,000 and ten new organizations organized. Organizer Dale reports:

"Many other unorganized crafts in Los Angeles have appealed to your representative for organization, but there is a limit to what one can do and do it right, so the future of Los Angeles, this accursed open shop metropolis of the south, this 'Eden to the rich man and Hell to the poor man,' is pregnant with hope for organization if the proper energy and direction and good common sense and loyalty to labor is utilized. What has been considered by many an impossibility, will have become a reality. Los Angeles city and county will unfurl the banner of organization to the delight of its friends and humiliation of its enemies."

Your committee recommends to the Executive Board that inasmuch as Organizer Dale has made much progress in the south and as his report states many other unorganized crafts are appealing for his assistance that as far as possible, he be retained in the southern part of the State. The work of Brother Dale in his report speaks for itself and deserves the commendation of this Federation.

The report of Organizer Vitaich shows the work accomplished in Stockton, San Jose, San Francisco, Jackson, Napa, Bakersfield and Taft as well as his work as one of the legislative representatives of the Federation.

We heartily commend Brother Vitaich for the excellent work done in the different localities for the Federation. It is with regret that we note the resignation of Brother Vitaich as organizer of this Federation. The committee takes this occasion to commend Brother Vitaich for his earnest and successful efforts as an organizer and in saying farewell to Brother Vitaich we realize that the movement's loss will be the gain to the field of endeavor in which Brother Vitaich has cast his lot.

Referring to the Secretary's report relative to the non-partisan co-operation on legislative issues between the Federation farmers' unions and co-operative societies, your committee believes this to be a step in the right direction and that the convention's endorsement of a plan of co-operating with these organizations will result in much good to all.

W. H. HARRIS, Chairman:
E. D. NOLAN,
EMIL MURI,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
C. L. MYERS, Secretary.

Delegate Horr moved the adoption of the report as read.

Delegate Brouillet moved to amend the report of the committee to exclude that portion relating to Social Insurance.

Delegate Mullen opposed that portion of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports relating to Social Insurance, and reviewed at length the features and workings of similar plans in other States and countries.

President Murphy favored the report of the Committee and discussed the subject at length.

Vice-President W. W. Harris delivered a lengthy address on the subject, in which he favored the report of the Committee and gave reasons therefor.

Secretary Scharrenberg favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Suter Metz opposed the Committee's report.

Delegate Bunker favored the report of the Committee.

Delegate McCauley favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Child favored the report of the Committee.

Delegate Horr moved that the convention remain in session until the pending subject is disposed of. Motion carried.

Delegate Horr favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Andersen opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegate Mullen closed the argument in opposition to the report of the committee.

The convention declared itself by record vote in favor of Social Insurance.

Convention adjourned to meet at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

Absentees—The following were noted absent: Mary Ryan, Harry K. Waggoner, G. W. Boswell, F. L. Irwin, Fred W. Heckman, W. J. Stack, Charles F. Lippert, Fred Mund, Chas. Davey, Dan P. Jones, R. Bishop, W. I. Williams, Robert S. Ennis, Z. J. Montgomery, Wm. Conboy, Ben. B. Rosenthal, M. T. Doherty, E. H. Lincoln, George Batchelor and Dilse Hopkins.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Saturday, October 6, 1917—Morning Session.

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

Chairman Harris, of the Committee on Officers' Reports, read the report of the committee as follows:

Proposition No. 36—Presented by A. W. Brouillet of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, commonly referred to as the I. W. W., have an avowed policy of destruction toward all existing forms of society and particularly the policies of the American Federation of Labor; and,

Whereas, Through ignorance on the part of the public the misdeeds of the Industrial Workers of the World are sometimes laid at the door of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The activities and practices of said Industrial Workers of the World have interfered with and hampered our Government in the successful prosecution of the war; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Eighteenth Annual Convention assembled, that we hereby denounce the teachings and practices of the said Industrial Workers of the World and recommend to our affiliated organizations and membership that any member belonging to an American Federation of Labor union shall be expelled therefrom upon its having been proven that he or she has been guilty of any unlawful acts preventing the carrying out of the orders of Congress designed to keep the army in the field, such as unlawful interference with the feeding, equipment and transportation of troops, and with the construction of heavy ordnance and small firearms; also the illegal interference or retardation of the manufacture, construction or alteration of vessels of any type; or the illegal interference with the harvesting and transportation of crops or the destruction of crops or any portion thereof, and also prevention or attempts to prevent enlistment of men in the army and preventing men from obeying the selective draft act or of advocating the slowing up of the manufacture of articles needed in the war through damage and destruction of machinery and wasting of materials, or the creation among the registered men of the selective draft army of a feeling of disloyalty and insubordination; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce the aforesaid resolution, and to work and vote for its passage.

The Committee recommended that, in view of the fact that the Federation's attitude with reference to the I. W. W. has already been fully set out by a declaration in the summary of the Officers' Reports, the proposition be filed.

A motion prevailed that consideration of the proposition be deferred until the author of the proposition arrived in the hall.

Upon arrival of the author (Delegate Brouillet) he favored adoption of the proposition and opposed the Committee's report.

Delegate Hart opposed the Committee's report.

Delegate Kellar favored the report of the Committee.

Chairman Harris upheld the action of the Committee and gave reasons for the report.

Delegate Ducoing favored the proposition.

President Murphy favored the Committee's report and said he feared the proposition, if adopted, might be misinterpreted.

Delegate Feider moved to amend the proposition so as to read as follows:

Resolution No. 36—Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, commonly referred to as the I. W. W., have an avowed policy of destruction toward all existing forms of society and particularly the policies of the American Federation of Labor; and,

Whereas, Through ignorance on the part of the public the misdeeds of the Industrial Workers of the World are sometimes laid at the door of the American Federation of Labor; and,

Whereas, The activities and practices of said Industrial Workers of the World have interfered with and hampered our Government in the successful prosecution of the war; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Eighteenth Annual Convention assembled, that we hereby denounce the teachings and practices of the said Industrial Workers of the World and recommend to our affiliated organizations and membership that any member belonging to an American Federation of Labor union shall be expelled therefrom; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce the aforesaid resolution, and to work and vote for its passage.

Delegate Brouillet moved an amendment to the amendment.

Delegate Burnett favored the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Meyers of Los Angeles supported the amendment.

The amendment of Delegate Feider was adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Haggerty, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 40—Presented by Don Cameron, Pile Drivers' Union, San Francisco; Harvey H. Burton and G. E. Bitterlin, Moulders' Union, San Francisco; H. M. Burnett, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity composed of twenty-five unions, representing eighteen crafts, with an affiliated membership of some 25,000, found it necessary to strike to enforce a fair wage rate and conditions that are just and proper for all American trade unionists to work under; and

Whereas, Said Council exhausted every possible means to avert said strike (except to submit to absolute arbitration), which is un-American in the extreme; and,

Whereas, Said Council after a strike of two weeks has adopted a temporary agreement, for purely patriotic reasons, in order that Government shipbuilding shall not be hampered and the ultimate success of our country's war with a foreign enemy postponed any longer than absolutely necessary;

Whereas, It is quite possible that it will be absolutely necessary that the council order another strike in the near future to enforce wages and working conditions that will attempt to keep pace with the increased cost of living and maintain the standard of living that the American labor movement has struggled for years to establish; and,

Whereas, Some people and newspapers have seen fit to brand the officers and members of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council as Jack Cades, traitors and anything but patriotic American citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Eighteenth Annual Convention assembled in Sacramento, California, this fifth day of October, 1917, hereby unreservedly approve of the recent action of said Iron Trades Council and its contemplated future action of doing whatever it is necessary to do to establish wage rates and working conditions that American workmen are entitled to under any and all circumstances; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention hereby go emphatically on record as condemning the utterances of said newspapers or persons as absolutely unwarranted and

coming from those who are either poisonously prejudiced against organized labor or do not know what they are talking about; and further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be published in the daily and labor press.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 40. Concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Chairman Brown, of the Committee on Legislation, read the following report:

The members of your Legislative Committee are of the opinion that the anti-injunction bill presented by this body to the last session of the Legislature by Senator Flaherty and receiving the endorsement of both branches of our Legislature, should be again presented at next session of the Legislature and your committee recommends that this action be concurred in. We note with regret that Governor Stephens vetoed this measure—we believe at the behest of organizations not favorable to the organized workers of this State—and to Andrew Furuseth we extend a vote of thanks for his able dissection of the subject after the Governor had acted on the measure. We particularly draw the convention's attention to the action of the Legislature on this bill, on pages 16 and 17 of the Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen.

Other measures which your committee feels should be reiterated by this convention on its program of labor legislation, and which failed to become laws at the last session of the Legislature, are: The bill "Prohibiting Collection of Fees by Employment Agents," the "Female Domestic Servant Ten-Hour Bill," the "Sunday Closing Bill," the "Semi-Monthly Payday Bill," and the "Miners' Eight-Hour Bill." Your committee recommends that these propositions be again presented at the next session of the Legislature.

We heartily commend the executive officers upon the splendid legislative report and the tabulated record of legislators. We recommend a continuance of the established method of questioning candidates and presenting their replies and their true record for the information of the trade unionists of our State.

(Signed) E. A. BROWN, Chairman.
G. A. THOMAS,
DANIEL F. TATTENHAM,
W. G. MEYER,
DAISY HOUCK.

Chairman Brown of the Committee moved the adoption of the report.

Delegate Brouillet attacked the construction of the Anti-Injunction Bill passed by the last session of the Legislature.

President Murphy explained the bill.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained his position on the bill and favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Brouillet, among other things, asserted that Secretary Scharrenberg has received a fat per diem salary from the State, and that figures substantiating this could be produced.

Secretary Scharrenberg stated that he had never received a per diem salary from the State; that, as a member of the State Commission on Immigration and Housing he had received only actual expenses, while absent from home on State business, consisting of three meals per day, lodging and transportation.

Delegate Feider moved that Delegate Brouillet be requested to produce the figures concerning the per diem salary received from the State by Secretary Scharrenberg. Carried.

Delegate Feider moved that any accuser who failed to substantiate by evidence any charges made against another delegate be repudiated by the convention, and the union from which said delegate served at the convention be notified of the fact. Adopted unanimously.

Vice-President Harris (a member of the State Assembly) volunteered his services to assist Delegate Brouillet in obtaining the figures he desired at the Capitol building.

Delegate Brouillet and Vice-President Harris were given permission to leave the convention in search of the figures.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was then adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Delegate Millott, of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported on the communication from Eagleson & Co., which firm had requested an endorsement from the convention. The committee recommended that the communication be filed. The committee also recommended adoption of the following in connection with the matter:

"That we reaffirm our pledge to purchase only union labeled goods and patronize only such places as display union shop and store cards, wherever obtainable."

Delegate Desepte moved to amend the committee recommendation as follows:

"That the communication be referred to the Executive Board with instructions that if it can be shown at the next meeting of the Board that the firm of Eagleson & Co. is unionized in all its stores that the request be granted."

Delegate Ducoing said he thought no particular firm should be endorsed.

Delegate Andersen opposed the amendment.

Delegate Child favored the amendment.

Delegate Daisy Houck spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Delegate Rogers opposed the amendment.

Delegate Pothoff opposed the amendment.

Delegate Montgomery favored the amendment.

Delegate May Cummings favored the amendment.

Delegate Moe favored the amendment.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved, as an amendment to the amendment, the following:

"Resolved, That this convention heartily commends the declared policy of Eagleson & Co., and every other firm which aims to carry a full line of union-made goods."

Delegate Feider favored the Committee's report.

Delegate Lowe moved to lay the entire matter on the table.

The motion to lay on the table carried.

President Murphy read the following and announced the committee authorized by the same:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SAN FRANCISCO STREET CAR MEN.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 6, 1917.

Friday the convention adopted the following:

"To continue the fight for the right of the San Francisco street car men to organize, your Committee on Officers' Reports calls attention to urgent need of immediate financial assistance for these strikers, and to put in practical effect a resolution adopted during this convention, pledging our moral and financial support to these men, we ask the convention at this time to request of all local unions in the jurisdiction of the California State Federation of Labor to levy a voluntary assessment, equivalent to one hour's labor for every union man in California.

"To facilitate the adoption and collection of this assessment, we further recommend the appointment of one member from each locality present at this convention as delegate, who shall select a committee from his own district and appear before the local unions to get immediate action on this appeal. Each delegate so appointed is herein directed to report the results of the work in his locality to Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

"And it is further recommended that all delegates to this convention pledge themselves to give their personal aid to secure success for this voluntary assessment for the street car men."

In accordance with the foregoing direction of the convention, I hereby appoint the following committee:

J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield.

J. P. Ryan, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka.

L. Keller, Barbers No. 333, Fresno.

Alfred J. Richardson, Barbers No. 622, Long Beach.

C. M. Feider, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles.

E. J. Wagner, Bartenders No. 699, Marysville.

Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa.

E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

Fred W. Heckman, Labor Council, Richmond.

William C. Eddy, Bartenders No. 603, Sacramento.

H. J. Young, Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Harry Pothoff, Labor Council, San Pedro.

Daniel C. Foley, Labor Council, San Rafael.
 Charles Arrigoni, Bartenders No. 770, Santa Rosa.
 George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton.
 W. J. Mitchell, Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo.
 The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Delegate Cameron reported for the Committee on Thanks. After a brief address in which he expressed the delegates' appreciation for the many courtesies rendered by the local committee, a suitable token was presented to the members of the Reception Committee as a personal gift from all the delegates at the convention.

Delegate D. D. Sullivan and H. B. Miller, of the local committee, responded in a suitable address.

The committee then presented the following as its report:

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 6, 1917.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your Committee on Thanks submits the following for your consideration and adoption:

The delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Sacramento, Cal., October 1 to 6, 1917, express their sincere thanks and appreciation to the Committee on Arrangements, composed of D. D. Sullivan of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council; William McQuillan, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor; R. L. Ennis, secretary; J. Reid, N. Samuel, William C. Eddy, Charles H. Wolfe, Fred A. Somers, H. A. French, H. B. Miller, J. A. Considine, E. J. Kay and J. E. Sullivan; also to the citizens of Sacramento generally, for the grand and royal entertainment accorded to all those in attendance at this convention.

We desire to expressly thank the Rev. Father William F. Ellis for his invocation at the opening session of our convention. We also wish to thank Robert E. Callahan of the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, and Senator Inman, John S. Chambers, State Controller; D. W. Carmichael, president of Board of City Commissioners, and Charles G. Johnson, superintendent of State Department of Weights and Measures, for their instructive addresses and hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the people of Sacramento.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the excellent lunch given to delegates and visitors by the Buffalo Brewing Company and also Perfection Bread Company.

AUGUST ZIMMERMANN,
 DANIEL F. FOLEY,
 ABE SILVERSTONE,
 DON CAMERON,
 GEORGE A. DEAN,

Committee on Thanks.

The report of the committee was adopted.

President Murphy also delivered a brief talk, heartily thanking the local trade-unionists and the people of Sacramento generally for the splendid reception and entertainment given the delegates to this convention.

Delegate Williams thanked the Federation for the support accorded the Moving Picture Operators, and asked that mention be made of same in the proceedings. It was so ordered.

The convention recessed for fifteen minutes while awaiting the return of Delegate Brouillet from the Capitol building. The convention was called to order upon the return of the Delegate.

With reference to the search for figures regarding the per diem salary drawn from the State by Secretary Scharrenberg, Delegate Brouillet stated:

That there was no per diem salary attached to the State position held by Secretary Scharrenberg; that there was only an allowance for transportation, meals and lodging while away from home.

Vice-President Harris said he was disinterested in the particular matter at issue, but had volunteered his services in the interests of fair play. He stated that Delegate Brouillet and he had gone over the bills for expenses for six months. One bill was found in which was charged by Secretary Scharrenberg for a trip to

Sacramento in the interests of the Commission on Immigration and Housing, five meals, two nights' lodging, one telephone call and round trip transportation for two days' services. He said there was no per diem salary attached to the position.

Vice-President Harris stated that Delegate Brouillet receives a salary from the State of \$200 per month as Inheritance Tax attorney.

Delegate Feider moved that the convention repudiate Delegate Brouillet, and that President Murphy be instructed to so notify the union represented by said delegate.

The motion to repudiate and notify was adopted.

Delegate Flynn requested Delegate Brouillet to give to the convention the name of the person whom he alleged had informed him the Secretary was receiving a per diem salary.

Delegate Brouillet refused to give the name to the convention.

The convention adjourned sine die at 12:15 o'clock.

Absentees—The following were noted absent: E. D. Nolan, F. J. McGovern, A. Kehoe, Geo. Koç, William J. Howard, Edward Fitzpatrick, Hugo Ernst, Selig Schulberg, Alex Horr, D. F. Tattenham, Aug. Zimmermann, H. Gianini, Jos. Fitzgerald, John Westphal, Dennis Foley, Alfred J. Richardson, Paul Mohr, F. L. Weathers, Al. C. Beck, Joe P. Reynold, Thos. D. Van Osten, Fred W. Heckman, W. J. Stack, J. M. Welsh, Fred Mund, Chas. Davey, A. Chartier, C. A. Neddersen, P. F. Waterman, G. W. Boswell, F. L. Irwin, A. L. Thomas, M. J. Doherty, E. H. Lincoln, George Batchelor, Daniel F. Foley, James Redenbaugh, T. M. Richards, Dilse Hopkins.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary;
W. E. PITSCHE, Assistant Secretary.

TABULATED VOTE FOR OFFICERS.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, SACRA- MENTO, OCTOBER 1-6, 1917.

	FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 8 1 to be elected	FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 9 2 to be elected	A. J. Rogers	J. J. Matheson	Chas. Child	Roe H. Baker	Margaret A. Malone	Daniel F. Foley
AGNEW—								
State Hospital Employees No. 15443 (77):								
C. A. Neddersen, 39.....	39			39	39			
P. F. Waterman, 38.....	38		38					
BAKERSFIELD—								
Bartenders No. 378 (145):								
W. S. Renfro, 145.....	145			145	145			
Labor Council (2):								
J. M. McIntosh, 2.....	2			2	2			
Typographical No. 439 (43):								
Witten W. Harris, 43.....	43							
EUREKA—								
Federated Trades & Labor Council (2):								
Chas. Stebbins, 1.....	1			1				
John P. Ryan, 1.....	1		1					
Woman's Union Label League No. 303 (13):								
Mary L. Ryan, 13.....	13		13	13				
FELLOWS—								
Oil Workers No. 15612 (78):								
Harry K. Waggoner, 78.....	78		78					
FRESNO—								
Barbers No. 333 (75):								
L. Keller, 75.....	75		75					
Bartenders No. 566 (98):								
P. L. Grace, 49.....	49		49	49				
Fred W. Meyer, 49.....	49			49				
Cooks & Waiters No. 62 (178):								
L. M. McDonald, 178.....	178		178					
Hod Carriers No. 294 (51):								
G. W. Boswell, 51.....	51		51	51				
Labor Council (2):								
F. L. Irwin, 2.....	2		2	2				
Teamsters No. 431 (89):								
A. L. Thomas, 89.....	89		89	89				
LONG BEACH—								
Barbers No. 622 (12):								
Alfred J. Richardson, 12.....	12		12					
LOS ANGELES—								
Barbers No. 295 (161):								
C. M. Felder, 81.....	81		81					
F. L. Weathers, 80.....	80		80					
Bartenders No. 284 (551):								
A. B. Hassel, 551.....	551			551	551			
Central Labor Council (2):								
C. L. Myer, 2.....	2		2	2				
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 17 (221):								
Al. C. Beck, 111.....	111		111	111				
J. P. Reynolds, 110.....	110		110	110				
Germent Workers No. 125 (644):								
Daisy A. Houck, 322.....	322		322	322				
Edith Suter Metz, 322.....	322		322	322				
Steam Engineers No. 72 (111):								
F. C. Marsh, 111.....	111		111	111				
Typographical No. 174 (400):								
W. K. Lockwood, 400.....	400		400	400				
MARYSVILLE—								
Bartenders No. 699 (53):								
E. J. Wagner, 53.....	53		53					

	Daniel F. Foley	Margaret A. Malone	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	J. J. Matheson	A. J. Rogers
NAPA—						
Garment Workers No. 137 (102):						
Margaret A. Malone, 102.....		102		102	102	102
State Hospital Employees No. 15631 (27):						
G. E. Phillips, 14.....		14		14	14	14
Thomas D. Van Osten, 13.....		13		13	13	13
OAKLAND—						
Barbers No. 134 (167):						
F. B. Perry, 167.....		167	167			
Carpenters No. 36 (563):						
Wm. H. Marker, 563.....	563		563		563	563
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):						
V. D. Atkins, 334.....		334	334	334	334	
E. J. Schwingen, 333.....		333	333		333	333
W. G. Meyer, 333.....		333	333		333	333
Teamsters No. 70 (400):						
E. H. Hart, 200.....		200		200	200	200
F. Higuera, 200.....		200		200	200	200
Typographical No. 36 (216):						
J. G. Rickard, 216.....		216	216		216	216
United Laborers No. 304 (75):						
D. K. Cummings, 75.....	75			75	75	75
RICHMOND—						
Labor Council (2):						
Fred W. Heckman, 2.....		2		2	2	2
SACRAMENTO—						
Barbers No. 112 (115)						
T. A. Gilmore, 115.....		115	115			
Bartenders No. 603 (197):						
Fred A. Somers, 66.....	66		66		66	66
Wm. C. Eddy, 66.....	66		66		66	66
Jack Reid, 65.....	65		65		65	65
Bookbinders No. 35 (40):						
Chas. F. Lippert, 20.....		40		40	40	40
J. M. Welsh, 20.....						
Butchers No. 498 (51):						
Fred Mund, 26.....	51					51
Chas. Davey, 25.....						
Cigarmakers No. 238 (50):						
Abe Silverstone, 50.....	50		50		50	50
Cooks & Walters No. 566 (200):						
A. Chartier, 67.....	67			67	67	67
C. M. Moe, 67.....	67		67	67		67
G. T. Peterson, 66.....	66		66	66		66
Electrical Workers No. 36 (75):						
W. D. Munsey, 75.....	75		75		75	75
Electrical Workers No. 340 (40):						
R. B. Fritz, 40.....	40		40		40	40
Glaziers No. 767 (11):						
F. H. Determan, 11.....		11		11	11	11
Horseshoers No. 47 (15):						
N. E. Wright, 15.....	15		15		15	15
Icemen No. 230 (27):						
P. J. Mulligan, 27.....	27		27		27	
Machinists No. 33 (100):						
H. B. Miller, 50.....	50		50		50	50
J. M. Judd, 50.....	50		50		50	50
Moving Picture Operators No. 252 (22):						
W. L. Williams, 22.....	22					22
Musicians No. 12 (150):						
Andy Hertz, 150.....	150			150	150	150
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (54):						
Wm. J. McQuillan, 27.....	27			27	27	27
Jas. L. Lynn, 27.....	27			27	27	27
Stage Employees No. 50 (46):						
J. F. Hardy, 46.....	46			46	46	46
Street Carmen No. 256 (169):						
R. W. Titherington, 85.....	169		169		169	169
Howard L. Mott, 84.....						
Teamsters No. 557 (42):						
Fred L. Summers, 42.....	42		42		42	42
Federated Trades Council (2):						
Robert L. Ennis, 1.....	1	1			1	1
Daniel P. Sullivan, 1.....	1			1	1	1
Typographical No. 46 (209):						
G. A. Thomas, 70.....	70		70		70	70
E. M. Duchow, 70.....	70		70		70	
Chas. H. Wolfe, 69.....	69		69		69	

	Daniel F. Foley	Margaret A. Malone	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	J. J. Matheson	A. J. Rogers
SAN FRANCISCO—						
Alaska Fishermen (1500):						
I. N. Hylen, 375		1500		1500	1500	1500
Dan Amundsen, 375						
Mark Flynn, 375						
Herman Twedt, 375						
Auto Bus Operators No. 399 (379):	379		379	379	379	
Alexander Horr, 379						
Cracker Bakers No. 125 (50):		50		50	50	50
Herbert Wise, 50						
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (167):		167	167			167
Geo. G. Kidwell, 167						
Barbers No. 148 (700):		234	234			
Roe H. Baker, 234			234			
J. V. Ducoing, 234	234		234			
D. F. Tattenham, 233		233	233			
Bartenders No. 41 (1057):	1057			1057	1057	1057
A. Zimmermann, 1057						
Beer Bottlers No. 293 (500):		250		250	250	250
A. J. Rogers, 250				250	250	250
Wm. H. Gore, 250	250					
Beer Drivers No. 227 (600):		200		200	200	200
H. Gianini, 200		200		200	200	200
Joseph Fitzpatrick, 200		200		200	200	200
Leo Richter, 200		200		200	200	200
Brewery Workers No. 7 (500):	167			167	167	167
Emil Muri, 167	167			167	167	167
Anton Vogt, 167	166			166	166	166
Reinhold Maler, 166						
Butchers No. 115 (300)		300		300	300	300
D. J. Murray, 300						
Carpenters No. 22 (1245):	1245			1245	1245	1245
Z. J. Montgomery, 1245						
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (225):		225	225		225	
W. G. Desepte, 225						
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410 (167):		167	167		167	167
A. W. Brouillet, 167						
Coopers No. 65 (258):		258		258	258	258
W. S. Randolph, 258						
Garment Workers No. 131 (500):		500	500	500	500	
May E. Cummings, 500						
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22 (223):		223	223		223	223
Hugh O. Lowe, 223						
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (111):	56		56		56	56
S. Tartland, 56		55	55		55	55
C. T. Quirey, 55						
Labor Council (2):						
Daniel P. Haggerty, 1 }		2		2	2	2
Daniel C. Murphy, 1 }						
United Laborers No. 1 (800):	800			800	800	800
B. Murphy, 800						
Laundry Workers No. 26 (1300):	217			217	217	217
D. J. Gorman, 217	217			217	217	217
Chas. Hawley, 217		217		217	217	217
Chas. S. Child, 217				217	217	217
Edward Flatley, 217	217			217	217	217
M. A. Peterson, 216	216			216	216	216
Nellie Victor, 216	216			216	216	216
Machinists No. 68 (1500):		1500	1500	1500		1500
H. M. Burnett, 500						
E. D. Nolan, 500						
E. A. Brown, 500						
Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n. (700):		700		700	700	700
E. T. Ellis, 700						
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific (1500):		375		375	375	375
Patrick Flynn, 375		375		375	375	375
Wm. Mehan, 375		375		375	375	375
John Keville, 375		375		375	375	375
Jos. Connolly, 375		375		375	375	375
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40 (367):		367		367	367	367
H. F. Strother, 367						
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (498):		83		83	83	83
James Dickson, 83		83		83	83	83
F. J. McGovern, 83		83		83	83	83
J. Jensen, 83		83		83	83	83
A. C. Kehoe, 83		83		83	83	83
C. T. McCann, 83		83		83	83	83
F. A. Tilton, 83		83		83	83	83
Millmen No. 42 (730):	730		730	730	730	
J. P. Lofthouse, 730						

	Daniel F. Foley	Margaret A. Malone	Roe H. Baker	Chas. Child	J. J. Matheson	A. J. Rogers
Molders No. 164 (650):						
G. E. Bitterlin, 325.....		325		325	325	325
Harvey H. Burton, 325.....		325		325	325	325
Musicians No. 6 (975):						
August F. Fourtner, 325.....	325			325	325	325
Harry Menke, 325.....	325			325	325	325
J. J. Matheson, 325.....		325		325	325	325
Pile Drivers No. 7 (500):						
B. Bush, 250.....		250	250	250	250	
Don Cameron, 250.....	250		250		250	250
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (383):						
George W. Flatley, 383.....	383			383	383	383
Pressmen No. 24 (200):						
Geo. Koch, 200.....	200		200			
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):						
Harry Ohlsen, 334.....						
Ed. Andersen, 334.....						
D. W. Paul, 333.....		2000		2000	2000	2000
F. C. May, 333.....						
Otto Dittmar, 333.....						
Paul Scharrenberg, 333.....						
Sugar Workers No. 10519 (385):						
S. E. Bunker, 191.....		191	191		191	191
Henry Sager, 191.....		191	191		191	191
Switchmen No. 197 (14):						
W. J. Howard, 14.....	14			14	14	14
Teamsters No. 85 (1500):						
William Conboy, 300.....		300		300	300	300
T. C. Ryan, 300.....		300		300	300	300
T. Kehoe, 300.....		300	300	300	300	300
E. Fitzpatrick, 300.....		300	300	300	300	300
Wm. J. Blaisdell, 300.....		300	300	300	300	300
Typographical No. 21 (800):						
* James W. Mullen, 160.....						
J. S. Golden, 160.....		160		160	160	160
G. E. Mitchell, 160.....		160		160	160	160
W. E. Pitschke, 160.....		160		160	160	160
L. A. Bickell, 160.....		160		160	160	160
Upholsterers No. 28 (100):						
B. B. Rosenthal, 100.....		100	100		100	100
Waiters No. 30 (744):						
Hugo Ernst, 372.....		372	372	372	372	
Selig Schulberg, 372.....		372	372	372	372	
SAN JOSE—						
Barbers No. 252 (75):						
A. T. Huston, 75.....		75	75			
Bartenders No. 577 (100):						
M. J. Doherty, 100.....	100			100	100	100
Labor Council (2):						
H. J. Young, 1.....		1		1	1	1
F. Haack, 1.....	1			1	1	1
Common Laborers No. 237 (57):						
J. F. McCauley, 57.....	57			57	57	57
Teamsters No. 287 (85):						
A. G. Lee, 43.....		43		43	43	43
Geo. A. Batcheler, 42.....		42		42	42	42
Typographical No. 231 (78):						
Robert L. Telfer, 78.....		78		78	78	78
SAN PEDRO—						
Central Labor Council (2):						
Harry Pothoff, 2.....		2		2	2	2
SAN RAFAEL—						
Central Labor Council (2):						
D. F. Foley, 2.....		2		2	2	2
SANTA ROSA—						
Bartenders No. 770 (32):						
Chas. Arrigoni, 32.....	32			32	32	32
STOCKTON—						
Cooks & Waiters No. 572 (98):						
James Redenbaugh, 98.....		98		98	98	98
Labor Council (2):						
Geo. A. Dean, 2.....		2		2	2	2
Hospital Employees No. 15712 (11):						
T. M. Richards, 11.....		11		11	11	11
Typographical No. 56 (60):						
Dilse Hopkins, 60.....		60		60	60	60
VALLEJO—						
Machinists No. 252 (364):						
J. P. Millott, 364.....		364	364		364	364
Teamsters No. 490 (45):						
J. B. Dale, 45.....		45		45	45	45
Trades & Labor Council (2):						
W. J. Mitchell, 2.....		2	2		2	2

* Received ballot but did not vote.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

From any point of view, and particularly from that of Organized Labor, the past year should be considered an history making epoch and it can easily be ventured, that not alone in California but throughout our Country, greater progress in securing industrial justice has been made than for some years past.

Due to the unprecedented increase in the cost of foodstuffs and other necessities of life some strikes have been called, but in most instances the employers have recognized the justice of their employees' claims and through conciliation and arbitration many conflicts have been avoided.

It is greatly to be desired and is earnestly recommended that you give a careful perusal to the legislative report; because the session recently closed was a distinct disappointment to those who constantly seek to impede legislation beneficial to labor, and while labor's chief measure, viz., the Anti-Injunction Bill, was vetoed after passage it can readily be seen that the law makers were not only more kindly disposed towards proposed legislation of benefit to labor, but they also delivered a stern rebuke to our friends, the enemy, by overwhelmingly defeating the compulsory arbitration bill, the apprentice bill, etc.

Many attempts have been made to place Organized Labor in an unenviable light concerning the war. By a curious psychology, most of the attempts to discredit Organized Labor in this respect, emanate from the same sources that have ever opposed genuine democracy at home. The blatant I. W. W. and the intolerant labor exploiter and war profiteer have each done "their bit" of late to stifle democracy at home and, at the same time, attempt to place all responsibility for their own selfish and unpatriotic acts upon the shoulders of organized labor. To effectually silence any further effort in this respect, it is especially recommended that the convention go on record in no uncertain terms as standing squarely behind President Woodrow Wilson to bring this most righteous war to an early and successful consummation.

Argument for Social Insurance.

This report will attempt to deal specifically with the question of Social or Health Insurance, which was referred by the last convention to the Executive Council for investigation, and herewith is submitted the writer's views in favor of the principle of Social Insurance.

Objection was made at the last convention to any form of Social Insurance because it was thought impossible to include the casual or migratory worker. Even if this were true, and the point is not conceded, the slogan "The greatest good to the greatest number" should be remembered. And following the point, because a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court excluded from the State Workmen's Compensation Act, all seamen, longshoremen and other persons employed on ships when in navigable waters, this certainly is not a valid reason for discarding the principle of Workmen's compensation entirely.

The objection to the compulsory idea can be met by showing its necessity. Persons who need it most will not voluntarily protect themselves. Investigations of the Social Insurance Commission among wage earners, whose average wage was more than \$3.50 per day, showed 70% voluntarily insured against sickness in Fraternal Orders and Labor Unions, while a similar investigation among wage earners whose average wage was less than \$3.00 per day showed less than one per cent. voluntarily insured.

Despite the fact that wages in California are distinctly higher than in the East,—due to the effectiveness of organized labor,—yet more than 50% of all male persons employed in the manufacturing industries in this State receive less than \$18.00 per week; over one-third of the organized men employed in restaurants, mercantile establishments, theatres, etc., secure less than \$12.50 a week.

Wages of women employees show, of course, distinctly lower standard, 20% of the women workers of the State receiving less than \$7.00 per week; 44% less than \$9.00 per week and 74% less than \$12.00 per week.

Even before the war, prices of food and shelter were so high as to consume practically all the earnings of the majority of wage earners, leaving them little or no margin for saving for the extra expenses and loss of earnings caused by sickness.

The cost of medical and hospital service in California was found to be higher than in other parts of this country and distinctly out of proportion to the earning capacity of most wage earners.

On investigation of 5,000 patients of the free clinics of San Francisco and

Los Angeles, it was found that 90% were otherwise independent, self-supporting persons, who, while they could meet the expense of normal living, could not afford to pay for medical and hospital care which they needed. Only 10% were in any sense "charity cases" who were being maintained by private or public charities. It was also shown that the number of persons applying to free clinics and hospitals was greatly increasing each year. Thus, a great number of persons, who could afford to take care of themselves if a health insurance system were organized to include them, are now receiving medical charity and are to this extent pauperized.

On investigation of 5,000 appeals made to public charity in San Francisco and Los Angeles, it was found that sickness was the largest single cause of destitution. Over 52% of the appeals came from persons who were reduced to the necessity of asking assistance by illness, either of the wage earner or his dependent family. Examination of the history of the persons asking for help showed that these destitute persons were by no means all poorly paid wage earners. Many had been earning good wages and had accumulated savings but were reduced to necessity after their savings were eaten up by the expense of long illness.

The great majority of these persons, had they been included in a social health insurance system, would have been entitled by law to medical and hospital care and to a substantial part of their wages while out of work on account of sickness. They would not have lost their independence. They would have been able to keep their self-respect and would not have had to ask for public charity.

The Social Insurance Commission found that in over 11% of the sickness cases tuberculosis was the disease and, despite the impression that tuberculosis is to a great extent an imported problem, from a statistical study of the reported tuberculosis cases in California it was proved that about 60% of the tuberculosis sufferers (even in Los Angeles County, which has more "imported cases" than any other county in the State), were Californians and not persons who came here from another locality already suffering from the disease.

Tuberculosis is now known to be a curable disease, but only for those who can afford the expensive sanatorium treatment and can afford to leave work for months at a time in order to take the treatment.

The average worker has dependents and cannot leave his work to care for his health. In addition, he cannot pay for the sanatorium treatment and the expensive diet of milk and eggs which is prescribed for his cure. He, therefore, keeps at his work until the disease gets to the incurable stage and overwhelms him, when he goes to the county hospital to die. 75% of those dying from tuberculosis last year in California were persons earning less than \$1,000.00 a year, who never had a chance at their lives. Health Insurance would give the worker, for a small weekly payment, full protection so that in case he acquired tuberculosis he could go to a hospital for 26 weeks, with his cash benefit paid to his family for their support, and he could have six months' additional sanatorium treatment, if he needed it.

Health Insurance would give the tubercular worker a chance for his health and life,—a chance which, under present circumstances is almost always lacking.

In looking at voluntary efforts at protection, Fraternal Orders doing the greatest amount of protective work in the field of voluntary health insurance, reach only about 20% of the working people of this State. Examination of their membership rolls showed that the biggest percentage were the better paid wage earners, while the poorest paid, who needed protection most, for the most part were without it. 80% of the Fraternal Orders give only cash benefits and no medical benefit. Only one lodge was found giving hospital treatment.

The Lodges are doing all they can do for the money, but the cost of full protection is too great for just the wage earners to bear. Other responsible factors for health conditions of wage earners should pay their share of the cost.

Trade-Union Statistics on Health Insurance.

Out of 501 Unions filing reports of their sick benefit feature with the Social Insurance Commission, 351 gave no sick benefits, 150 gave sick benefits, so even among the best protected workers, members of labor organizations, the majority are not protected through their unions. Even in the unions having a sick benefit feature, the protection is insufficient. The families do not get medical attention, there is no hospital benefit and in 90% of the unions there is only a cash benefit.

Eight Hospital Associations, with a membership of about 20,000, were located by the Commission. These commercial companies charge their members \$1.00 a month and for this give them only medical and hospital service for a limited number of diseases.

Under a properly organized health insurance system, \$1.00 a month, or \$1.25 paid by the wage earner, together with a like amount paid by the employer and a small amount from the State, would assure him complete protection, doctor and hospital (including specialist care, operations, etc.), for self and family, two-thirds of wages while out of work because of sickness, for 26 weeks, maternity benefit for his wife to cover expenses at time of childbirth, and a funeral benefit.

Investigation by the Social Insurance Commission of 1,000 women wage earners

in San Francisco and Los Angeles (in the laundries, department stores and restaurants) showed many instances where the women had to pay bills amounting to 60%, 70%, 80%, and even 90% of their annual earnings for a single case of illness.

It is worth while noticing what the drain on the public funds is from the demands for public charity caused by sickness. In 1915, \$2,066,706.97, i. e., over two million dollars, was paid out by the cities and counties of the State for the medical and general relief of wage earning families rendered destitute by illness alone. This was more than double the amount spent in similar relief in 1913.

It is evident that the problem of destitution of wage earners caused by sickness is a serious one from the standpoint of public funds. It is equally evident that the problem is growing steadily larger. An expenditure of \$2,000,000 to prevent people from becoming destitute and poverty stricken would be a good investment for the State in place of the \$2,000,000 now put into the unfruitful "relief" of persons after they have already become dependent.

All these facts and statistics go to prove the same points. With the present cost of living (before the war,—what it is now no one knows) and the very high cost of good medical attention and hospital care, it is impossible for the majority of wage earners to meet the expenses of illness out of savings. The result is that many persons ask for and receive medical charity. Over half the persons who are forced down to destitution are in that state because of illness. Many wage earners do not get the medical attention they need and the general public health suffers thereby.

In concluding my report I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation to my colleagues of the Executive Board for the splendid cooperation rendered throughout the year. To be privileged to serve the cause of progress and humanity in conjunction with men actuated only by the highest motives is great honor indeed. But it is more than an honor. It makes labor for the cause a genuine pleasure.

Fraternally and respectfully,

DANIEL C. MURPHY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 10, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Second District, Los Angeles County, I herewith submit the following as my report for the past year.

Los Angeles, at last, can be placed near the top of the column as an Organized Town. After many years of hard struggling, we are proud to make that assertion, and if the union men coming to this town had placed their cards where they belonged, it could be easy work to organize in Los Angeles. Most union men keep their cards in their pockets and go to work disregarding the union entirely, but let me give notice that it cannot be done at the present time without we find it out. The spirit of organization is everywhere in Los Angeles. Men are coming into the different organizations without being solicited. The only drawback we have is the lack of funds. Most organizations have but very little money on hand at present, but everybody is busy for the benefit of his organization. With a little more help from our Internationals, we are going to surprise the natives of California. The Grand Old Man of the State Federation of Labor, Bro. J. B. Dale, is a wonder, working day and night for the benefit of the Los Angeles workers, and we are surely proud of the work he has done, and if the State Federation of Labor's officers can be made to see it in the right light, they will leave Bro. Dale in Los Angeles for the rest of his life, as it would be the greatest help to California to have Los Angeles well organized. It could not be said then that Los Angeles was the "scab-breeding city of the United States." I am sorry to say it has that reputation. I believe with a little more effort and energy displayed and some encouragement from all parts of the State, we will change the name of Los Angeles to "Daletown" in honor of the man who organized it, after so many of the wise men of the United States said "it could not be done."

With Bro. Dale's headquarters in Los Angeles, there could be no backward movement as there has been in the past. Organizers come to Los Angeles and make progress when here, when gone, it goes with them.

Men working in the breweries received a raise in wages from 10% to 30% after many long conferences lasting over two weeks.

Lady Garment Workers had their usual dispute with their employers this year and were compelled to strike to get conditions and wages asked for in their agreement, but being 100% organized success came to them easy. It was a warm dispute while it lasted.

The Barbers have seen fit to re-affiliate with the Labor Council after being out over a year. The Barbers have the well wishes of all. More power to them.

Hope they will make themselves at home with the Labor Movement and never let it happen again. We know all unions feel lost outside of the Central Labor Council, especially in Los Angeles.

Great progress has been made in the Metal Trades. Have formed the Metal Trades Council, which is flourishing.

The Boiler Makers have re-organized, have at present time good prospects before them.

The Allied Printing Trades report progress. The Typographical Union have signed a new scale carrying with it an increase of wages. Mailers, a substantial increase with a closed shop.

New organizations formed during the official year are the Butchers, Elevator Operators, Slaughter House Employees, Transfer men, Milkers, Oil Workers (two organizations), Car Repairers.

Elevator Constructors have received an increase in wages and are doing fine.

In all, we have increased the membership of organized labor in Los Angeles to the extent of 2,500 members.

My report would not be complete without mentioning the name of our efficient and able Secretary of the Labor Council, Chas. L. Myers, who has aided us to a great extent, and who is responsible for the good report from this District.

I also must mention, before this Convention adjourns, that Los Angeles' Labor Movement will have control of the labor paper, "The Citizen," which will be published by a board elected by the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Metal Trades Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council.

I trust that the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor may be harmonious and that much needed legislation be formulated; that when the Convention is over we may feel that we have done something to advance the cause of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

F. C. MARSH,
Vice-President Second District.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

San Pedro, Cal., September 18, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the past year. Since last year this part of District No. 2 has gained more than was lost in the Longshoremen's strike of last year. I. L. A. Local 38-18 who stayed out for ten months, took over whatever was left of Local 38-43, and since March 1st, when they returned to work, have doubled their membership, gained 20% in wages and overtime, and with the help of the Federal Mediator have an agreement with the employers. All locals here have renewed their existing agreements and increases in wages have been granted without having to resort to strikes. All locals have increased in membership, especially Carpenters' Union, Local 1140, who doubled its membership, Laundry Workers, Local 50, and Culinary Alliance, Local 754, and all work under closed shop agreement with the best wages paid in Southern California. A local of Shipbuilders, Caulkers and Boatbuilders was organized last May, but owing to the great demand for the services of Geo. Sanfacon, organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, elsewhere, this local has not made any progress and, being a new craft in this District, cannot be handled except by some one familiar with shipbuilding conditions. A local of Dockworkers was formed in July, and while the I. W. W.'s had never been active before they undertook to form this local. The local was finally formed as an independent union and had three hundred members, but instead of asking for a charter from the A. F. of L. or the I. L. A., took a charter from the State. Since then they undertook to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the I. L. A. local, and found that they were a dual organization to the Longshoremen, and immediately asked for conferences to adjust their troubles with the I. L. A. local. They will no doubt join the I. L. A. in a body, or else the majority of the members will, thus killing the independent union.

This part of the District now is transforming from a sea port to a manufacturing center, and there is where we are meeting our greatest open-shoppers, who never were able to have any influence locally before. Some seven miles from here, Torrance, an industrial city, has been created by the M. & M. of Los Angeles, and upon the Otis' industrial liberty plan. The Union Tool Company, employing 1600 metal tradesmen, Lewellyn Iron Works, employing 2300 metal tradesmen, the Pacific Electric repair shops and car barns about 800 men, with some smaller shops have developed this great number of skilled mechanics who today are receiving \$1.50 to \$2.00 less per day and work from one to two hours more per day than is done on any other part of the coast for similar work. The L. A. Shipbuilding Corporation, whose directors are also the directors of the M. & M. Association at

San Pedro, has a shipbuilding plant employing now some 600 men, mostly drawn from the scab shops of Los Angeles and Torrance, working their men on Government contracts, on the same basis as is being paid in Torrance. To all delegates present of the Metal Trades I would advise to get a Metal Trades Organizer here and keep him here forever, these trades here demanding more men every year and organization among them will be a task greater than the Federation's organizer will be able to attend to. J. B. Dale has been taxed to the limit and has had to give most of his entire time to Los Angeles and vicinity. The extension of the metal industry is so rapid and some 12,000 men engaged in that line, in and around Los Angeles that some provision must be made now so as not to endanger the rest of the Pacific Coast after the present troubles of the entire coast are settled. The California Shipbuilding Company, successor to Craig's Ship Yard of Long Beach, not being able to get mechanics after last year's strike, imported forty mechanics and their families from Toledo, Ohio, to Long Beach and are at work there for at least 10% less wages than they received back East. The opportune time to organize is at hand here, and if the Building and Metal Trades take a hold now with the help and influence of the existing organizations, Southern California may become yet up to the standard of the rest of the State.

We hoped that Long Beach would follow the pace set by San Pedro three years ago and organize, but nothing so far has been accomplished, and until the Building Trades of Los Angeles grow stronger nothing can ever be done in Long Beach.

While the organized workers are in better shape and their union stronger, the new industries are bringing in all non-union mechanics and the open shoppers of Los Angeles will see to it that organization will be denied to the employees. To the Federation we are indebted for the services and advice from Brother J. B. Dale, who has been more than willing to devote his time here, and upon his report the convention will become more familiar with labor conditions of the south.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY POTHOFF.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 1, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

During the year which has intervened since the last annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, all records of progress in union organization have been broken in the San Joaquin Valley. There have been no losses of existing organizations, while the total number of new local unions which have been instituted in the district has been increased by fourteen active organizations, increasing the total union membership in the district by more than 6000.

Among the new local unions which have been instituted are three strong organizations of agricultural workers in Fresno and vicinity. These organizations are Federal Local Union No. 15405, composed of Italian agricultural workers, Fresno; Federal Local Union No. 15470, composed of German agricultural workers, Fresno; and Federal Local Union No. 15471 of Sanger. A fourth new local union in the Fresno jurisdiction is Composition Roofers Local No. 16.

A local union of Musicians has been instituted in Taft and a local of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has been instituted in the same town.

Overshadowing all other union movements in the district is the rapid growth in organization which has been made among the oil workers. Seven local unions working under charters from the American Federation of Labor have been installed since the beginning of the current year. The approximate membership of these seven local unions is in excess of 5000 members.

At this writing the Oil and Gas Well Workers' Local of Coalinga has a paid-up membership of more than 1700. Taft Local is about equal in membership to that of Coalinga. Kern River Local of Oil Workers has a membership of approximately 500. Splendid growing organizations of oil workers have been instituted at Lost Hills, Fellows, McKittrick and Maricopa. The various oil fields in the district are already from 75 to 90 per cent. organized. Coalinga and Kern River fields each are approaching 90 per cent. organizations.

Much of the work of organizing the oil workers was spontaneous with the workers in the industry. The need for organization has for a long time been manifest to a large number of the workers in the industry and most of the credit for the splendid organizations which have been built is due to the oil workers themselves. However, it must not be overlooked that the State Federation has been a large contributing factor. Brother J. B. Dale, working in the Kern River fields a year ago, did not find the field ripe for organization but his work has borne fruit during the present year. Brother T. J. Vitaich in the

Taft, Maricopa, Fellows, McKittrick field was a great aid in establishing the later locals in that field.

The movement in Bakersfield has continued up to the high standard which it has set for many years. The Kern County Labor Council has rendered all aid possible in the organization of the oil workers contiguous to Bakersfield. One oil workers' local, Kern River, is affiliated with the Kern County Labor Council and is primarily a Bakersfield local. Hotel, Cafe and Saloon Porters Union No. 747 is another live local union which has been established within the jurisdiction of the Kern County Labor Council during the past year.

In addition to the splendid progress which has been made in organization in the district during the past year another feature of the movement deserving of being recorded is the building of a splendid new home for organized labor in the Labor Temple in Bakersfield. A new building representing an outlay of \$35,000 is now occupied by the local unions of the American Federation of Labor in that city. The cornerstone was laid on Labor Day of last year and early in April of the present year the building was ready for occupancy. The financing of the building was conducted in accordance with the best experience of organized labor in Temple building. A majority of the stock is owned by the Kern County Labor Council and the building can be said in truth to be owned by organized labor. The Labor Temple is also the home of the \$10,000 plant owned by the Union Labor Journal, a majority of the stock in which corporation is also owned by the Kern County Labor Council.

In addition to the material achievements of the labor movement in the district, organized labor occupies a higher place in the public esteem than ever before and the future of the movement is splendid with promise.

WITTEN W. HARRIS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

San Jose, Sept. 4, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

As Vice-President of District No. 5, I herewith submit the following as my report for the past year:

It is with great pleasure that I can again report that real progress has been made in the local labor movement of this district. While the wage increases have not kept pace with our old friend Mr. H. C. L. still almost all of the organizations have received some betterment in their incomes and the general condition of the movement is very satisfactory.

Among the unions which have succeeded in putting new wage scales into effect are the Bakers, Brewers, Barbers, Moving Picture Operators, Laborers, Teamsters, Pressmen, Typographical, Engineers, Laundry Workers and both inside and outside Electrical Workers.

The Building Trades Unions have also been successful in putting new wage scales into effect.

The Butchers are at the present time negotiating a new agreement which calls for a six o'clock closing on Saturday night and a substantial raise in wages.

The Milk Wagon drivers, a new organization, have succeeded in putting a new scale and agreement through which goes into effect on October 1.

The Textile Clerks, in an effort to compel several stores on Market street, San Jose, to observe the hours adopted by this union, picketed for several weeks which action resulted in a suit for damages and a permanent injunction being levied against the President and Secretary of the Union. Later the damages part of the suit was withdrawn. The decision of the judge was unsatisfactory to the merchant inasmuch as it did not plainly forbid peaceful picketing. He appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the State where it is still pending, the union having Mr. Grant R. Bennett, a local attorney, in charge of the case.

For several years past efforts have been made at various times to organize the employees of the Agnew Distillery, a large plant near San Jose. In January these efforts were crowned with success and the plant was organized nearly 100 per cent. At my request Bro. Vitaich was sent here to assist in the negotiations and a wage scale calling for an eight-hour day and a small wage increase was presented to the management. After several weeks' parley the demands were refused and after efforts were made by your Vice-President of the district, in conjunction with the officials of the Central Labor Council, the men almost unanimously voted to strike. The strike was lost owing to the fact that about ten men having charge of the most important department refused to come out. While the affair ended in a technical defeat and the union surrendered its charter, actually

it was a victory, in a way, for almost every condition asked for in the demand has been granted and in some cases better conditions prevail.

After a number of attempts a good union of the hospital employees was organized in February, at the Agnew State Hospital. This union had representatives at Sacramento during the last session of the Legislature and succeeded with the co-operation of the legislative agents of the State Federation in getting measures passed which would materially improve the conditions of its members. These measure have been held up by being passed to the State Board of Control, which body has not as yet acted upon them. This new union is getting along nicely, it having almost the entire force of the Agnew State Hospital in its ranks.

In March, the spirit of organization still being in the air, the Italian fruit workers caught the fever with the result of a union of several hundred members being organized chartered by the American Federation of Labor. After becoming thoroughly organized a wage scale and working agreement was drawn up and presented to a number of the canneries, packing houses and ranchers. The ranchers as a rule consented to the scale which called for \$2.50 per day for eight hours. The canneries and packing houses would have nothing to do with the union or representatives. Thereupon the union waited until the proper time when the fruit was ripe and then called a general strike. The packing houses and canneries were most thoroughly picketed and the canning of the fruit was almost at a standstill. There was one case of shooting which resulted in one of the strikers being killed and the man doing the killing being shot and badly injured himself. The serious situation attracted the attention of the State and National Governments resulting in Messrs. Harris Weinstock and Ralph Merritt representing the State and National Governments respectively being sent to San Jose to investigate and effect a settlement if possible. These gentlemen were quickly convinced that this was no I. W. W. movement and that the demands were just. They got to work with the canneries and were successful in signing the owners up to an agreement which called for a 30c an hour wage up to January 1, 1918. This settlement was accepted by the union and after a short time the canneries got back to normal again. Both the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Councils have ordered letters of thanks and appreciation sent to Messrs. Merritt and Weinstock for their fair and just attitude in this trouble. While the settlement did not carry the recognition of the union with it, still the fact that the cannery men did sign an agreement with these two gentlemen agreeing to almost the entire demands made on them by the union, amounts practically to recognition.

The local Machinists Union have presented the scale adopted by the Iron Trades Council with which they are affiliated, to the local machine shops and anticipate little or no trouble in putting the scale through.

In concluding I will state that the utmost harmony prevails in the ranks of organized labor in this district. The Labor Day celebration was a success in every particular, the organizations affiliated with the two councils working in good natured rivalry to make the day one long to be remembered.

Fraternally submitted,

H. J. YOUNG.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

Oakland, Cal., September 17th, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 1st, 1917.

Since the last convention of the Federation of Labor the Labor movement of Alameda County has been waging a united effort for more and better organization, assisting in this matter were several International officers and W. E. Castro, volunteer organizer for the American Federation of Labor, to whom great credit is due for most of the work accomplished. Among the new unions formed in the past year are the Ship Yard Laborers, who in less than two months after organizing succeeded in securing a raise of fifty cents per day after a strike of two weeks' duration. The Slaughter House Employees, some of whom are on strike at the present time for better conditions, with every prospect of winning. The Fruit and Produce Workers, an organization comprising Salesmen, Teamsters and Truck Hands engaged in the sale and transportation of fruit and produce.

Nearly every union in this county has secured a raise in wages of approximately fifty cents per day and better conditions. Among these are the Cooks and Waiters, Teamsters, Ice Wagon Drivers, Barbers, Janitors and others. Among the unions securing betterments, one instance worthy of more than passing interest is that of Cooks and Waiters and Waitresses' Union No. 31, who have signed up with the Restaurant Keepers' Association for an increase in pay and a shorter day, after the

Association had made a declaration for an open shop. In view of the fact that the Culinary Workers in other and larger cities have not been so successful, I believe that this is an indication of the strength of the movement in this locality.

The Union Label League, the formation of which was contained in my last report, is doing excellent work and rendering valuable assistance in creating a demand for the Union Label and Button.

Recently the Carmen's Union, Division No. 192, by a unanimous vote demanded an increase in pay and better working conditions. The matter has been submitted to arbitration with every prospect of their demands being granted, although the Traction Co. has pleaded poverty and inability to grant any further advances at this time, but as this plea is the usual thing for large corporations in this vicinity we do not take any stock in it.

Last spring there was submitted to the people by referendum an Anti-Picketing Ordinance proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, which was carried by a small majority owing to the lethargy of the Labor movement in general. The lack of interest displayed in this matter was most unfortunate for it is the opinion of the leaders of the two Councils that this measure could have been easily defeated if the rank and file had realized that this measure was of personal importance to them.

All unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council in this county have shown a marked improvement in the past year, most of them have secured an increase in pay running from fifty cents to a dollar per day. The financial and numerical strength of these unions are better than any time since their formation and they look forward to the most prosperous times in the coming year.

The plans for an open shop made by the Chamber of Commerce and like organizations have met with a dismal failure, owing to the rapid and increasing strength of the labor movement in this district. Their declaration of an open shop policy, eighteen months ago, has ceased to cause any anxiety, for the movement feels that it is well able to cope with any situation that may arise, caused by the employer or his labor-hating associations.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. HART.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.

Richmond, Cal., Sept. 8, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 1, 1917. All corporations in and around Richmond are working eight hours in twenty-four except the Santa Fe Railroad and the Pullman Company. In Pittsburg the prevailing time is from nine to twelve hours and there are no organizations of any kind whatever.

In my report of last year, 1916, I called the Convention's attention to the deplorable conditions along the waterfront of Contra Costa County. The conditions, if anything, are worse and I can only surmise what will happen to Richmond if something is not done.

Locally in and around Richmond we are doing well and can compare with all of the organized cities. The carpenters have a half holiday on Saturday for their mill men, and in no other place in California have they the same.

The Labor Council is in good condition and has a fine membership. The Building Trades Council is also in splendid condition.

There have been no strikes or lockouts during the year. Worker and merchant are friendly. As a result prosperity is gradually coming to Richmond.

We have a Union Labor Mayor, Wm. L. Lane, and by the way, he is Business Agent for Lathers' Union No. 343. All the members of these respective unions are working and labor is hard to find.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED W. HECKMAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.

Napa, Cal., Sept. 6, 1917.

To the 18th Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:
As Vice-President of District No. 8 I herewith submit the following report:

It is with much satisfaction we note the progress and achievements of the labor movement in Vallejo and vicinity. During the year four unions were organized.

The Bartenders' Union was installed with a large membership and is now a

one hundred per cent. organization. Under their new agreement one day off in seven was agreed upon.

Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union No. 326 is at the present time well organized in the building industries in Vallejo and is gaining fast in membership in adjacent districts.

Teamsters' Union No. 490 is in a flourishing condition, which bespeaks much for the credit of those who brought about the organization. The result of their good work and influence is evident by the continuous increase in membership.

The Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners' Union is at present one of the best organized crafts on Mare Island and has jurisdiction over the ship builders' plant at Benicia.

The Butchers' Union has reorganized and is nearly one hundred per cent. strong at the present time. A new agreement is pending to be submitted to employers for a shorter work day.

The Retail Clerks' Union has disbanded with little hope of reorganization.

The United Laborers' Union No. 11345 has in view some 200 laborers whom they believe could be brought into the fold if an organizer could be secured.

The building industries in Vallejo are well organized in most crafts of work, raises in wages and better working conditions have been attained. On Mare Island many crafts are nearing the one hundred per cent. mark while others are in poor condition, but the workers are generally awakening to the fact that little can be gained unless they work collectively and only as a body will their demands bear weight.

The only union organized in Napa during the year was the Napa State Hospital Attendants No. 15631. This organization is well on the way to success and every effort will be made by its members to further advance its interests.

Glove Workers' Union No. 40 of Napa has enjoyed a successful year with increases in wages and steady employment. The Napa Garment Workers' Union No. 137 is in good condition. Business was never better and work plentiful. Since the signing of our last agreement several advances in wages have been given, voluntarily, by the firm. As a whole our year has been a successful one. With the exception of the above-mentioned unions the organized labor movement in Napa is in a poor condition. Few workers can be found who carry union cards, consequently the labor activities are not what they might be.

Fraternally submitted,

MARGARET A. MALONE.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.

San Francisco, September 12, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Complying with the custom and duties of Vice-Presidents of District No. 9, we herewith submit the following brief survey of the labor activities in San Francisco during the past year.

As you well remember at the time of our last convention in Eureka there was then in progress the Culinary Workers' strike in San Francisco. Also the anti-picketing ordinance which was fathered by the Chamber of Commerce, was to be voted on at the November election. The unions involved in the Culinary Trades, with the support of Organized Labor in San Francisco, made a strong effort to defeat the efforts of the Restaurant Keepers' Association, in their fight against unions, who wanted to establish the eight hour day in the catering trades, but were not successful as the union progress was stopped by the anti-picketing ordinance, being adopted by a small majority by the voters of San Francisco, on November 7, 1916. A great portion of the members of the union lost heart and gave up the struggle after the anti-picketing ordinance was adopted by the people, but the workers in the medium-priced houses, who had been winning from the start, achieved a compromise and established a nine-hour day. The unions have been very active since the strike and have signed up several firms. We are informed that the outlook for these unions is brighter and that we may expect to see them flourish again.

The so-called bomb trials, growing out of the bomb explosion of the preparedness day parade have agitated the minds of the people of San Francisco during the past year. The universal opinion is that the State has not produced any evidence tending to prove guilt of the persons accused of these murders. Organized Labor of San Francisco, like Organized Labor of many other States, has contributed its share in securing adequate legal defense for the accused. It is to be hoped that the defendants will soon be able to be restored to liberty, as thus far nothing has been produced against them that would prove them guilty.

That the labor organizations of San Francisco have made substantial progress

in the past year and that the labor movement is always marching onward in the improvements of conditions is proven by the following compilation:

Teamsters—50c a day increase.
 Machinists—Those employed by the city established a \$5 per day rate.
 Milk Wagon Drivers—\$7.50 per month increase for the drivers. Depot men, increase of \$10 per month, and a further increase of \$5 per month after September 1, 1917.
 Pile Drivers—50c per day increase, effective June 1, 1917.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers—\$4 per week increase in wages and a nine-hour day.
 Retail Delivery Drivers—50c per day increase.
 Cemetery Workers—50c per day increase.
 Bakers—Day work, \$2 per week increase. Night work, \$3 per week increase.
 Brewery Workers—\$2.50 per week increase.
 Beer Bottlers—\$1.50 per week increase.
 Beer Drivers—\$2 per week increase; reduction of hours to eight per day.
 Ice Wagon Drivers—\$10 per month increase; 25c a day increase for the helpers; reduction of hours from eleven to ten per day.
 Cracker Bakers—50c per day increase.
 Cracker Packers (women)—25c per day increase.
 Laundry Workers—Increase for women, \$1 per week; increase for men, \$1.25 per week.
 Riggers and Stevedores—24 per cent. increase in wages (from 55c to 70c per hour; overtime, increase from 75c to \$1.10 per hour).
 Sailors, Marine Firemen and Marine Cooks—From \$5 to \$15 per month.
 Municipal Street Carmen—50c per day increase.
 Car Repairers and Trackmen—50c a day increase.
 Laborers—50c a day increase.
 Carpenters—\$1 per day increase.
 Metal Polishers—50c a day increase. Reduction of hours from nine to eight.
 Bill Posters—50c a day increase.
 Grocery Clerks—Hours reduced to ten a day.
 Maritime Bay District Council (Shipwrights, caulkers, joiners, boatbuilders)—Increase of 50c a day on new work and \$1 on old work.
 Molders—Voluntary increase of 25c a day.
 Coopers—25c a day increase. Eight-hour day.
 Garment Workers—10 per cent. increase.
 Garment Cutters—\$1.50 per week increase.

In addition to those mentioned, the Butchers have just secured an increase of wages and a reduction of hours to nine a day, including Saturday. At the present date, the unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council are negotiating with the Metal Trades' Association for an increase in wages and improved working conditions, and at this writing we are of the opinion that the unions will come out victorious in their demands.

Five newly organized unions have also affiliated with the Labor Council in the past year, namely, Ship-Yard Laborers, Bakers No. 138, Glass Packers, Trunk and Bag Makers and the Watchmen.

In conclusion we may mention the Carmen's strike, which is still pending with every indication of success. An almost impossible thing has been accomplished within a few days, namely, the organization of the platform men of the United Railroads. Over 90 per cent. came out and are fighting in true trade union style for the right to organize, for a living wage, and an eight hour day. At this writing the company refuses to arbitrate or deal with the men. The union has been formed and has received its charter from the International Union. We are informed that it has over 1300 paid up members.

By the wonderful support of the public, the press and the entire City Government, also the grand support from all the unions of San Francisco, both morally and financially, we are of the opinion that victory is not far off for the carmen.

In conclusion, we wish to express our satisfaction in the general progress made in the past year, and extending to this body our sincere well-wishes, for its continued progress and ability to promote the interests of the wage earners of the State, we are,

Fraternally,

A. J. ROGERS,
 CHAS. CHILD,
 J. J. MATHESON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.

Sacramento, Sept. 4, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
 Greeting:

There has not been anything of extraordinary importance since my last report.

Practically all Unions have submitted demands for increases and changes of conditions and all have been met without any serious trouble.

A very good feeling and understanding prevails in this locality between employers and organized labor, and I am satisfied that the organization known as the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, who came here after their try in the city of Stockton have made little or no progress, they still maintain an office and have an organizer but after having many conversations with various employers representing different branches of industry I am sure they feel content with the present condition and all voiced their intentions to bargain with organized labor and that is one of the reasons why Sacramento has enjoyed another year of peace and prosperity.

The matter of the pressroom of the Sacramento Bee and the local printing pressmen's Union has been adjusted, and a contract covering a period of three years and making the pressroom a closed shop has been effected. This matter has been before us for a period of five years.

The only Union to have any serious trouble was the Bay and River Steamboatmen, who left their positions and to date are out.

While the drain of the selective draft will affect practically all of the memberships of the various locals, provisions are being made to overcome any great effect it may have on the established conditions.

All locals report a steady membership. The various sub-committees making preparations for the coming convention are completing their work to the end that all the delegates attending will be given every opportunity to speak kindly of Sacramento.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. McQUILLAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 18, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:
Greeting:—

I herewith submit my report from District No. 11.

During the past year a great impetus has been given the Labor Movement of the county by the purchase of the Bendixen Ship Yard by the Rolph Ship Building Co. of San Francisco. Mayor Rolph, the head of this company, stands for organized labor and in spite of the opposition offered by the lumber barons of this county, his voice has been heard above them all. So intense has been the feeling that the membership of the Carpenters' Union has increased from forty members at the first of the year to one hundred and forty in this brief period. But better still, the feeling toward organized labor has so greatly changed that criticism and slander have noticeably subsided. In proof of this I will state that on Labor Day practically all of the business in the county was suspended with the exception of the lumber companies. The picnic was given by Federated Trades Council and was attended by four thousand people, which was something unknown in the annals of the Labor Movement in Humboldt County.

President Daniel Murphy of the State Federation of Labor was the speaker of the day. His address was well received.

I have been informed that the Cottage Garden Nurseries, the largest in the world, have given their employees an eight-hour day without organizing.

The building trades have taken forward steps and are in a fair way to organize.

An event which does not properly come under the head of organized labor, but which has greatly improved the spirit of our people, is the monthly social given by the Carpenters and Building Laborers' Union.

The Woman's Label League activities have not diminished in the least and this organization stands ever ready to perform its duty.

One union, the Retail Clerks, has surrendered its charter; but the Plasterers and Bricklayers have come together 100 per cent. in this district.

The contracting firms of which I spoke in my last report as being unfair, are now employing union labor.

There has been a Ship Carpenters' Local organized here and they are doing nicely.

But the great field for organized labor in this county lies in the woods and mills, and it gives me pleasure to state at this time that an organization of 150 have realized this need and taken steps to secure a charter.

One of our worst enemies, the Hammond Lumber Company, has within the last few weeks been compelled to grant eight hours in their shipyard.

With best wishes for Union Labor, I am,

N. M. PALMER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12.

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 6, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

The past year has been a stormy one for District No. 12. The men employed in the mining industry of Amador County, many of them with large families, finding themselves unable to meet their grocery and other bills on pay day, because the small wage paid by the Mine Operators, decided to demand an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day. The International Union of the Miners' was notified of this move on August 25, 1916, and requested to have a representative at Jackson at the earliest possible date.

A strike vote taken on September 14 resulted in favor of striking, 93 per cent. of those voting favoring a strike unless the increase was granted. After communicating with the Mine Owners requesting a conference, and not receiving any reply within the specified time, the strike was ordered and went into effect on September 19.

The strike was orderly as far as the strikers were concerned, and the tie-up complete, notwithstanding the fact that every effort was made by corporation tools to create trouble. Brother Obren Miyovich, one of the strikers, an old man fifty years of age, was murdered by a scab engineer. Many efforts were made by disinterested parties to settle the strike, but the mine barons would listen to nothing or nobody, the only concession they would make was that the men must surrender completely and return to work at the same old scale of wages. The striking miners appreciated a visit from Organizer Dale who addressed several meetings while here; his remarks surely went a long way towards injecting the proper spirit into the men. We are also indebted to the State Federation for legal aid rendered us in combating the injunction issued in the Federal Court.

Great credit is due Governor Johnson, who refused to loan the State Militia to the mine owners, and also to Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin and his deputy, Mr. Kelly, who made every effort to bring about an honorable settlement. The strike was finally called off by two representatives of the Miners' International on November second, these representatives announcing that the men must return to work immediately upon their arrival in the district, and although they gave the men to understand that there would be no discrimination against the strikers, immediately after the strike was called off some of the mining companies began to discriminate not only against workmen, but proceeded to prohibit those that were put to work to patronize business houses which had been friendly to organized labor. After the Governor refused to farm out troops to the mine owners they applied to and were granted a Federal injunction which prohibited the men from even talking to any one. Business men and professional men who expressed themselves in favor of the strikers were served with injunction papers by a deputy U. S. Marshal. Notwithstanding all of these abuses not a single man deserted the ranks and the strike was in better shape the day it was called off than it was the first day that the men walked out.

As a result of discrimination against them and the low wage scale obtaining on the Mother Lode nearly the entire membership of the Miners' Union has migrated to other sections of the country with the consequence that the Union is almost dismembered and the district is full of new men. These newcomers can be organized with proper propaganda and the time seems to be ripe for such work. There are about 4000 miners now in the district eligible for organization.

Branch No. 8 of the Brewery Workers succeeded in negotiating a new agreement with local brewery which carries with it an increase in wages. The Barbers are also still holding a 100 per cent. organization. As to Local No. 233 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of Sutter Creek it practically went out of business after failing to live up to its promises to the miners during their strike and some of its membership turning traitors to their brother workers, the miners.

Fraternally and respectfully,

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER J. B. DALE.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

At the adjournment of the Seventeenth Annual Convention held in Eureka, the Executive Board directed me to take up my quarters for the time being, in San Francisco, looking after the suburban towns.

During my stay in the northern city I visited South City, where several hundred common laborers were employed by the Steel Mills. Failed in perfecting organization, Brother Vitaich perfected an organization later.

Visited Oakland several times. Their movement there is in excellent form. Men receiving good pay and reasonable hours.

Received a telegram from Pres. Gompers instructing me to transfer Milkmen, who belonged to a Federal union, to the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, who are chartered by the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. After considerable explanation, the transfer was effected. It has been beneficial to both organizations.

Organized a Teamsters' Local No. 490 in Vallejo, who are making splendid progress. They have one of the best agreements west of Chicago, signed by all the Transfer and Building Material men of the city.

Directed to Jackson, Amador County, the first of the year, where a strike in the mines was in progress. State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin and his assistant, John Kelly, were on the ground and were using every influence to settle the strike when I reached Jackson. The mine owners had taken the position that there was nothing to arbitrate, and had practically locked their men out. One of the striking miners was run over and killed by a strike breaker, who in his anxiety to serve the corporation and establish a name for himself, deliberately, premeditatedly, with malice aforethought and murder in his heart, drove an automobile through a crowd of men whose only crime was protesting against men taking their livelihood. Bro. James Giamb Bruno, Vice-president of that district and a member and Secretary of the Miners' union, was on the ground and doing all that a human being could do to adjust the differences between the miners and the mine owners. Bro. Giamb Bruno deserves and should receive a vote of confidence from this Federation for his efforts during said controversy.

From Jackson, I was directed to Petaluma and Santa Rosa, to use my best efforts to revive the spirit of organization in those two towns. Arranged for a business agent to be employed by the two councils, Petaluma Central Labor Council and the Santa Rosa Central Labor Council.

February 1st, the Executive Board instructed me to visit Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara, like the entire south, is sadly in need of organization. However, I found quite a militant spirit in the city. The Plumbers have practically 100% organization and closed shop agreements; Electricians, fairly good; Carpenters, not so good, but they are determined to bring about a more thorough organization, which means better working conditions with more pay. While there, the Carpenters gave an open meeting, your representative being one of the speakers.

From Santa Barbara to San Diego, where the trade unionists are working overtime to keep the fire burning. San Diego is unfortunate, no work, consequently organization is "dragging anchor." While there, assisted the Plumbers in organizing a Steamfitters' Local, the men were employed in a potash plant. When war was declared, guards were thrown around the plant in such numbers that it was impossible to confer with the men, and the Government, in a measure, assured them that their hours and wages and sanitary conditions would be cared for.

From San Diego to Los Angeles, where a revival of organization is certainly under way. Since April first, there has been organized in Los Angeles the Meat Cutters, the Butchers and Packing House men, the Milkmen, Elevator Operators, Oil Workers of Brea, the Oil Workers of Los Angeles, a Federal labor union of Federal employees, a local of Railway employees, Ship Wrights, Caulkers and Joiners of San Pedro, a local of Iron, Steel and Tin workers at Torrance, California. It has since suspended on account of a lockout, and the Transfer and Baggage men, the Moulders have a 90% organization and are organizing their apprentices.

Every craft in Los Angeles is feeling the stimulus of organization; the Millmen, on July 10th, had 30 members in good standing, they now have 350. The Carpenters, since July 1st, have augmented their number by over 1600. The Metal Trades have organized within the last year the Metal Trades Council, which meets weekly to spread the gospel of organization. The Electrical workers, since the first of the year, have increased their membership from 340 to over 1,000 members. The Longshoremen in San Pedro and San Diego have signed agreements with the Transportation companies which, while not entirely satisfactory, is a substantial improvement over the old scale. The Lady Garment workers succeeded in signing the new scale with their employers. The conference extending over one month with their employers, culminating in a strike of four days' duration, and their 100% organization convinced their employers that it was to their advantage to sign said agreement. They received an increase of wages ranging from \$50.00 to \$200.00 a year in addition to the 7½%.

Brewery workers receive 25c to 75c per day increase for 550 men. Four years' closed shop agreement.

Typographical union, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week increase. 500 men affected.

Mailers' union, increase of \$1.00 per week, 14 months' back pay.

Metal Polishers, 50c per day increase.

Baggage men, \$10.00 per month increase.

Cloth and Cap Makers have practically 100 per cent. organization; have secured an increase in pay and signed agreement for one year with their employers.

Sheet Metal Workers are making good progress; Machinists, Boilermakers, Molders and Patternmakers are likewise progressing.

Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators have under way an organizing campaign. They are initiating from 10 to 40 members each meeting.

Musicians, Bartenders are likewise coming to the front. Soda Water Dispensers formed an organization and are doing nicely.

Garment Workers No. 125 have made a 10 per cent. increase in their membership in the past year and have now between seven and eight hundred members in good standing. Have a closed shop with a signed agreement with their employers; was instrumental through their legislative representative, Mrs. Daisy Houck, before the last Legislature in passing a bill requiring all prison-made garments shipped into the State for sale to be labeled as prison made, and requiring a sign posted in retail stores stating that "Prison-made goods are for sale here." Have secured a 7½ per cent. increase in pay, also back pay for the membership amounting to \$1500. The organization conducted an evening school for a period of six weeks last July and August with teachers, who volunteered their services. Then the organization asked the Board of Education to establish a regular branch of a public evening school in the Labor Temple for the school year, which has been done, the board sending them seven teachers to instruct their members who are enrolled in the classes to the extent of 200 or more and thus placing into practical work the recommendations of the Councils of Defense in the Americanization of the foreign-speaking residents so far as their union is concerned.

When one considers the handicaps and environment to be met and overcome in Los Angeles, this agreement of the Cloakmakers might be stigmatized as an "oasis in a desert."

Many other unorganized crafts in Los Angeles have appealed to your representative for organization, but there is a limit to what one can do and do it right, so the future of Los Angeles, this accursed open shop metropolis of the South,—"this Eden to the rich man and Hell to the poor man,"—is pregnant with hope for organization if the proper energy and direction and good common sense and loyalty to Labor is utilized. What has been considered by many an impossibility, will have become a reality. Los Angeles city and county will unfurl the banner of organization to the delight of its friends and the humiliation of its enemies.

Many lives are being sacrificed, many homes made desolate to establish World Democracy, and Labor will not be found wanting to bear its portion of the work, whether it be work or the shedding of blood, they are ready and willing to do their part, but they do insist upon the exemplification of the full and complete meaning of the word "Democracy," which should extend to the industries of the world; for, in the last analysis, that is the most important of all democracies, for without the Democracy of the Industries, the Political Democracy is a sham, a delusion and a farce.

If the opponents of organization could only realize and understand the angle, the humanitarian angle of Labor, and could trace the silver thread that runs through the entire fabric of organization, they would realize that the Democracy of the Industries would be the greatest preparedness that this or any other country could establish,—in short, a preparedness that would be absolutely invulnerable. The Democracy of Industry means the right for men to organize into a union and to deal collectively with their employers. That right granted, reasonable hours and a living wage follow as the night the day, and with the living wage and reasonable hours, workingmen become a home body, instead of drifting and drifting without any hope in life. He becomes a home owner, a home builder, which is the armor-plate of our Republic. The husband and father is ready to shoulder a gun and fight unto death for the protection of his home and his family.

Mr. Businessman, you fellows who assess yourselves and lend your influence to beat down the earning capacity of the men off of whom you live, I urge you to take a few days off and analyze the above statements. I say to you, if you are in earnest about your howling for Liberty Bonds, and your screaming for Democracy, if you will use your influence to organize the workers into a bona fide Trade Union Organization under the banner and affiliation of the American Federation of Labor, the most potent and humane organization of men and women in the annals of the race, the real sensible men can and will give you credit for being, at least, sincere.

I would be derelict in my duty should I not attempt, at least, to thank the brothers for the many favors conferred and honors showered upon me during the past year. While reflecting over these favors and honors, the names of Charles Myers, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, and Tom Barker, Secretary of the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council come to my lips; Brother Myers is a methodical and tireless worker, while physically, not the strongest man in the Labor movement, his will and splendid conception of the Trade Union movement,

make him a tower of strength to the Labor movement in his home city.

Tom Barker, the plain, unassuming man that he is, a man of whom it can be truly said, "is not only IN the Labor movement but has the Labor movement IN him," and a man that is big enough to give an enemy justice. That accounts for the progress of the Labor movement in the City of the Angels.

There are many others that I could mention, but my associations with these two have been of such a nature that I could not refrain from giving them special mention.

To the Trade Unionists of California: The Democracy of Industry depends upon you, yourselves, you have learned the all-important lesson that to secure conditions, you must agitate, educate, federate and organize to obtain them. You have not only got to fight to obtain them, but you have to fight to maintain them. You are not organizing to hold up the boss, but to prevent the boss from holding you up. The difference between your organization and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' organization when understood by the great jury, "the public," the decision will be in your favor. Your organization, the only legitimate excuse it has for its existence is to increase the earnings of the worker and to decrease his hours of toil. The mission and avowed purpose of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association—statements to the contrary notwithstanding—is to decrease the earning capacity and to increase the hours of toil.

Trade Unionists: I adjure you to arm yourselves, not with dynamite but with knowledge of the Class Struggle, and with that pebble in your sling, the David of Labor can, and will, slay the Goliath of Greed.

"Methinks I can hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of the army that could, if they would, conquer the world."

J. B. DALE.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER T. J. VITAICH.

Stockton, Cal., September 12, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

I herewith submit my report, commencing from date of adjournment of our last Convention. In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Council, I remained in Eureka completing what work I had started, in behalf of several of the miscellaneous crafts; also assisted the Trades Union Liberty League. Left Eureka November 7.

Upon my arrival in San Francisco, your Executive Council directed me to Stockton, Cal., where I remained until January 5, 1917. Knowing the condition that many of the organizations were in, I immediately got the officers of the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to appoint an active organizing committee to meet as often as possible to take up the task of building up the labor movement in Stockton once again. I was made chairman of the committee. Upon recommendation of the Special Organizing Committee, several of the local unions reduced their initiation and re-instatement fees, making it possible for many men and women to become members of their respective organizations, who alone were responsible for maintaining the conditions they were enjoying as non-union men and women, ever since the lock-out in 1914. This plan of organizing was continued during my stay in Stockton. It is pleasing to report that many of the local unions doubled their membership in a short time. The following named International Representatives, M. Casey, for Teamsters; L. Grasser, for Electrical Workers; Tom Clark, for Plumbers; Lenenfelt, for Tailors, and J. Gray, for Carpenters, visited Stockton while I was there. They were all in accord with the work that was being done by the Organizing Committee, and rendered what assistance they could during their short stay in the city.

I organized the Window Glass Snappers' Union, which proved to be composed of real union men. Shortly after receiving their charter from the A. F. of L., they presented a Union Shop agreement to the Patterson Glass Co. After a strike lasting about one day, the company signed the agreement, which is in full force and effect at the present time.

Left Stockton January 6 for San Francisco, as per direction of your Executive Council. Met Bro. Scharrenberg, and left for Sacramento to take up the work as your Legislative Representative at the Legislature.

Upon the adjournment of the first part of the Legislature, January 27, 1917, I returned to Stockton for two days. With Brother Burton, had a conference with the Mayor, Chief of Police and Commissioner Smith, regarding the Molders' strike that was in progress at that time, the outcome of which was satisfactory to the Molders.

Assisted to adjust a threatened boycott against the Stockton Theatre for the Moving Picture Operators.

As per direction of your Executive Council, left Stockton January 30th, for San Jose, Cal. Upon my arrival, got in touch with Vice-President Young of District No. 5, where I remained until February 6th. During my stay I devoted my time in the interest of the Distillery and Potash Workers' Union that had been recently organized. Immediately arranged to have a mass meeting in Santa Clara with the co-operation of some of the Portuguese business men in Santa Clara, who advised the men to attend the meeting. We secured 75 new members and arranged to have a meeting the following Sunday, February 11th,

With Brother Moody, Business Agent of the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, interviewed Dr. Stockings, Superintendent at the Agnew State Hospital, with reference to organizing the hospital attendants. After interviewing several attendants, we arranged to have a mass meeting February 12th. Visited as many local unions as possible, addressing them principally in behalf of the many important measures before the Legislature of interest to organized labor.

Arrived in San Francisco February 6th, as per direction of your Executive Council. Took up the request of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union No. 12432. I immediately got in touch with Brother Hammerslag, secretary of the local. After interviewing several concerns employing men eligible to membership in the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, I consulted Brothers J. A. O'Connell, Secretary of San Francisco Labor Council; Coefield, Business Agent of San Francisco Building Trades Council; P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, and J. O. Walsh, A. F. of L. Organizer, who were all in touch with the conditions of the organization. Upon the completion of my investigation I submitted a detailed report with recommendation to the A. F. of L.

February 11th, returned to San Jose, as per previous arrangements; attended two meetings of the Distillery and Potash Workers. Obligated about one hundred new members, who at that time voted upon a wage scale to be submitted to the Western Grain and Sugar Products Co. The following day, Brother Mathewson, of the Santa Clara Building Trades, arranged a conference with the company; after a lengthy discussion regarding the organization of the Distillery and Potash Workers, it was agreed that I present the demands of the men to Mr. Brangier, manager of the company, at his San Francisco office, February 13th.

February 12th, with Vice-President Young and Brother Hepp, A. F. of L. Organizer, addressed the mass meeting of hospital attendants at Agnew. The hall was packed with men and women who responded to the call of organized labor, by organizing the first State Hospital Employees' Union in the State of California, with eighty charter members.

Left San Jose February 13th for San Francisco, where I remained until February 24th. During my stay in the city, I called upon several members of the Janitors' Union, tried to get the different factions united for the best interest of their organization, with very little success. Was directed to South San Francisco where about 150 laborers working at the Pacific Coast Steel Works called a strike. Upon my arrival I learned that the I. W. W.'s were organizing the strikers. I got in touch with the officers of the Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union, advised them to take the unorganized laborers into their organization at a low initiation fee. This was done, with the result that the company agreed to take up the demands of the strikers with the committee from the Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union. A very satisfactory settlement was brought about within a few days.

Returned to Sacramento February 26th to again take up the work as your Legislative Representative until the adjournment of the Legislature, April 27th.

May 1st, I was directed to Jackson, Cal., to assist Organizer Terzich to get the Miners' Union to re-affiliate with their International Union. After a thorough investigation, the Jackson Central Labor Council held a special meeting at our request. Shortly after our visit to Jackson the Miners' re-affiliated with their International Union. Returned to Sacramento May 5th, as per direction, and remained there two weeks, devoting my time to the miscellaneous crafts. With Brother Eddy, Secretary of the Federated Trades, took up the demands of the Gas Workers' Union with the P. G. & E Co. After a long interview with Mr. McKillip, the Sacramento representative, he assured us that he would take up the complaint of the Gas Workers with Mr. Britton upon his return from the East.

Assisted International President Brock get the Laundry Workers' new wage scale signed with all the fair laundries. Assisted the Teamsters get their new wage scale put into effect without any trouble. Attended several conferences with the representatives of organized labor and the Sacramento Bee, which resulted in getting a signed agreement between the Printing Pressmen's Union and the Sacramento Bee for a period of three years.

May 21st was directed to Napa, Cal., to take up work of organizing the State Hospital attendants and assisting the Glove Workers. With Vice-President Malone, we organized the State Hospital attendants at Napa with sixty charter members.

After talking with Brother Rogers, Secretary of the Glove Workers' Union, decided to take up the work later on.

Stopped at Vallejo long enough to consult Brother Rankin of the Teamsters; advised him how to proceed with their new wage scale which went into effect June 1st, without any trouble.

Left San Francisco May 28th for Bakersfield, as per direction of your Executive Council. Devoted practically my entire time to the work of organizing the Oil Field Workers in Kern County. The campaign for organizing was well under way when I arrived in Bakersfield through the able assistance of Vice-President Harris. The oil workers were encouraged and assured the assistance of your organizer. With Brother Harris I went to Taft, Cal., which seemed to be the central point to work from; after addressing the mass meetings that had been arranged, I began my task of advising the Oil Workers to the best of my ability what many labor organizations had gone through before they were recognized by their employers. With the able assistance of Brother Wilson, Secretary of the Taft local, we installed local unions at Fellows, Lost Hills, McKittrick and Maricopa.

After several weeks of successful organizing, it was decided to hold a joint conference in Bakersfield July 17th, composed of duly elected delegates from each local union of Oil Workers, for the purpose of preparing the demands of the Oil Workers, to be submitted first to the entire membership for a referendum vote, then to the various oil operators of the State.

I found among the Oil Field Workers a very intelligent set of men, of good character, ability and deserving the support of the labor movement, because it is one of the largest industries in this country that has been operating under non-union conditions. The organizing of the Oil Field Workers originated when several of the oil companies notified their employees that they would return to the "twelve-hour work day" after they had been working under the "eight-hour day" for a short time. Most all of the workers are English speaking, and many of them had been members of other labor organizations in the past, which made the work of organizing much easier than I had expected. The oil operators tried to discourage the organizing of the men through the press by claiming that the organizations were composed of a few I. W. W. agitators, but failed in their effort. At the time of my departure from the oil fields, all of the locals were doing good work. They all affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, increasing the membership about five thousand.

Left Taft July 15th for Stockton, where I again took up my work of assisting the labor movement in general. With Brother Dean, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, we organized the Stockton State Hospital Employees. Assisted the Teamsters secure a general increase in wages of \$2.00 per week for all members of the organization. Through the medium of the Stockton Labor Review, which has proven to be a real labor paper published in the interest of the labor movement, which rendered valuable assistance to several of the local unions who have succeeded in getting an increase in wages without any serious trouble this year, much credit is due them. Considerable progress has been made by the California State Federation of Labor in organizing the State Hospital employees at three of the State Hospitals. This work should be continued until every State institution has been organized, because the only way that the men and women working at these institutions will ever get any relief from the present conditions under which they are working; namely, long hours and small wages, is by legislation. This can be brought about through the efforts of the California State Federation of Labor, and trade unionists in this State should encourage this work whenever they have an opportunity to do so.

I resigned my position as Organizer for the California State Board of Federation of Labor on the 16th day of August to accept a position as Police Officer in Stockton. I trust my services have been satisfactory to the rank and file of the State, and hope that the California State Federation of Labor will continue to be as successful in the future as it has been in the past.

Fraternally submitted,

T. J. VITAICH, Organizer.

REPORT OF DELEGATE

TO THE :

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, 1917.

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

As your delegate to the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I herewith take pleasure in submitting my report.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, November 13, 1916, in the Garden Theatre Roof Garden, Baltimore, Maryland, by Mr. John H. Ferguson, President of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor and of the Baltimore Federation of Labor. Mr. Ferguson introduced as the temporary chairman for the opening session, Mr. Robert E. Lee, Secretary to Mayor Preston of Baltimore.

The invocation was pronounced by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic Church. The opening prayer was offered by Bishop John Gardner Murray of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Chairman Lee made a brief address expressing the pleasure and gratification of the people of Baltimore in having the American Federation of Labor hold its Thirty-sixth Annual Convention within the gates of the city. In speaking of recent changes of sentiment throughout the country, Mr. Lee paid a glowing tribute to the States on the Western Coast, and in mentioning California Mr. Lee said if the rules of the convention would permit he would prefer to sing "I Love You California" than to make a speech.

Hon. Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland, in behalf of the State of Maryland extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors. He called attention to the fact that in Maryland was founded the first State in the world where true civil and religious liberty was established by the practice of justice and not by the exercise of power. He referred to the glorious record of the men who fought in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812 and declared that the same spirit survived among all the people of Maryland today.

Mr. A. S. Goldberg welcomed the delegates to Baltimore on behalf of Mayor Preston who was out of the city, and presented to the chairman of the convention a large key to the city, handsomely decorated with red, white and blue ribbon.

Chairman Lee then introduced Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, the first trade-unionist to sit as one of the advisors to the President of the United States. Secretary Wilson referred to some of the legislative measures enacted by the State of Maryland, in other States and in our Federal Government through the efforts of organized labor, especially the fact that he was present not as a delegate from his trade union but as the spokesman of the laboring people of the United States in the President's Cabinet. He referred to the history of the efforts of Labor to get representation in the councils of the President.

Secretary Wilson then referred in detail to the four bureaus attached to the Department, namely, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Immigration, the Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Naturalization, also two other functions—mediation in labor disputes, and bringing the man and the job together.

He showed in the short period of existence the Department had endeavored to develop those functions. Of the three hundred labor disputes the Department had handled before they reached the strike stage 275 of them have been settled in a manner satisfactory to both employers and employees. Mr. Wilson pointed out in the work of the Department bringing the man out of work in touch with a job, they have so developed the work that it cannot at any time be used as a strike-breaking machine. He then referred to the most important function of the Department, that of carrying the hopes, the aspirations and the philosophy of the wage workers of our country into the inner councils of the President of the United States.

In closing he said it was a pleasure for him to have the opportunity of being on the platform to welcome the delegates to the performance of their work, to bid them Godspeed in the development of the different policies that will move to still greater advancement.

President Gompers, in behalf of the delegates to the convention, responded to

the address of welcome and reviewed the progress made during the past year by the Federation.

The Committee on Credentials reported having examined credentials of 394 delegates representing 95 International and National Unions, 26 State Branches, 67 Central Bodies, 36 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 6 Fraternal delegates.

The fraternal delegates were Mr. H. Gosling and W. W. Whitefield, representing the British Trades Union Congress; Thomas A. Stevenson, representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Mary Anderson, representing the National Women's Trade Union League of America; Anna Fitzgerald, representing the Women's International Union Label League; Shailer Mathews and Charles Stelzle, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The Committee on Credentials reported having received the credentials of B. Suzuki, representing the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, and recommended "that the courtesy of the convention be extended to him with the opportunity of being heard at some convenient time." The report of the Credentials Committee was adopted by the convention.

An exhaustive report upon the year's work, as prepared by the Executive Council was presented to the delegates at the first day's session. This report showed during the twelve months ending September 30, 1916, there had been issued 480 charters to National and International, Central, Local Trade and Federal Unions. Of this number three were granted to the following Internationals: American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, American Federation of Teachers, and International Jewelry Workers' Union.

One State Branch—Idaho State Federation of Labor.

Trade Unions 299, Federal Labor Unions 101, and Central Bodies 76.

The average paid-up and reported membership for the year was 2,072,702, an average increase of 126,355 members over last year. National and International organizations are required to pay only the per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and therefore the membership reported did not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year, for whom tax was not received.

The Treasurer's report showed the Federation in a fairly good financial condition.

Total funds (balance and income).....	\$402,407.80
Total expense	315,047.32
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 87,360.48
Balance in hands of Secretary.....	2,000.00

Total cash balance, September 30, 1916..... \$ 89,360.48

The second day was taken up with addresses from the Fraternal Delegates.

Mr. H. Gosling, President of the British Trades Union Congress, in addressing the convention referred to the fact that England has been at war for the past two years, and he felt at the present time it was more than necessary to maintain such international intercourse as the circumstances of the world war would allow. Of this one fact he was certain: that the overwhelming majority of the British trade unionists have nothing but the highest regard for their fellow workers in America. It was his opinion that the British people were convinced that there was only one course for them to take during the fateful days of August, 1914.

The continued prosecution of the war and the sacrifices of blood and material which the war entails have not made them unmindful of the aims and aspirations of the labor movement.

They have been busily engaged in meeting enemy attacks abroad, but an age-long experience has taught them that there were enemies at home who would, if permitted undeterred, take advantage of their preoccupation with the war to throw them back to the reactionary stages from which it had taken them so many years to pry loose. While fighting to resist militarism and oppression abroad they would have been guilty of neglecting themselves were they content to accept encroachments upon their liberties and economic interests without challenge or protest.

They stood against military conscription until the development of the war made conscription unavoidable. Their labor movement can claim a full share of the credit of increasing the separate allowance to the dependents of the soldiers.

The British labor movement has opposed strenuously every move made by the money grabbers to get rich at the expense of those who were shedding their blood and giving up their lives in the nation's defense, they also felt that the same condition would prevail in any other country that found itself in the same position as Great Britain is at the present time. He gave a detailed description of the organization known as the British Transport Workers' Federation, which

is composed of some 250,000 men employed in the various sections of the transportation industry. There was a move on foot to amalgamate some of the thirty unions that comprise the Federation, but the outbreak of the war compelled them to abandon the plans.

In closing, the speaker said the one ray of hope through the black outlook of war was that the workers on their return to civil life will throw over the hateful system which makes war possible and inevitable. It was up to labor to destroy all causes for such conflicts, among which are the strife for new markets, the quest for further fields of exploitation, the slavery of the subject races and the lust for power and dominion, and as long as these causes of war are left to remain, they will continue to cover the world like a cloud, instead as the workers of the world would wish a continued ray of sunshine and peace.

Mr. W. Whitefield, also a Fraternal Delegate from the British Trade Union movement, being a member of the Miners' Union, went into detail describing the conditions of the workers in the mines, using himself as an example, and going back as far as 1859 (it should be noted that as a rule the Fraternal Delegates are young men in the movement, but this time as you well know all the young men were engaged in the conflicts taking place in Europe, the rest of the work at home is left to the older men) when they were compelled to work for 20 cents a day, for a twelve-hour day. In those days there was no such thing as the workers pulling together. If there was a dispute in one section of the mine the other section paid little or no attention to them, but as time went on that feeling was lost sight of and a better understanding is existing. Today they have the Miners' Federation of Great Britain with 750,000 members, apart from the fact that over 300,000 have gone to the front to fight for home and liberty. Delegate Whitefield referred to a meeting of miners of Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and England, held in Salsburg, Austria, some twelve years ago. The question was brought up whether they as miners in the various countries could prevent international war. The Belgians, French and British were willing to adopt a program that in the event of war between nations they would refuse to mine another ton of coal, thereby making war impossible, and he said he was sorry to say all would not agree to the program, as two countries represented could not agree to such a program, and said he was not casting any reflection on the representatives as they were good and noble men, but the iron hand that ruled in those countries made such an agreement impossible. In closing, Delegate Whitefield said that he hoped to live to see the day when all international strife would be eliminated and the people of the world would live in peace and happiness.

Thomas A. Stevenson, member of the Typographical Union of Toronto, Canada, Fraternal Delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in addressing the convention said that he was in the same position as his brothers from across the waters. The people he represented were also engaged in the conflict raging in Europe, and had already supplied over 25,000 members of organized labor to the national army. The workers of Canada are and have always been opposed to war, but the fact that their country was at war it was up to them to do their share. He said that he hoped the day would come when international differences would be adjusted around the table, instead of slaughtering millions of men, and hoped further that the workers of the world would rally to the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in making the proposed Peace Congress one that will go down in the history of the civilized world as the basic foundation for permanent peace.

Delegate Stevenson stated that one of the most important questions that was interesting the workers of Canada was the increased cost of the necessities of life. He stated that a recent convention of his organization had instructed its officers to immediately urge upon the Government to take active measures to either control the food supplies or prevent the undue increases in the cost of these necessities.

In closing, Delegate Stevenson wished success would always crown the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and that they would in the near future again visit Canada and hold their annual convention there.

Mr. L. B. Strayer, Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Union, Mary Anderson, Fraternal Delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League made brief addresses and expressed the good wishes of their respective organizations to the convention.

Mr. B. Suzuki, representing the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, was given the floor, and related in detail the progress made by the working men of Japan during the last few years. It is not necessary for me to go into detail upon Mr. Suzuki's remarks before the convention as he also addressed the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor in the city of Eureka. Delegate Suzuki invited the American Federation of Labor to send a Fraternal

Delegate to Japan in 1917. This invitation was referred to the Committee on International Affairs.

On Saturday, November 18, 1916, the officers and delegates of the convention left the Union Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and proceeded to Washington, where we visited the new home of the American Federation of Labor. We then proceeded to the White House, where we were received by President Woodrow Wilson.

President Gompers, speaking for the delegation, explained to President Wilson how a delegate arose in the convention and offered a motion that the convention take a recess and proceed to Washington and call on the President of the United States and pay our respects to him. President Gompers then explained how the American Federation of Labor was made up of men and women of different political parties and beliefs, but that there was a unanimity of purpose and spirit and recognize that they are in communion with the President of the United States in the great fight he has made for the right. In closing President Gompers expressed the congratulations of the delegates upon his re-election and hoped that the coming four years, after the expiration of his present term, may be filled with achievement in the interests of all the people.

President Wilson then replied as follows:

"I need not say that, coming to me as you do on such an errand, I am very deeply gratified and very greatly cheered. It would be impossible for me off-hand to say just what thoughts are stirred in me by what Mr. Gompers has said to me as your spokesman, but perhaps the simplest thing I can say is, after all, the meat of the whole matter. What I have tried to do is to get rid of any class division in this country, not only, but of any class conscientiousness and feeling. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought that they were at odds at one another, that the spirit of America was not expressed except in them, and that possibilities of antagonism were the only things that we had to look forward to.

"As Mr. Gompers said, achievement is a comparatively small matter, but the spirit in which things are done is of the essence of the whole thing, and what I am striving for, and what I hope you are striving for, is to blot out all the lines of division in America and create a unity of spirit and of purpose founded upon this, the consciousness that we are all men and women of the same sort, and that if we do not understand each other, we are not true Americans. If we cannot enter into each other's thoughts, if we cannot comprehend each other's essential welfare, then we have not yet qualified as representatives of the American spirit.

"Nothing alarms America so much as rifts, divisions, the drifting apart of elements among her people, and the thing we ought all to strive for is to close up every rift, and the only way to do it, as far as I can see, is to establish justice, not only, but justice with a heart in it, justice with a pulse in it, justice with sympathy in it. Justice can be cold and forbidding or it can be warm and welcome, and the latter is the only kind of justice that Americans ought to desire. I do not believe I am deceiving myself when I say that I think this spirit is growing in America. I pray God it may continue to grow, and all I have to say is to exhort everyone whom my voice reaches here or elsewhere to come into the common movement of humanity."

As per instructions your delegate introduced the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 129, providing for Government regulation of gillnets used in the waters of Bristol Bay, Alaska, for the catching of red salmon, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and was reported out with a favorable recommendation and adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 138, providing for a Government hospital in the Bristol Bay region of Alaska, to care for the men engaged in the fishing industry, was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 141, providing for a hospital ship for the care of fishermen in Alaskan waters, was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 143, providing for changes in the navigation laws of the United States relative to fishing vessels of one hundred tons burden or more, including Federal inspection of said vessels, exempting, however, therefrom the physical examination as set forth in Section 13, of the Act of March 4, 1915, was referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 6, was introduced by Paul Scharrenberg, Andrew Furuseth, Patrick Flynn, D. P. Haggerty, William F. Dwyer, James E. Wilson, John A. O'Connell, M. J. McGuire, Frederick W. Ely, John Murray and H. W. Dennett, delegates from California, relative to the invitation extended to the American Federation of Labor by the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, and authorizing the Executive Council to select a suitable person to carry a message of good

will and encouragement to the working people of Japan, was referred to the Committee on International Affairs.

The committee amended the resolution by making it read as follows:

"That we note with extreme pleasure and satisfaction the fact that the working people of Japan are organizing into unions and federated under the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan; that we bespeak for them and their movement all the success possible; that we recommend that the Executive Council continue its friendly office in an effort to be helpful to the organization of the workers of Japan in every way possible by correspondence, and that it send a message of fraternal greeting, good will and best wishes for the success of the movement to organize more thoroughly and practically the wage workers of Japan and to bring light in their work and their lives."

The committee concurred in the resolution as amended, and recommended its adoption, and that it be referred to the Executive Council for such action as it may deem necessary. The committee's report was adopted by the convention.

The invitation extended the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Suzuki to send a Fraternal Delegate to Japan was also referred to the Executive Council.

JURISDICTION DISPUTES.

As in past conventions, much time was taken up with one question which, in the opinion of your delegate, does more to keep the organized workers separated than any question I know of, and that is jurisdictional disputes. However, as time goes on the number of disputes seems to lessen, and we will all look forward to the day when it will be entirely eliminated.

Carpenters-Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Dock-building Dispute, New York. A resolution was introduced by Robert P. Brindell of New York Central Federated Union, requesting the American Federation of Labor to order the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charter granted to men composing Local Union No. 177 of Dock Builders, and should the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers fail to comply with the order before January 1, 1917, their charter be revoked by the Federation and all Central and State Branches be instructed to unseat all delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The Adjustment Committee recommended that the resolution be endorsed and the time be extended to April 2, 1917. Treasurer Lennon submitted an amendment to the report of the committee that the words "revoke their charter" be stricken out and that in lieu thereof there be inserted "that if they do not comply by the first of April the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers shall stand suspended from this organization, from the department and from Central Bodies until such time as they comply." On roll call vote the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon was adopted by the following vote: 14,399 in favor; 4968 against; 1781 not voting.

Carriage and Wagon Workers-Blacksmiths. A resolution was introduced by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths calling on the American Federation of Labor to instruct all State and Central Bodies to cease giving any further assistance to the Carriage and Wagon Workers until such time as they comply with the ruling of the American Federation of Labor. The Adjustment Committee recommended the resolution be adopted and was concurred in by the convention.

Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union-Blacksmiths. Resolution introduced by the Blacksmiths calling on the American Federation of Labor to instruct all State and Central Bodies to unseat all delegates and cease giving them any assistance until such time as the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union complied with the ruling of the American Federation of Labor. The Adjustment Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted. On roll call vote the result was as follows: 5112 in favor; 15,093 against; 942 not voting.

ANTI-INJUNCTION.

It was unanimously adopted by the convention that every State organization should do its utmost to see that a model injunction bill, such as has been formulated by the American Federation of Labor, be enacted into law at the coming sessions of State Legislatures.

CONVICT LABOR.

A recommendation was adopted by unanimous vote to commend the Executive Council for its good efforts toward the enactment of laws to correct the evils now prevalent in various penal institutions and their competition with free labor, and urge all State and Central Bodies to be on the alert in the interest of such legislation and to see to it that their Congressmen and Senators support and vote for any law to correct this evil.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

The convention unanimously adopted the following recommendation: "We strongly recommend that the subject of social insurance in all its phases be given

greater consideration and extension by the unions and preferentially by the national and international unions as well as by local unions, and in any event, in so far as social insurance by State and national governments is concerned if established at all shall be voluntary and not compulsory.

TAYLOR SYSTEM.

The convention adopted a report submitted by the resolutions committee heartily commending the work performed by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in eliminating the Taylor system from navy yards and arsenals of the United States.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

During the past year the American Federation of Labor was successful in having enacted a comprehensive compensation for injuries law for Federal employees, in harmony with the principles contained in the original bill first introduced in the 60th Congress in 1908 at the request of the American Federation of Labor for the protection of all Federal employees. Because of the antagonistic attitude of several members, who served on the Judiciary Committee of that Congress, a very limited and ineffective substitute for the proposed bill was enacted, which applied only to certain hazardous occupations and was limited to one year's wages for death or permanent total disability. Through the efforts of the A. F. of L. it was possible to have the act extended from time to time so that it embraced larger numbers of government employees and have achieved their original purpose through the enactment of the McGillicuddy Bill, H. R. 15316, which was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 285 "ayes" and 3 "nays" on July 12, 1916, and the Senate without an opposing vote on August 19, 1916, and was approved by President Wilson September 7, 1916. Authority for the administration of the law will be vested in three commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States.

The Executive Council, acting on instructions from the San Francisco Convention, was successful in having a new section added to the National Defense Bill which was approved by President Wilson on June 3, 1916.

ENLISTED MEN PROHIBITED FROM CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

Hereafter no enlisted man in active service of the United States in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagements of local civilians in the respective arts, trades, or professions.

The Convention made the following ruling governing the "Acetylene Welder": That the "acetylene welder" is a process, and that "acetylene welder" is a tool, which can no more come under the exclusive jurisdiction of any one trade or calling than the hammer or the saw.

The Executive Council was instructed to use every effort to have the Congress of the United States enact a law providing that there shall be a court of appeals of the United States for the investigation of complaints of employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia, with authority to direct the correction of any abuses of official authority or injustices toward any employees.

A resolution introduced empowering the Executive Council to change the place of holding the A. F. of L. Convention was defeated by a vote of 107 in the negative and 49 in the affirmative.

A resolution was introduced which provided for the nomination and election of the officers of the A. F. of L. by referendum. This subject was considered in 1911, and the Executive Council was instructed to make an investigation regarding the feasibility of electing officers of the Federation by the initiative and referendum and to report to the 1912 convention. The investigation showed 34 national and international unions elected their officers by the initiative and referendum system; 75 national and international unions elected their officers by the convention system; 23 national and international unions were in favor of electing the officers of the A. F. of L. by the initiative and referendum system; 52 national and international unions were against the election of officers of the A. F. of L. by the initiative and referendum. Unions making no replies to the question submitted to them consisted of 331,787 members.

Since the submission of this investigation to the Rochester Convention there has been no material change in the number of unions that have fully developed initiative and referendum systems existing in their organizations. The Law Committee recommended non-concurrence of the resolution and the convention adopted the recommendation.

There were three resolutions presented, all referring to the question of securing the eight-hour day by legislation. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

"We strongly urge all workers, organized and unorganized, to concentrate their efforts to secure the eight-hour workday at the earliest possible time.

"We pledge the unswerving determination of the American labor movement to the eight-hour principle, and in order to carry out this purpose your committee recommends that the foregoing resolutions be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor with powers to confer with representatives of the organized employees of the transportation companies, the committee to report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the time and in the manner it deems advisable, but at least four weeks before the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The action is deemed advisable in view of the fact that a law was recently passed by Congress regulating the hours of certain employees in transportation service. A contest is now on involving these employees, the government of our country and the railroad corporations, and the facts brought out in this contest and the final determination will vitally affect the eight-hour principle for all workers."

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 126 in favor, to 52 against.

A resolution was introduced asking for the moral support of the A. F. of L., to the end that the defendants in the so-called Bomb Cases of San Francisco be given a fair and impartial trial, and urged the members of affiliated unions to extend their financial support, to defray the legal expenses attached to the case. The Convention referred the resolution to the Executive Council for such action as the circumstances warrants.

The Convention extended the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers to include the Soft Drink Bottlers.

The Convention adopted a resolution calling on all affiliated unions to assist each other in every way possible and to advise them not to enter into agreements that call for the surrender of the right to strike in support of other workers.

Mr. Warren Stone, Mr. L. E. Sheppard, Mr. W. S. Carter and Mr. W. G. Lee, representing the Four Railroad Brotherhoods, addressed the Convention. These speeches are printed in full in the proceedings, and while too lengthy for reproduction in this report, are well worthy of your perusal. It is to be hoped that the appearance of these representatives at the A. F. of L. Convention is a direct move on their part to affiliate directly with the American Federation of Labor.

The election of officers took place with very little excitement, all of the incumbent officers were re-elected without opposition. Delegate John Golden, Textile Workers, and Frank Farrington, United Mine Workers, were unanimously chosen to represent the A. F. of L. as Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, was unanimously chosen to represent the A. F. of L. as Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen as the place to hold the 1917 Convention.

In concluding my report I wish to call to the attention of the delegates that there were over 156 propositions submitted to the Convention, and it would be impossible to report on all; therefore I would recommend to those who may seek further information on the different actions of the Convention to send for a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, the price of which is nominal.

I take this opportunity of thanking the delegates for the honor conferred on me by sending me as a representative of the California State Federation of Labor to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., September 22, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

As in previous years, the report of the Secretary-Treasurer contains all the more important transactions of the Executive Council unless the matter is already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents. The five regular meetings, held by the Executive Council during the year, disposed of all routine business to which little or no reference is made in this report. Reports upon all minor transactions have, of course, been furnished to the affiliated unions via the printed minutes of the Executive Council's meetings.

It is self-evident that the outstanding event of the year has been our country's entry into the world war. The authorized spokesmen of our movement have, times without number, freely and fully set forth organized labor's exact position in this titanic struggle against militarism and autocracy. Needless to say, organized labor of California is patriotic and loyal to the core. It stands squarely for true patriotism; but not for that hybrid brand too often sung to-day by the very class who persecuted the patriots of old, who would make slaves of freemen at home while our own flesh and blood is fighting the battles of world democracy abroad.

The Executive Council has had invitations to join in the work of various societies, alliances, councils, etc., organized since our country's participation in the war. All of these invitations have been rejected on the theory that Organized Labor is still well able to speak for itself.

ORGANIZERS' REPORTS—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The report of Organizers Dale and Vitaich should be read by every trade-unionist in California. They show convincingly that now is the time for workers of California to come to join their respective unions and to organize as thoroughly and compactly as possible.

The process of "Kosterizing" California, inaugurated a little more than a year ago by the notorious "law and order" committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is not making the headway anticipated and predicted by the would-be union-busters.

All the established organizations of labor, with only one or two exceptions, are more than holding their own. Many new unions have been organized and in several instances unorganized men and women have struck for better wages, improved working conditions and the right to organize. The recent cessation of work by the unorganized street carmen of San Francisco is a striking example.

San Francisco Carmen's Strike. Shortly following the disruption of the San Francisco Street Carmen's Union by the notorious Patrick Calhoun, the United Railroads of San Francisco compelled all applicants for employment to sign a formal statement containing the following clauses:

"As a part of the consideration of this agreement, it is further agreed that the party of the first part is not now a member of Division No. 205, Amalgamated Association of Employees of Street Railways of America, or any other similar organization, society or association, and will not during his employment with said Company join said Division No. 205, or any other similar organization, society or association, without first notifying said Company of his intention so to do.

"First party further declines to accept the benefits of the provisions of the Act of 1893 of the Legislature of the State of California providing for a day of rest from labor, and requests permission to work his full time each month, being satisfied with such relief from work as the Company may allow."

In this manner the union-busters felt they had forever crushed every desire of their employees to organize and to better their conditions by the time-honored method of self-help, but once again manhood has triumphed over mercenary greed. The overwhelming majority of the men employed by the United Railroads went on strike for a living wage and for the right to call their soul their own, i. e. to organize, and for the same wages and working hours as are enjoyed by the employees of the Municipal lines.

At the time of going to press there is every indication that the carmen's strike will be victorious. As the result of an appeal for financial aid, issued by the Federation, the sum of \$2,092.00 has been received to date (September 22) and turned over to the striking carmen.

San Francisco Culinary Workers' Strike. In response to the Federation's circular letter (ordered sent by the Eureka Convention) the sum of \$378.35 was contributed by affiliated unions toward the San Francisco Culinary Workers' strike fund.

This strike was called off on December 15th. Following is an itemized account of the receipts:

Receipts for Culinary Workers' strike fund: Bartenders No. 378, Bakersfield, \$30.00; Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield, \$10.00; Carpenters No. 266, Stockton, \$10.00; Central Labor Council, San Mateo, \$7.00; Hod Carriers No. 160, San Mateo, \$5.00; Cooks and Waiters No. 62, Fresno, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 668, Palo Alto, \$10.00; Central Labor Council, San Jose, \$10.00; Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego, \$5.00; Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles, \$20.00; Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Sailors' Union, San Francisco, \$100.00; Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco, \$50.00; Typographical No. 394, Santa Barbara, \$2.50; Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, San Francisco, \$20.00; Plumbers No. 159, Martinez, \$2.50; Bartenders No. 406, Eureka, \$10.00; Bartenders No. 768, San Diego, \$10.00; Painters No. 1034, Eureka, \$1.25; Women Union Label League No. 303, Eureka, \$2.60; Typographical No. 231, San Jose, \$10.00; Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka, \$15.00; Cigarmakers No. 332, San Diego, \$1.00; Stereo and Electrotypers No. 58, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Cooks and Waiters No. 402, San Diego, \$6.50; Garment Workers No. 137, Napa, \$5.00. Total, \$378.35.

Musicians-Native Sons' Controversy. It is particularly gratifying to be able to report that an amicable settlement has been arrived at during the year between the Musicians' Union and the Native Sons' organization. This brings to a satisfactory conclusion a controversy of long standing, in which the State Federation of Labor has been actively identified.

Organizing Seasonal Labor. Beginning with the days when the Federation first attempted to organize the so-called migratory workers, we have gained a world of experience. We have never experienced serious difficulty in organizing these men. The trouble has been they would not stay organized.

During the year (practically for the first time since the Federation commenced this work) there appears to have been a real desire for organization on the part of certain agricultural workers. In the Santa Clara Valley and in the vicinity of Fresno they organized of their own volition. Altogether, however, it is becoming more and more evident that effective organization of seasonal labor in harvesting cannot be obtained without a solution of the transportation problem. To illustrate this point, a self-explanatory compilation of crop harvesting in California is submitted herewith. (See pages 78 and 79.)

Of course, agricultural labor presents only one phase of California's seasonal labor problem. The timber and logging industry, general construction work, etc., all have their demands for seasonal labor. However, your Executive Council is hopeful, more than ever, that the time is not far distant when all these workers will be brought into the protective fold of Unionism.

THE ORIENTAL LABOR PROBLEM.

Resolutions Nos. 34 and 39, introduced at the Eureka Convention, dealt with the advisability of organizing the workers of Asiatic origin now in California. Both were referred to the Executive Council for investigation and report. Careful consideration has been given to this question. A mass of data bearing upon the subject has been collected. Your Executive Council is not prepared to recommend the use of the Federation's funds for organizing work among Asiatic laborers in California. For very obvious reasons there should be no detailed report upon this subject, at this time. This much may be said, however: Many Japanese workers in California are now organized; not in labor unions such as the delegates to this convention represent, but nevertheless in effective organizations to maintain a minimum schedule of prices. In general, it should be said to the credit of the Japanese workers in California that they do not permit themselves to be used as strike-breakers. It should be noted also, even though briefly, that organization of the workers in Japan is progressing despite police laws which strictly prohibit united action for the purpose of striking for higher wages, or any other cause.

The Eureka Convention also referred to the Executive Council the invitation from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan to send a delegate to their annual convention which met in the spring of this year at Tokio. Acting upon this matter the Executive Council deemed it best, owing to the existing deplorable international situation, to refrain from sending a delegate. President Suzuki, of the Laborers' Friendly Society was notified accordingly.

While reporting upon the different phases of the Oriental labor problem it should be said that because of repeated deliberate efforts to misconstrue the attitude of organized labor in California toward the exclusion of Asiatics the Executive Officers of the State Federation and the State Building Trades' Council forwarded the following joint message to Senator Phelan and Representative John L. Burnett, at the time when Congress considered the Immigration Bill:

"As you doubtless know, Organized Labor of California is as united as ever in the demand for really effective legislation which will bar all Asiatic laborers from

THE SEASONAL LABOR PROBLEM OF CALIFORNIA

Solution Rests With Organization and Transportation.

A compilation showing the time of harvesting crops in the different sections of the State and, incidentally, indicating the possibility of a partial solution of the seasonal labor problem by organizing this class of workers and having them "follow up" the various harvesting seasons.

EXPLANATORY.

All harvest dates are correct for a normal year. Any year may vary as much as two or three weeks, depending on the seasonal factors. The whole harvest period may be earlier or later to that extent.

Dates given are inclusive for the main harvest season. Before and after these dates the labor problem is a negligible factor.

California is divided into five general climatic regions as indicated in the five subdivisions.

Explanation of Signs.

* "Not grown commercially to any extent"; that is, there is no labor problem.

† Indicates rush season, i. e., greatest demand for labor.

CROPS	North-West Coast Region 1	Central Coast Region. 2	Southern Coast Region. 3	Interior Valley Region. Sacramento and San Joaquin 4	Imperial Valley Region. 5
FIELD CROPS					
Alfalfa	.	All counties in this region, Monterey and Santa Clara in particular } Apr. 15- Nov. 1	All counties } Apr. 1- Nov. 1	All counties } Apr. 1- Nov. 1	Imperial Riverside San Bernardino } Mar. 15- Dec. 15
Barley	*	Monterey } May 25- Aug. 15 † June	Riverside } May 15- Aug. 1 † June	San Joaquin } May 15- Madera Aug. 1 † June Colusa Merced Stanislaus	Imperial } Apr. 25- June 15 † May
Cotton	*	*	*	*	Imperial Riverside } Sept. 15- Jan. 1 † Nov.
Oats	*	San Mateo } June 15- Santa Barbara } Aug. 1 † July	*	Stanislaus } May 25- San Joaquin } Aug. 1 † June Merced Madera	*
Rice	*	*	*	Butte } Sept. 15- Glenn } Nov. 1 Colusa } † Oct. Sutter Yolo Sacramento	*
Wheat	(Siskiyou rapidly develop- ing.)	Monterey } May 25- San Luis Obispo } Aug. 1 † June	*	Tulare } May 15- Madera } Aug. 15 San Joaquin } † June Stanislaus	*
TRUCK CROPS					
Asparagus	*	*	Los Angeles } Febr.- June	San Joaquin } Feb. 15- June 30 "Delta Region" } † April	Imperial } Feb.-April
Beans	*	San Luis Obispo } Aug. 25- Sept. 25	Ventura } Aug. 25- Santa Barbara } Nov. 1 Orange	San Joaquin } Sept. 15- Yolo } Nov. 15 Sacramento Sutter All counties in central valley region.	*
Beets	*	Monterey } Aug. 15- Nov. 15	Ventura } Aug. 1- Los Angeles } Nov. 1 Santa Barbara	Yolo } Aug. 1- San Joaquin } Oct. 15 Stanislaus	*

			Sonoma Mendocino	Aug. 1- Sept. 30	*	Los Angeles	Sacramento	† July Aug. 1- Sept. 30	† June
Hops	*			Aug. 1- Sept. 30	*		Sacramento	Aug. 1- Sept. 30	*
Potatoes	*		Sonoma Alameda Monterey	{ June 1-July 15 Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Sept. 15-Nov. 1		June 1- July 15 Sept. 15 Nov. 1	{ San Joaquin Sacramento Delta Costa "Delta Region"	June 1- July 15 Sept. 15 Nov. 1	*
HORTICULTURAL Almonds	*		Contra Costa	Sept. 1- Sept. 20	*		{ Yolo Solano San Joaquin Butte	Aug. 25- Sept. 15	*
Apples	(Humboldt developing.)		Santa Cruz Sonoma Monterey Santa Clara	Aug. 1- Sept. 1 Aug. 20- Oct. 20	*		*	*	*
Apricots	*		Santa Clara Alameda	July 5- July 25		July 15- July 30	Solano Fresno Yolo	June 25-July 15 July 1-July 20 June 15-July 15	*
Cherries	*		Santa Clara Alameda	July 5- July 25	*		*	*	*
Grapes	*		Sonoma Napa Santa Clara Contra Costa	Sept. 20- Oct. 20	Santa, Barbara Los Angeles	Sept. 10- Sept. 25	{ Fresno San Joaquin Sacramento Tulare Kings Yolo	{ Raisin Aug. 15- Sept. 1 Wine Sept. 1- Sept. 15 Table Sept. 15 Oct. 1	Imperial June 15- July 15
Oranges	*				{ San Bernardino Los Angeles Riverside Orange Ventura	{ Nov. 1- Sept. 30 † Jan. 15- May 15	{ Tulare Butte	{ Oct. 15-Jan. 15 † Nov. 15-Dec. 30	*
Peaches	*		Santa Clara (all peaches being replaced by other fruits.)	*	*		{ Fresno Kings Tulare Placer Solano Sutter Butte	July 15- Sept. 20 † Aug.	*
Pears	*		Santa Clara Sonoma Alameda	July 20- Aug. 20	*		{ Solano Sacramento Placer Tehama	July 1- Aug. 15	*
Plums-Prunes	*		Santa Clara Sonoma Napa	Aug. 1 Sept. 15	*		{ Placer Tulare Sacramento	July 1- Aug. 15	*
Walnuts	*		Los Angeles Orange Ventura Santa Barbara	Sept. Oct.	*		*	*	*

our shores. We, therefore, strongly favor the House language of the Immigration Bill which would prevent Hindus and persons ineligible to citizenship from entering the United States. We also urge you to stand firmly for the Phelan Amendment which would permit only citizens or those who have declared their intention to become citizens to send for their wives."

Finally, the attention of this convention should be called to the efforts of certain cheap labor champions in our State to have the Chinese Exclusion Act modified as a "war measure." In protesting this scheme your Executive Officers had splendid co-operation from the State Commission of Immigration and Housing and from the State Labor Commissioner. Of course, the organizations of labor throughout the State responded instantly to the State Federation's letter and filed their protests in the proper places. The entire California Congressional delegation went on record against the weakening of the Chinese Exclusion law and the originators of the scheme to import 100,000 coolies to California gracefully accepted the storm of protest and have apparently abandoned their plans—at least for the present.

FEDERATION WINS INJUNCTION APPEAL IN SUPREME COURT.

The report to the Eureka Convention dealt at some length with the injunction issued in the case of the Sacramento Moving Picture Operators' Union. It will be recalled that the Third Appellate District Court of California upheld this injunction and that the Federation thereupon retained Mr. Lister to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of our State, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Angellotti, has now reversed the injunction judges in the lower courts. The facts necessary to understand this decision are as follows: About two years ago an injunction was issued forbidding the officers and members of the Moving Picture Operators' Union of Sacramento from picketing a theater. From time to time, however, pickets were seen in the vicinity of the theater. After several of these pickets, charged with contempt of court, had been acquitted, a new move was made. Berger, a man picketing in the vicinity, was served with a copy of the injunction. He continued to picket. An affidavit was filed, which did not attempt to connect him with the case in which the injunction issued. A John Doe order to show cause was issued and served upon Berger. He ignored the order. Then the Court, in his absence, found him guilty of contempt; practically holding that an injunction ran against the whole world; that the criminal law was suspended in cases of persons charged with contempt; that the burden of establishing innocence was on a defendant charged with the crime of contempt, and that all the ordinary formalities of a trial might be dispensed with. There was no beating about the bush; the argument was something like this: Since they never could prove that a picket was connected with the injunction, all rules of law should be suspended, and they were suspended. Berger was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of \$10.00 or go to jail for one day.

A writ of certiorari was issued by the District Court of Appeals on twelve different jurisdictional grounds. Any one of these twelve grounds should have been sufficient to annul the judgment, but the District Court of Appeals in a sixteen-page opinion overruled every one of those objections.

The Federation then retained Mr. Henry B. Lister of San Francisco, formerly a member of the Marine Engineers' Association, to appeal to the Supreme Court. That Court only considered the first of the twelve points submitted; which raised the question whether a person not included in an injunction could be punished for its disobedience. In effect the Supreme Court held that, in order to punish for contempt of court, in such cases, the affidavit must allege that the person was either a party to the suit, or an agent of such party, or an accomplice of such party.

The Federation also retained Attorney Lister in defending the Amador County Miners against an injunction issued in the Federal Court. As a result this injunction was set aside.

VACANCIES ON EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Early in the year a vacancy was created on the Executive Council owing to the resignation of Vice-President E. L. Branch. In accordance with Section 4 of Article VIII of the Constitution, the Executive Council filled the vacancy by electing former Vice-President Roy H. Loman to fill the unexpired term of Brother Branch.

Vice-President T. J. Vitaich also tendered his resignation, but owing to the short time intervening between the date of his resignation and the convention, no action was taken in filling the vacancy.

NON-PARTISAN COOPERATION ON LEGISLATIVE ISSUES.

Shortly following the adjournment of the Legislature several informal meetings were held by representatives of State labor organizations, farmers' unions and cooperative societies, for the purpose of outlining a plan under which the various economic organizations of California might get together to secure legislation of vital interest to all concerned.

Similar get-together movements have been successful, beyond the question of a doubt, in North Dakota, Minnesota and elsewhere.

In order to secure a definite understanding upon this subject, and, if possible, unity of action, it was finally agreed that the executive bodies of the economic organizations in the State issue a call to the local branches of their respective organizations to meet in conference at Sacramento on Wednesday, October 3rd, at 10 A. M.

A call, such as indicated, was published in the minutes of the Executive Council's meeting of July 22nd. The Executive Committee of the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America formally endorsed the move suggested by the conference.

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.**Comparative Table of Growth.**

	Local Unions Affiliated.	Labor Councils Affiliated.	Total Affiliations.	Total Membership.
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498	21	519	71,500

Report of Membership, 1916-1917.

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1916.....	21
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1916.....	481
	<hr/> 502
Local Unions affiliated during year.....	38
Local Unions reinstated during year.....	9
	<hr/> 549
Withdrawn for unknown reasons.....	2
Amalgamated with other unions.....	3
Disbanded	4
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	21
	<hr/> 30
Organizations in good standing, September 22, 1917.....	519
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	6,400
Approximate membership of unions withdrawn, disbanded and suspended.....	2,900
	<hr/> 3,500
Net increase	3,500

New Affiliations.

Thirty-eight organizations, with an approximate membership of 6,000, affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 24, 1916, to September 22, 1917, as follows:

Agnew.
State Hospital Employees No. 15,443.
Bakersfield.
Porters No. 747.
Printing Pressmen No. 264.
Oil Field Workers No. 15,529.
Coalinga.
Oil & Gas Well Workers No. 15,525.
Darwin.
Miners No. 91.
El Centro.
Barbers No. 733.

Eureka.
Longshoremen No. 38-20.
Fellows.
Oil Workers No. 15,612.
Knowles.
Quarry Workers No. 35.
Long Beach.
Carpenters No. 710.
Los Angeles.
Office Employees No. 15,251.
Electrical Workers No. 370.
Pattern Makers' Association.

Lost Hills.
Oil Workers No. 15,644.
Napa.
State Hospital Employees No. 15,631.
Oakland.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.
San Diego.
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 297.
Electrical Workers No. 465.
San Francisco.
Horseshoers No. 25.
Auto Bus Operators No. 399.
Bakery Wagon Drivers & Salesmen
No. 484.
Electrical Workers No. 92.
Asphalt Workers No. 84.
United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers No. 9.
Car Repairers & Trackmen No. 687.
Sanger.
Federal Labor Union No. 15,471.

San Pedro.
Butchers No. 551.
Steam & Operating Engineers No. 235.
Santa Barbara.
Painters No. 715.
Santa Clara.
Federal Labor Union No. 15,425.
Stockton.
Window Glass Snappers No. 15,370.
State Hospital Employees No. 15,712.
Taft.
Oil Workers No. 15,503.
Tahoe City.
Trout Fishermen No. 15,254.
Vallejo.
Boilermakers No. 148.
Blacksmiths No. 82.
Teamsters No. 490.

Reinstatements.

1. Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
2. Bottle Caners No. 10,535, San Francisco.
3. Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
4. Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles.
5. Barbers No. 508, Richmond.
6. Retail Clerks No. 432, San Francisco.
7. White Rats Actors No. 12, San Francisco.
8. Barbers No. 253, San Bernardino.
9. Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 17, Los Angeles.

Withdrawn.

1. Plumbers No. 494, Long Beach.
 2. Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158, San Francisco.
- Amalgamated with Other Unions.**
1. Shasta Mine & Smelter Workers No. 174, Kennett, with Miners No. 135, Jackson.
 2. Milkers No. 8861, with Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, San Francisco.
 3. Cooks No. 27, with Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles.

Disbanded.

1. Painters No. 333, San Diego.
2. Motion Picture Laboratory Workers No. 15,074, Los Angeles.
3. Carpenters No. 1641, Lodi.
4. Bartenders No. 558, San Bernardino.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax.

1. Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.
2. Plasterers No. 429, Modesto.
3. Cigarmakers No. 253, Oakland.
4. Retail Clerks No. 47, Oakland.
5. Lathers No. 353, Ocean Park.
6. Barbers No. 603, Pasadena.
7. Retail Clerks No. 1179, Richmond.
8. Laundry Workers No. 88.
9. House Raisers & Movers No. 12,314.
10. Barbers No. 256, San Diego.
11. Boot & Shoe Workers No. 216, San Francisco.
12. Marine Gasoline Engineers' Association No. 471, San Francisco.
13. Mold Makers No. 66, San Francisco.
14. Grocery Clerks No. 1247, San Jose.
15. Typographical No. 567, San Luis Obispo.
16. Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446, Santa Rosa.
17. Hod Carriers No. 139, Santa Rosa.
18. Ladies Garment Workers No. 106, Stockton.
19. Machinists No. 364, Stockton.
20. Sheet Metal Workers No. 283, Stockton.
21. Plumbers No. 398, Uplands.

DEFENSE OF NOLAN, MOONEY, ET AL.

As per instructions of the Eureka convention a circular letter was sent to affiliated unions urging financial assistance in order to assure a proper defense for the trade-unionists accused of participation in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage.

Owing to the fact that another agency, the International Workers' Defense League, had theretofore (with the full approval of the accused) taken full charge of the defense, the Executive Council decided to turn over all contributions received to the defendants direct and secure their joint receipt for same. To date, the sum of \$7626.60 has been turned over to the defendants in the manner indicated.

Space forbids a comprehensive review of these trials. Your Executive officers have done their utmost to expose the machinations of the frame-up gang, who would hang men on perjured testimony. Doubtless this convention will go on record in demanding a thorough investigation of the entire affair by impartial and competent State and Federal authorities.

For the information of the delegates as well as for the permanent record a chronology of the bomb prosecutions is submitted herewith:

Chronology of Bomb Prosecutions.

July 22, 1916.—Explosion at Market and Steuart streets.

July 26, 1916.—Billings arrested at the Lane Clinic. Mooney home in Eilers Building raided. Israel Weinberg arrested.

July 27, 1916.—Ed Nolan and Tom and Rena Mooney arrested.

August 2, 1916.—Grand Jury votes indictments against prisoners.

September 11, 1916.—Billings goes to trial.

September 23, 1916.—Billings found guilty.

October 7, 1916.—Billings sentenced to life imprisonment.

January 3, 1917.—Trial of Tom Mooney starts.

January 26, 1917.—Frank C. Oxman takes the stand and swears that he saw all the defendants at the scene of the explosion and saw Billings place the bomb.

February 9, 1917.—Mooney found guilty of murder in the first degree. Jury omits recommendation to mercy, which means death sentence.

February 13, 1917.—Mrs. Charlotte La Posse makes affidavit that she saw and spoke to Oxman at the Phelan Building, a mile from the scene of the explosion, at the very moment that Oxman swore that he saw the defendants at Market and Steuart streets.

February 24, 1917.—Judge Franklin A. Griffin denies motion for new trial and sentences Mooney to be hanged in San Quentin prison on May 17th.

February 24, 1917.—The Netherlands Federation of Labor pledges support to the San Francisco Defense and forwards protest to President Wilson, through the American Ambassador at The Hague.

April 11, 1917.—The Bulletin publishes Oxman's letters to Frank Edward Rigall of Grayville, Illinois, offering him financial inducements to corroborate Oxman's testimony against Tom Mooney. Rigall was at Niagara Falls, New York, on July 22nd.

April 16, 1917.—Estelle Smith confesses that Oxman offered her a bribe of "five figures" to falsely testify against Israel Weinberg. Oxman said he was acting for the "Higher-Ups."

April 18, 1917.—Oxman arrested.

April 21, 1917.—Ed D. Nolan released on bonds, \$250 for each indictment. Oxman held for trial by Police Judge Matthew Brady.

April 23, 1917.—Judge Griffin addresses letter to Attorney General Webb, asking him to go before Supreme Court and ask new trial for Mooney.

April 23, 1917.—Workingmen of Petrograd hold protest meeting against the Mooney sentence in front of the American Embassy.

May 4, 1917.—Oxman "whitewashed" by Spreckels' Grand Jury, four jurors and Assistant Attorney General, Judge Robert M. Clarke of Los Angeles, dissenting.

May 11, 1917.—President Wilson intercedes with Governor Stephens to postpone Mooney's execution.

May 18, 1917.—Judge Brady holds Oxman to trial a second time after many writs of habeas corpus had been quashed.

May 21, 1917.—Rena Mooney's trial commences.

July 25, 1917.—Rena Mooney acquitted.

August 24, 1917.—Judge Dunne denies bail to Rena Mooney after Judges Griffin and Cabaniss had agreed to do so.

September 6, 1917.—Billings' appeal denied by District Court of Appeals.

September 11, 1917.—Supreme Court denies Attorney General Webb's appeal for new trial for Mooney.

September 12, 1917.—Oxman's trial opens before Judge Dunne. (Judge Dunne declares Oxman innocent on September 9th.)

CONCLUSION.

In concluding the report for the year the Secretary wishes to express deep appreciation to the host of men and women who were ever ready to lend a helping hand in the Federation's work. It has been a great privilege to work with President Murphy; to receive his helpful suggestions and to discuss, plan and even dream of a greater and better labor movement.

The California State Federation of Labor has been a mighty power in the onward march toward industrial democracy. We have accomplished much in the seventeen years of the Federation's existence. But we are yet far from the goal.

Twenty-four years ago the President of the American Federation of Labor attempted to supply an answer to the question, "What Does Labor Want?" He said:

"It wants the earth and the fulness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. But to be more specific: The expressed demands of labor are first and foremost a reduction of the hours of daily labor to eight hours to-day, fewer to-morrow."

Well, the struggle for the eight-hour workday has been on ever since and is in full swing to-day. The thousands of workers in the oil fields and in the lumber and transportation industries of California are looking forward to an early inauguration of an eight-hour workday.

However, there is an even more fundamental aspect to Labor's insistent demands for more. Here in America, at least, men are born possessed with the inalienable right, not only to life and liberty, but to the pursuit of happiness. The labor movement is the organized, concrete expression of that pursuit. It voices the demands of the toilers upon modern society, fully conscious of the fact that the very fate of civilization is involved in a progressive adjustment of those demands. For—

There is a moving of men like the sea in its might,
The grand and resistless uprising of labor;
The banner it carries is justice and right,
It aims not the musket, it draws not the sabre.
But the sound of its tread, o'er the graves of the dead,
Shall startle the world and fill despots with dread;
For 'tis sworn that the land of the Fathers shall be
The home of the brave, and the land of the free.

Fraternally and respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 24, 1916, to September 22, 1917, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year.

Receipts.

Affiliation Fee	\$ 38.00
Per Capita Tax	7,295.85
Miscellaneous	1,337.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,671.70

Disbursements.

Eureka Convention	\$ 870.93
Executive Council	118.30
Office Expense	177.95
Organizing	2,811.50
Postage and Mailing	220.67
Printing	326.50
Rent	300.00
Salaries	2,002.30
Legislative Work	1,543.81
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.....	500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	13.00
Miscellaneous	228.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,113.51

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 23, 1916.....	\$ 4,319.43
Total receipts for twelve months.....	8,671.70
	<hr/>
Total	\$12,991.13
Total Disbursements	9,113.51
	<hr/>
Balance on hand September 22, 1917.....	\$ 3,877.62

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.

AGNEW.		BODIE.	
State Hospital Employees No. 15,443	\$ 10.31	Miners No. 61.....	1.24
BAKERSFIELD.		COALINGA.	
Bakers No. 146.....	1.68	Oil & Gas Well Workers No. 15,525	13.00
Barbers No. 317.....	4.00	DALY CITY.	
Bartenders No. 378.....	17.41	Carpenters No. 1913.....	2.75
Carpenters No. 743.....	13.81	DARWIN.	
Cement Workers No. 130.....	.93	Miners No. 91.....	10.00
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	1.60	EL CENTRO.	
Retail Clerks No. 1217.....	7.70	Barbers No. 733.....	1.25
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	14.40	Carpenters No. 1286.....	4.34
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	1.65	Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Labor Council	11.00	Typographical No. 707.....	3.40
Machinists No. 5.....		EUREKA.	
Musicians No. 263.....	5.00	Barbers No. 431.....	2.40
Oil Workers No. 15,529.....	25.54	Bartenders No. 406.....	6.76
Painters No. 314.....	6.42	Carpenters No. 1040.....	6.72
Porters No. 747.....	3.00	Cigarmakers No. 338.....	2.40
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	1.12	Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	3.25
Sheet Metal Workers No. 369.....	.91	Electrical Workers No. 482.....	1.64
Stage Employees No. 215.....	2.30	Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	7.13	Longshoremen No. 38-20.....	2.20
Tailors No. 339.....	.64	Machinists No. 540.....	1.36
Typographical No. 439.....	3.35	Musicians No. 333.....	2.36
BERKELEY.		Painters No. 1034.....	1.30
Carpenters No. 1158.....	12.61	Stage Employees No. 430.....	1.90
Post Office Clerks No. 47.....	2.94		

Typographical No. 207.....	2.96	Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 3	9.71
Women's Union Label League No. 303	1.60	Lathers No. 42	4.70
FELLOWS.		Lithographers No. 22.....	5.06
Oil Workers No. 15612.....	10.38	Machinists No. 311	22.50
FRESNO.		Mailers No. 9.....	1.88
Bakers No. 43.....	6.60	Metal Polishers No. 67.....	3.71
Barbers No. 333.....	18.00	Molders No. 374	11.50
Bartenders No. 566.....	10.80	Motion Picture Laboratory Wkrs. No. 15,074	1.23
Carpenters No. 701.....	33.91	Motor Bus Owners and Operators No. 300	11.10
Carpenters No. 1496.....	11.18	Moving Picture Operators No. 150	10.98
Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	21.31	Musicians No. 47.....	60.00
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	8.22	Office Employees No. 15,251....	1.46
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	5.00	Pattern Makers' Association....	1.48
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	7.32	Photo Engravers No. 32.....	6.00
Labor Council	10.00	Plumbers No. 78.....	9.00
Lathers No. 83.....	1.90	Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	24.00
Machinists No. 653	4.63	Press Feeders No. 37.....	8.25
Moving Picture Operators No. 599	1.17	Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	11.80
Musicians No. 210.....	9.75	Web Pressmen No. 18.....	11.63
Painters No. 294.....	12.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	2.70
Plasterers No. 188.....	4.47	Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831	8.50
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	3.20	Stage Employees No. 33.....	9.48
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252..	2.94	Steam Engineers No. 72.....	14.35
Stage Employees No. 158.....	3.20	Stereotypers and Electrotypes No. 58	1.23
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	5.52	Tailors No. 81.....	22.40
Teamsters No. 431.....	7.49	Teamsters No. 208.....	3.08
Typographical No. 144.....	6.50	Typographical No. 174.....	36.00
GLENDALE.		LOST HILLS.	
Carpenters No. 563.....	1.40	Oil Workers No. 15,644.....	1.37
GRASS VALLEY.		MARTINEZ.	
Miners No. 90.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 1025.....	1.56
HANFORD.		Electrical Workers No. 302.....	.93
Carpenters No. 1043.....	7.55	Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 15930
Painters No. 594.....	2.12	Typographical No. 597	1.87
JACKSON.		MARYSVILLE.	
Barbers No. 533.....	1.75	Bartenders No. 699.....	4.15
Central Labor Council.....	13.00	Carpenters No. 1570.....	7.10
Miners No. 135.....	31.25	Labor Council	12.00
KNOWLES.		Hod Carriers No. 121.....	2.13
Granite Cutters	18.25	Painters No. 146.....	2.12
Quarry Workers No. 35.....	1.47	Teamsters No. 137	5.10
LONG BEACH.		Typographical No. 223.....	4.10
Carpenters No. 710	1.61	MERCED.	
Plumbers No. 492.....	1.08	Carpenters No. 1202.....	2.50
LOS ANGELES.		MILL VALLEY.	
Bakers No. 37.....	15.25	Carpenters No. 1710.....	2.66
Barbers No. 295.....	19.25	MODESTO.	
Bartenders No. 284.....	66.10	Barbers No. 24.....	1.32
Bookbinders No. 63.....	13.17	Painters No. 317.....	.71
Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28	1.00	Plumbers No. 25.....	2.60
Labor Council	12.00	MOJAVE.	
Cigarmakers No. 225	18.00	Bartenders No. 445.....	.82
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 17	26.49	MONTEREY.	
Coopers No. 152.....	2.82	Carpenters No. 1451.....	5.10
Electrical Workers No. 61.....	11.50	NAPA.	
Electrical Workers No. 370.....	6.00	Garment Workers No. 137.....	12.28
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	3.09	Glove Workers No. 40.....	3.01
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 52	13.00	State Hospital Employees No. 15631	2.35
Garment Workers No. 125.....	77.25		
Granite Cutters	4.50		
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	3.23		
Horseshoers No. 124.....	3.50		
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	6.30		

OAKLAND.

Bakers No. 119.....	20.40
Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	9.00
Barbers No. 134.....	20.00
Bartenders No. 525.....	31.50
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324..	6.12
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187	4.80
Butchers No. 120.....	13.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	67.56
Carpenters No. 1473.....	20.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	36.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 283....	36.00
Horseshoers No. 45.....	5.00
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	9.98
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	4.85
United Laborers No. 304.....	9.90
Leather Workers No. 172.....	.60
Machinists No. 284.....	55.00
Material Teamsters No. 577....	24.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302....	17.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	3.99
Plumbers, Steamfitters & Helpers No. 342	4.45
Plumbers No. 444.....	11.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	13.00
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	6.75
Stage Employees No. 107.....	5.88
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00
Tailors No. 266.....	17.50
Team Drivers No. 70.....	44.05
Typographical No. 36.....	25.88

PACIFIC GROVE.

Carpenters No. 806.....	3.20
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PALO ALTO.

Carpenters No. 668.....	10.46
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PASADENA.

Bakers No. 25.....	1.76
Carpenters No. 769.....	8.94
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	7.95
Labor Council.....	10.00
Lathers No. 81.....	1.55
Plumbers No. 280.....	4.46
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	1.28
Typographical No. 583.....	4.70

PETALUMA.

Barbers No. 419.....	2.40
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335..	.90
Carpenters No. 981.....	6.99
Central Labor Council.....	5.00
Laundry Workers No. 53.....	1.37
Musicians No. 439.....	7.58

RANDSBURG.

Miners No. 44.....	4.52
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REDLANDS.

Plumbers No. 364.....	1.32
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REDWOOD CITY.

Hod Carriers No. 97.....	1.60
Musicians No. 570.....	6.20

RICHMOND.

Barbers No. 508.....	3.17
Bartenders No. 595.....	2.66
Boilermakers No. 317.....	15.00
Butchers No. 310.....	2.20
Carpenters No. 642.....	8.40
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	5.70

United Laborers No. 13085.....	1.31
Musicians No. 424.....	3.30
Plumbers No. 436.....	9.60
Potters No. 89.....	12.71
General Teamsters No. 420.....	6.91

RIVERSIDE.

Electrical Workers No. 440.....	2.73
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ROCKLIN.

Granite Cutters.....	10.40
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SACRAMENTO.

Bakers No. 85.....	12.70
Barbers No. 112.....	14.95
Bartenders No. 603.....	29.40
Boilermakers No. 94.....	3.25
Bookbinders No. 35.....	4.80
Boxmakers No. 1165.....	2.23
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118.....	4.40
Butchers No. 498.....	5.58
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	8.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	32.28
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	10.50
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	6.00
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 12369.....	1.72
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767	1.72
Horseshoers No. 47.....	1.78
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	4.00
Lathers No. 109.....	1.98
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	16.50
Machinists No. 33.....	12.00
Molders No. 199.....	8.40
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	3.15
Musicians No. 12.....	18.00
Plumbers No. 447.....	5.70
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	5.98
Stage Employees No. 50.....	3.85
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	4.05
Stereo- & Electrotypers No. 86..	1.83
Street Carmen No. 256.....	21.00
Tailors No. 107.....	7.20
Teamsters No. 557.....	6.67
Typographical No. 46.....	25.20

SAN BERNARDINO.

Barbers No. 253.....	3.06
Bartenders No. 558.....	5.28
Carpenters No. 944.....	3.85
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673	5.61

SAN BRUNO.

Carpenters No. 848.....	2.32
Federal Labor Union No. 1498..	.72

SAN DIEGO.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2553	1.65
Bakers No. 90.....	8.45
Bartenders No. 768.....	12.25
Carpenters No. 1296.....	13.58
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	10.30
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	1.39
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	7.93
Federated Trades & Labor Council.....	15.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 297.....	2.43
Machinists No. 389.....	3.56
Moving Picture Operators No. 279	2.40
Musicians No. 325.....	24.70

Painters No. 333.....	2.10	Mailers No. 18.....	8.30
Plumbers No. 230.....	2.99	Marble Polishers & Rubbers No. 9.....	13.50
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	8.30	Marine Cooks & Stewards' Assn.	84.00
Tailors No. 277.....	4.20	Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water-tenders.....	180.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122.....	2.32	Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40.....	44.07
Typographical No. 221.....	17.60	Metal Polishers No. 128.....	5.00
SAN FRANCISCO.			
White Rats Actors No. 12.....	8.00	Milkers No. 8861.....	10.50
Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	59.71
Asphalt Workers No. 84.....	2.80	Millmen No. 42.....	87.62
Auto Bus Operators No. 399.....	36.50	Molders No. 164.....	58.50
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	2.64	Moving Picture Operators No. 162.....	13.00
Bakers No. 24.....	68.50	Musicians No. 6.....	147.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125	22.00	Office Employees No. 13188....	6.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	6.50	Pattern Makers' Ass'n.....	24.03
Bakery Wagon Drivers & Salesmen No. 484.....	17.00	Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26..	2.43
Barbers No. 148.....	70.00	Photo Engravers No. 8.....	10.31
Bartenders No. 41.....	126.80	Pile Drivers No. 77.....	45.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	60.00	Plasterers No. 66.....	38.44
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	79.50	Plumbers No. 442.....	43.00
Binery Women No. 125.....	27.74	Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	45.92
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	6.00	Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	26.00
Boilermakers No. 6.....	68.45	Press Assistants No. 33.....	21.12
Bookbinders No. 31.....	24.00	Railway Postal Clerks No. 20..	2.55
Bottle Caners No. 10535.....	1.53	Web Pressmen No. 4.....	9.60
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156	12.00	Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	240.00
Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158.....	4.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 104..	40.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	60.00	Ship Caulkers No. 554.....	18.27
Butchers No. 508.....	8.61	Stable & Garage Employees No. 404.....	6.50
Butchers No. 115.....	36.00	Stage Employees No. 16.....	15.48
Carpenters No. 22.....	149.35	Steam Laundry Workers No. 26	130.00
Carpenters No. 483.....	114.20	Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 2.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 1082.....	18.50	Stereo- & Electrotypes No. 29..	4.50
Car Repairers & Trackmen No. 687.....	2.25	Street & Electric Railway Employees No. 518.....	42.25
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	33.00	Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	28.32
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	27.00	Switchmen No. 197.....	2.10
Retail Clerks No. 432.....	3.00	Tailors No. 2.....	20.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	31.20	Teamsters No. 85.....	165.00
United Cloth, Hat & Cap Makers No. 9.....	2.35	Typographical No. 21.....	88.00
Cooks No. 44.....	61.22	Upholsters No. 28.....	11.00
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	64.49	Varnishers & Polishers No. 134	20.76
Coopers No. 65.....	40.50	Waiters No. 30.....	89.30
Electrical Workers No. 92.....	13.90	Waitresses No. 48.....	30.88
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	55.00	Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	3.66
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	10.50	SANGER.	
Elevator Conductors & Starters No. 13105.....	16.25	Federal Labor Union No. 15471	1.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	18.35	SAN JOSE.	
Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14374.....	11.80	Barbers No. 252.....	9.75
Stationary Firemen No. 86.....	24.00	Bartenders No. 577.....	12.02
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	6.20	Bricklayers No. 10.....	2.65
Garment Workers No. 131.....	65.00	Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 107.....	1.70
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432.....	1.40	Builders' Material Packers & Shippers No. 1.....	2.10
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22....	38.25	Butchers No. 506.....	6.30
Glove Workers No. 39.....	5.01	Cigarmakers No. 291.....	1.22
United Hatters No. 23.....	2.10	Retail Clerks No. 428.....	4.50
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	18.00	Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	14.00
Horseshoers No. 25.....	4.10	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	15.77	Electrical Workers No. 332.....	4.00
Janitors No. 10367.....	13.20	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	1.05
Labor Council.....	6.00	United Laborers No. 14190....	5.36
United Laborers No. 12992.....	96.00	Lathers No. 144.....	2.25
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	45.00	Laundry Workers No. 33.....	9.45
Machinists No. 68.....	180.00	Machinists No. 504.....	7.20

Moving Picture Operators No. 11	1.75
Musicians No. 153	4.80
Plumbers No. 393	5.70
Printing Pressmen No. 146	3.00
Street Railway Employees No. 265	18.17
Tailors No. 108	3.45
General Teamsters No. 287	10.20
Material Teamsters No. 279	10.35
Typographical No. 231	10.30
Upholsterers No. 82	1.32

SAN LEANDRO.

Musicians No. 510	6.50
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SAN MATEO.

Butchers No. 516	2.75
Carpenters No. 162	13.49
Cement Laborers No. 160	2.80
Central Labor Union	11.00
Electrical Workers No. 617	1.44
Material Teamsters No. 160	3.78
Passenger Auto Drivers No. 429	3.84
Typographical No. 624	1.20

SAN PEDRO.

Bartenders No. 591	4.83
Butchers No. 551	1.14
Carpenters No. 1140	11.31
Culinary Alliance No. 754	4.90
Labor Council	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 50	6.00
Painters No. 949	3.23
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 235	2.26

SAN RAFAEL.

Bartenders No. 542	.94
Carpenters No. 35	9.85
Labor Council	12.00
Teamsters No. 694	5.30

SANTA ANA.

Stage Employees No. 538	1.60
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SANTA BARBARA.

Barbers No. 560	2.52
Carpenters No. 1062	11.82
Central Labor Council	11.00
Musicians No. 308	6.74
Painters No. 715	4.39
Plumbers No. 114	4.04
Typographical No. 394	2.40

SANTA CLARA.

Federal Labor Union No. 15425	3.14
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SANTA CRUZ.

Musicians No. 346	1.46
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SANTA ROSA.

Barbers No. 159	3.75
Bartenders No. 770	3.86
Carpenters No. 751	6.37
Electrical Workers No. 594	3.32
Central Labor Council	14.00
Laundry Workers No. 43	2.88
Musicians No. 292	7.53
Painters No. 364	2.50
Paving Cutters No. 31	7.16
Plumbers No. 251	1.00
Steam Engineers No. 147	1.08

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5	30.21
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STOCKTON.

Bakers No. 120	1.50
Barbers No. 312	11.90
Bartenders No. 403	15.66
Butchers No. 127	2.55
Carpenters No. 266	21.86
Retail Clerks No. 197	2.45
Cooks & Waiters No. 572	11.70
Electrical Workers No. 591	2.55
Electrical Workers No. 207	1.88
Central Labor Council	9.00
State Hospital Employees No. 15712	1.36
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472	2.28
Lumber Handlers No. 292	1.20
Moving Picture Operators No. 3	.60
Musicians No. 189	13.56
Plasterers No. 222	.81
Plumbers No. 492	1.65
Printing Pressmen No. 132	5.00
Steam Engineers No. 200	4.15
Street Railway Employees No. 276	9.42
Teamsters No. 22	13.69
Theatrical Protective Union No. 90	2.40
Typographical No. 56	6.60
Window Glass Snappers No. 15370	1.93

TAFT.

Oil Workers No. 15503	11.00
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TAHOE CITY.

Trout Fishermen No. 15254	3.50
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TIBURON.

Machinists No. 238	4.59
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VALLEJO.

Barbers No. 335	4.80
Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 82	2.50
Boilermakers No. 148	12.40
Carpenters No. 180	17.69
Electrical Workers No. 180	9.00
Laundry Workers No. 113	6.00
Machinists No. 252	45.35
Musicians No. 367	4.37
Plumbers No. 343	3.70
Stage Employees No. 241	3.20
Teamsters No. 490	3.84
Trades & Labor Council	15.00
Typographical No. 389	1.28
United Laborers No. 11345	.69

VISALIA.

Painters No. 899	3.50
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WOODLAND.

Carpenters No. 1381	4.94
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Miscellaneous Receipts.

Refund of Scrip	\$ 11.41
Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire- and Enginemen, pro rata payment of maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	27.20
Order of Railroad Conductors, pro rata payment of maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	27.20
San Francisco Labor Council, pro rata payment for maintenance	

nance of Legislative Headquarters	108.82
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	27.20
State Building Trades Council, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	108.82

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	27.20
John E. Houston, 1917. Year Book	1000.00
	<u>\$1337.85</u>

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL.

EUREKA CONVENTION.	
D. J. Gorman, services on Auditing Committee	\$ 3.50
A. E. Steimer, services on Auditing Committee	3.50
A. J. Rogers, services on Auditing Committee	3.50
Times Publishing Co., daily proceedings, ballots, etc.....	118.50
Jas. H. Barry Co., 5th day's proceedings	17.50
Fraternal Order of Eagles, rent of headquarters	15.00
Jacob Beckel, Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
Peter Fitzgerald, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
F. F. Bebergall, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Paul Scharrenberg, expense, etc.	92.95
Helen Quinn, expense of attending convention	50.00
Donaldson Printing Co., 400 badges	52.00
Jas. H. Barry Co., 150 delegates' reports, 1200 proceedings, including 500 officers' reports...	350.25
Halftone of convention photo...	17.50
Printing of same.....	20.00
Postage on proceedings.....	41.73

Total\$870.93

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

Wm. J. McQuillan.....	\$ 34.00
H. J. Young.....	25.00
E. H. Hart.....	14.80
Harry Bartley.....	4.50
F. W. Heckman.....	16.00
Margaret A. Malone.....	15.50
Witten W. Harris.....	8.50

Total\$118.30

OFFICE EXPENSE.

Underwood Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter	\$ 1.50
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, phone	92.89
Star Towel Supply Co., towel service	9.00
Wobbers, stationery	14.55
Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams	39.96
H. S. Crocker Co., stationery....	7.35
Freight on A. F. of L. literature	2.40
The Call, 6 months' subscription	2.40
The Survey, 1 year's subscription	3.00

Ætna Insurance Company, premium on fire insurance.....	1.90
Cleaning rug, curtains, etc.....	3.00
Total	<u>\$177.95</u>

ORGANIZING.

Contribution to Migratory Labor Fund (see statement of fund)	\$1,200.00
T. J. Vitaich, organizing work, from Sept. 26, 1916, to August 15, 1917, \$1,581.50; 1 scrip book, \$30.00.....	1,611.50
Total	<u>\$2,811.50</u>

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$202.25
James H. Barry Company, revising and printing mailing list	18.42
Total	<u>\$220.67</u>

PRINTING.

Donaldson Printing Co., Oct. 9, 500 sheets paper, \$1.50; 1000 bill heads, \$4.50; stationery for Executive Council, \$45.35; 700 circular letters, \$3.25; Dec. 20, 1300 constitutions, \$36.00; 500 checks, \$8.75; 1000 clasp envelopes, \$19.00; 600 circular letters, \$8.00; Jan. 29, 500 yellow sheets, \$1.00; 1000 envelopes, \$6.75; 300 bill heads, \$12.25; Mar. 27, 2000 envelopes, \$8.90; April 27, 1000 sheets of paper, \$2.50; June 1, 2200 envelopes, \$8.50; June 27, 200 letter heads, \$2.00; Aug. 28, 500 yellow sheets, \$1.00; 750 circular letters (Cracker Bakers), \$4.75; 600 postals, \$8.00; 700 convention calls, 3000 credentials, \$25.75; 500 envelopes, \$3.50; 500 affiliation blanks, \$3.75; Sept. 20, 1000 bill heads, \$4.50; 2000 envelopes, \$7.00....	\$226.50
Walter N. Brunt Printing Co., Oct. 26, 250 cards for President Murphy, \$1.50; March 27, 12 receipt books, \$6.50.....	8.00
James H. Barry Company, Dec. 19, 1800 circular letters, \$11.00; January 29, 700 minutes, \$22.50;	

April 27, 650 minutes, \$22.50;
 July 30, 700 minutes, \$22.50;
 650 circular letters (Mooney
 defense), \$8.00; August 29,
 800 circular letters (S. F. Car-
 men), \$5.50..... 92.00

Total\$326.50

RENT.

Typographical Union, Leo Mich-
 elson, Treasurer, rent of office
 Oct. 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1917..\$300.00

SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer,
 Paul Scharrenberg, 12 months
 ending Sept. 30, 1917.....\$1,177.30

Salary of Helen Quinn, sten-
 ographer, 12 months ending
 Sept. 30, 1917..... 825.00

Total\$2,002.30

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Maintenance of Joint Legisla-
 tive Headquarters at Sacra-
 mento *\$ 435.40

T. J. Vitaich, Legislative Agent,
 salary and expense from Jan.
 8 to May 1, \$590.41; 2 scrip
 books, \$60.00 650.41

Paul Scharrenberg, 11 trips to
 Sacramento, \$76.00; 1 scrip
 book, \$30.00 106.00

James H. Barry Co., Dec. 19,
 2000 copies, "What They
 Promise to Do for Labor,"
 \$52.50; 3000 copies Injunction
 Abuse, \$40.00; 3000 copies
 Comp. Inv., \$40.00; 1000 Leg.
 letter circulars, \$13.00; 2000
 copies Report on Labor
 Legislation and Records of
 Senators and Assemblymen,
 \$115.00 260.50

Postage on legislative work... 33.50

H. M. Barnett, Feb. 13, sten-
 ographic work 3.00

M. Cleary, June 29, stenographic
 work 15.00

E. Lanagan, July 14, office
 work 30.00
 Henry B. Lister, expense trip
 to Sacramento on Anti-In-
 junction bill 10.00

Total\$1,543.81

DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FED- ERATION OF LABOR.

Daniel P. Haggerty, expense of
 attending A. F. of L. con-
 vention (amount voted by
 Eureka convention)\$500.00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

F. W. Wentworth & Company,
 July 28, 1 book case..... \$13.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

Association for the Study and
 Prevention of Tuberculosis,
 Dec. 18, 500 Christmas seals..\$ 5.00

Frank Morrison, Jan. 5, 25 copies
 A. F. of L. Proceedings, \$6.25;
 per capita tax, \$10.00..... 16.25

J. B. Lippincott Co., Jan. 22,
 1 Dict. of Synonyms..... 2.50

Paul Scharrenberg, Mar. 23, 1
 scrip book, \$30.00; Mar. 27,
 expense attending S. B. T. C.
 convention at Marysville, \$5.50;
 Aug. 28, 1 Western Pacific
 scrip book, \$30.00..... 65.50

John Ginty, Assessor, property
 tax 3.50

American Association for Labor
 Legislation, 1917 subscription. 5.00
 1 copy, Single Tax Year Book.. 2.50

Henry B. Lister, legal services
 in re Amador Miners..... 100.00

The Bulletin, May 7, 679 copies,
 issue of April 30..... 12.55

H. S. Crocker Co., Aug. 28,
 books for office library..... 15.75

Total\$228.55

(* See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro
 rata payment of other organizations in
 maintaining Legislative Headquarters.)

STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND

For the fiscal year ending September 22, 1917.

Receipts.

From California State Federation of Labor.....\$1,200.00
 J. B. Dale, refund on Scrip Book..... 1.97

Disbursements.

\$1,201.97

J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary* and expense, October 1, 1916, to September
 30, 1917.....\$1,084.75

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 23, 1916.....\$ 619.56
 Receipts, September 23, 1916, to September 22, 1917..... 1,201.97

\$1,821.53

Disbursements, September 23, 1916, to September 22, 1917.....\$1,084.75

Balance on hand September 23, 1917.....\$ 736.78

[*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.]

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Cal., September 22, 1917.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

We, the undersigned Finance Committee appointed by President Murphy to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 22, 1917, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per detailed report submitted to the convention.

The cash balance on hand September 22, 1917, was \$3,877.62.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2,451.04, from which should be deducted \$155.66 in checks issued but not paid; with the First National Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1,500.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$82.24.

(Signed) A. J. ROGERS,
CHAS. CHILD,
J. J. MATHESON.

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION AND LABOR RECORD OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN

Forty-Second Session of the California Legislature

JANUARY 8 TO JANUARY 26, AND
FEBRUARY 26 TO APRIL 27, 1917

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unions of California:

From the viewpoint of Labor the Forty-second session of the California Legislature differed materially from any of its predecessors.

Practically the entire session was a stand-up battle between organized labor and the would-be union-busters of the State who gained a new lease of life through the manipulation of the million dollar slush fund by the notorious law and order committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

By way of explanation it should be noted that the State Federation of Labor had conducted the usual "questioning" of candidates before the Primary Election. It will be recalled that the number of questions asked had been reduced to the minimum because the experiences of several legislative campaigns had convinced us that concentration upon important issues was more fruitful of tangible results than a general scattering of our forces upon all pending measures worthy of support.

The nature and number of the replies received were fairly satisfactory. Very soon it became evident, however, that the organized labor crushers had prearranged to swamp candidates for the Legislature with anti-labor literature and with many different sets of questions.

With an impertinence and effrontery characteristic of star chamber reformers they commenced their letter writing campaign by demanding to know what answers had been made by the respective candidates to the State Federation of Labor questions. Next, they insisted upon an expression of "views" on eight subjects ranging from "protection for strike breakers" to the "single tax."

Then came a whole package of literature in favor of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, an anti-boycott law and against the State Federation's anti-injunction bill. All these letters and other "explanatory" matter sent to the press dwelt freely upon the alleged "intolerance of the labor bosses" and the need for greater political activity by the "right-thinking business men." Space forbids a detailed account of the various steps taken by the labor crushers to counteract and offset the State Federation of Labor's very effective legislative work. The "net" results are the things that count. And it is certainly encouraging and gratifying to be able to report substantial progress for Labor and a dead standstill for the exploiters of labor.

Principal Measures Sponsored by State Federation.

The State Federation of Labor had centered upon three measures: The Anti-Injunction bill; the bill to abolish employment agencies operated for profit; and the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Legislature passed the Anti-Injunction bill and approved the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employment agency bill was defeated in the Assembly. It is true, Governor Stephens nullified Labor's most important victory by yielding to Chamber of Commerce pressure and applying the pocket veto to the Anti-Injunction bill. The point is that the elected Legislature stood up where the appointed Governor failed. So much for the fate of Labor's principal measures.

The Chamber of Commerce also had three main issues, i. e., the Compulsory Arbitration bill, the Anti-boycott bill, and a fixed determination to kill the Anti-Injunction bill. Now note the results. The Compulsory Arbitration bill was badly beaten in the Assembly; the Anti-Boycott bill never left the Committee room,

but the Anti-Injunction bill received a majority in the Senate and the Assembly despite the veiled threats and suave pleas of the "Open-Shoppers." So had it not been for Governor Stephens the Legislative program of the union busters would have received a clean knockout.

A considerable part of the Legislature's time was taken up with the "wet and dry" issue. The two big measures of the "drys," the Rominger bill and the county unit bill, were both beaten after lengthy adventures in oratory, and the "wets" were equally unsuccessful in their attempt to propitiate the semi-dry sentiment throughout the state by regulating the saloon traffic. Both sides were frank enough to admit that they had no hope of enacting any law that would go into effect without being submitted to the voters at the next election, so the real object of the fight was the indorsement of the Legislature, with the moral effect it was expected to exert in the inevitable battle at the polls. It was, therefore, mainly a tactical struggle for a position of advantage in the next State campaign, and the net outcome seems to have been what the referee would call a draw.

As usual there were many measures pending, which could not be classified as labor bills, but in which organized labor was nevertheless vitally concerned. For example, there was the preparedness measure, drafted at the instance of the State Council of Defense and recommended by the Governor. This bill was passed in the closing days of the session. It provides for the creation of a State defense guard of 1000 men between the ages of 30 and 50 for whatever emergency use may be deemed necessary, with the exception of duty in connection with industrial disputes. The act carried with it an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for equipment and maintenance.

Compulsory military training in the public schools was strenuously urged, but the measure enacted (S. B. 599, by Senator Luce) provides only for physical education for at least twenty minutes a day in the elementary schools and two hours a week in the high schools. All pupils are required to take this work. A State supervisor of physical education is to be appointed to have charge of the organization of the work and to prepare a manual for the instruction of teachers.

The women's clubs of the State were represented by competent lobbyists and were largely successful in obtaining the passage of most of their legislative recommendations. These included the women's jury bill, which amends the codes to permit the selection of women for jury service, and a series of bills giving women a greater measure of control of community property.

Measures aimed at lessening the law's delay were only partly successful, two of four proposed constitutional amendments aimed at the reform of the judiciary being adopted. The four amendments were introduced as the result of conferences between committees representing the two branches of the Legislature and the State Bar Association. One of the two approved amendments proposes to create an extra department of three Justices in both the First and Second district Appellate Courts, located respectively at San Francisco and Los Angeles, the purpose being to permit quicker action on appeals. The other amendment provides for the establishment of municipal or inferior courts in San Francisco and Los Angeles to take over many civil cases now handled by the superior courts. The municipal courts would have jurisdiction in cases not to exceed \$1000.

The Railroad Commission's jurisdiction over public service corporations was increased in various ways. The most important extension of power concerned the regulation of automobiles in passenger and freight service between municipalities. By the repeal of the present "blue sky law," otherwise known as the investment companies' act, the Corporation Commissioner is given increased powers and authority under a new act which has been named the corporate securities act.

The Usual Turmoil of the Closing Days.

Notwithstanding every effort to avoid the usual turmoil of the closing days, there was the same mad scramble to clear congested files as has been witnessed at every previous session. Bills were being railroaded through by the wholesale, without any pretense of thoughtful consideration, while almost as many more were ruthlessly slaughtered on sentimental appeals from members of influence. No better object lesson of the truth of the oft-repeated charge that our system of making laws is hopelessly defective could be afforded than by a first-hand study of the final sessions of our latest legislature. All who have been through these extraordinary closing performances agree that the present system is fundamentally wrong, and that a radical change of some sort is inevitable in the not far distant future. As has been said by an observer: The business of law-making is too important to be conducted much longer after the fashion of a street sweeping machine, which remains in inactivity throughout the day and then, at evening, starts out with a rush to clear everything out of its way.

The Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council

and the Railroad Brotherhoods, was again located in the same quarters where the Labor lobbyists have held the fort for the past four sessions. From beginning to end there was perfect cooperation and genuine team work among the labor representatives.

Of course, it would have been better for obvious reasons if more tried and true trade-unionists had been members of the Legislature instead of lobbyists. To be sure, the net compensation of a Legislator—\$1000 for the sessions—is scarcely an inducement to enter the race for a seat in the Senate or Assembly. But it is becoming more and more evident that in order to secure the best results, in order to bring the real viewpoint of the workers forcibly to the attention of the lawmakers, more really representative workers must be sent to the Legislature. The occupational census of the members of the Assembly should be sufficient to drive home this point. It is given herewith for an analytical study by California trade-unionists:

Occupation of Assemblymen—Attorneys 29, Farmers, Ranchers, Stockmen, etc. 10, Real Estate Operators 5, Newspapermen, Publishers, Advertisers, etc. 5, Retired 4, Clerks 3, Merchants 3, Contractors 2, Insurance Agents 2, Investment 2, Pharmacists 2, School Teachers 2, Accountant 1, Carpenter 1, Civil Engineer 1, General Manager 1, Hop Buyer 1, Hotel Manager 1, Manufacturer 1, Physician and Surgeon 1, Secretary 1, Traveling Salesman 1, No occupation 1—Total 80.

The total number of bills introduced in the Senate (not including resolutions or amendments) was 1203. Of this number 624 passed the Senate; 510 went to the Governor who approved 409 and vetoed 101.

In the Assembly there were introduced 1480 bills. 616 of these went to the Senate and 526 reached the Governor's office. The Governor signed 396 and vetoed 132.

Eighteen proposed Constitutional Amendments were approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and Assembly and will appear on the ballot for ratification at the next general election.

Respectfully submitted,

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

DANIEL C. MURPHY,
President.

ROY H. LOMAN,
F. C. MARSH,
HARRY POTHOFF,
WITTEN W. HARRIS,
T. J. VITAICH,
H. J. YOUNG,
E. H. HART,
FRED W. HECKMAN,
MARGARET A. MALONE,
A. J. ROGERS,
CHAS. CHILD,
J. J. MATHESON,
WM. J. McQUILLAN,
JAMES GIAMBRUNO,
N. M. PALMER,

Vice-Presidents.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Cal., August 28, 1917.



Report on Labor Legislation

A, BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

THE NEW WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

S. B. 818 (Chapter 586), by Senator Luce. The best and most comprehensive labor law enacted by the Forty-second Session was the act known as "The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act of 1917." It becomes effective January 1, 1918, and is a careful revision and re-enactment of the pre-existing law the "Boynton Act," excepting therefrom only the parts relating to the organization of the Industrial Accident Commission and the Compensation Insurance Fund, which parts of said act are continued in force.

This new law advances our compensation system several stages toward its goal and embodies the results of the Commission's experience during the last few years. While the commission failed in its laudable effort to extend the system to the hitherto exempted classes of employers and employees, it is gratifying to note the care with which details have been worked out, indicating that the Commission fully realizes the existing shortcomings and is anxious to adopt reasonable expedients to overcome the difficulties encountered in the administration of the law. And while all of said expedients and new methods may not prove altogether satisfactory and are open to further improvement, the Commission is to be commended for its progressive treatment of the problems entrusted to it and for the formulation in definite terms of many of its previously rather vague and uncertain principles of administering the law.

Of the many substantial improvements contained in the act we take occasion to mention only a few which have been more prominently before the public by reason of their general and fundamental character.

Choice of Physician or Surgeon. The most signal of these improvements relates to a limited choice of doctor. Upon request of the employee for a change of physician the employer is required to nominate three competent physicians, if available, from whom the employee may select the one he desires to treat him. In a serious case, the employer is also required to furnish a consulting physician. Fundamentally considered, this choice of doctor, though limited as above, is a great advance upon present theory of the relationship between employer and employed in regard to compensation. It is legal recognition of the principle that regardless of who is liable for the cost, the employee as a patient possesses or retains the same right as any other rational patient to control his own body and that his consent is required in regard to the medical treatment he is to receive. That further progress in this respect can and must be made before an employee is upon perfect equality with any other member of the human family, is apparent to every thinking man or woman who believes in the democratic tendencies of our institutions; but this act makes a good beginning in that direction and time will bring eventually all the choice necessary to establish proper medical service in the interest of all concerned.

Reduction of Waiting Period. Another important improvement is the reduction of the waiting period (the time that the law determines must elapse before the pecuniary benefits will begin to run or be allowed) from fourteen days to ten days. This means that thousands of persons sustaining minor injuries will become entitled to pecuniary benefits after the tenth day, and that in other minor cases an additional pecuniary benefit for four days will be paid.

The new compensation act, on an average, slightly increases the weekly compensation to be paid to employees. There is a decrease of about 1 per cent. in the compensation paid to a 6-day worker, but a 7-day worker receives an increase of about 4 per cent. These tables will serve to give a comparison between the average earnings computed under the Boynton Act and those under the Luce Act:

AVERAGE EARNINGS.

Under Boynton Act—6-day work.			
Person earning	One Week		One year
\$2.....	\$11.54.....		\$600.00
\$3.....	17.31.....		900.00
\$4.....	23.08.....		1200.00
Under Luce Act—6-day work.			
\$2.....	11.40.....		592.80
\$3.....	17.10.....		889.20
\$4.....	22.80.....		1185.60

Under Boynton Act—7-day work.		
\$2.....	12.77.....	664.00
\$3.....	19.15.....	996.00
\$4.....	25.54.....	1328.00
Under Luce Act—7-day work.		
\$2.....	13.90.....	691.60
\$3.....	19.95.....	1037.40
\$4.....	26.60.....	1383.20

Thus it will be seen that the new Act has, on the whole, increased the amount of compensation to be paid to employees, both by shortening the waiting period and by the manner of computation of the average weekly earnings.

Changes Relating to Wilful Misconduct. If the employee is injured or dies by reason of the serious and wilful misconduct of the employer, he or his heirs are entitled to have the amount of compensation otherwise recoverable increased one-half, provided that the said increase shall not exceed \$2,500. If the injury is caused by the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured employee, the compensation shall be reduced one-half, provided that this shall not apply in death cases and in permanent disability cases in excess of 70 per cent. of total. The purpose of this is to eliminate suits in the courts, and yet impose a penalty on the employer, if he is guilty of serious and wilful misconduct. Likewise the employee's penalty is reduced one-half, but only for injuries of a temporary character, or, if permanent in character, not to include the more serious rated beyond 70 per cent., and, as noted, not to include death cases.

Guaranty of Payment When Due. Still another improvement are the provisions having for their purpose the prompt payment of compensation when due. This lack of security of payments became aggravated about a year ago through the failure of the Commonwealth Casualty Company. The prospective losses of the claimants were made good by the Legislature which appropriated sufficient money to pay all the claims for compensation involved in the failure of the company. The commission has made some excellent provisions to secure claimants in the future. Thus all private employers are required either to insure their liabilities under the act with one or more approved insurance carriers, or obtain from the commission a certificate of consent to self-insure. Such self-insurer may also be required to furnish a bond or other securities to guarantee the payment of benefits. If the employer shall fail so to secure the payment of compensation, any injured employee or his dependents may file an application for compensation with the Commission and also bring action at law against the employer for damages, with the right to attach the property of the employer after the institution of an action. If a judgment is obtained against the employer in excess of the compensation awarded, any compensation paid shall be credited upon the judgment. In addition, it shall be presumed that the injury was a direct result and grew out of the negligence of the employer, and the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer to rebut the presumption of negligence. In such proceeding it shall not be a defense to the employer that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence, or assumed the risk of the hazard complained of, or that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant. No contract, rule or regulation shall be allowed to restore to the employer any of the foregoing defenses.

Powers of Insurance Commissioner Enlarged. Every insurance carrier is required to file with the Insurance Commissioner a bond in favor of the Insurance Commissioner as trustee for the beneficiaries of awards of compensation. The bond has to be executed by the insurance carrier and some surety company or companies approved by the Insurance Commissioner. Each insurance carrier must file this bond on October 1, 1917. Every year thereafter, commencing July 1, 1918, a new bond must be filed with the Insurance Commissioner. The Industrial Accident Commission believes the reserve requirements, plus careful supervision by the Insurance Commissioner (whose powers have been enlarged), will give reasonable security for the payment of compensation. With the bond requirement in addition, we think compensation payments ought to be sure, especially as the new Act makes it obligatory on every employer to either carry insurance or satisfy the Industrial Accident Commission of financial ability to pay.

There are many other improvements which cannot be detailed here but which in the aggregate serve to make the entire act the best thus far drafted by the Commission.

It is to be noted that with the improvement in the law the criticism on the part of the wage earners is growing less in volume and it is to be hoped that within a comparatively short time the only drawback to the system of compensation will be the fact that it does not cover all employments and employees of every description.

LAND COLONIZATION.

S. B. 584 (Chapter 755), by Senator Breed. By the passage of a land settlement bill, the State will embark in an entirely new enterprise by which it is hoped to encourage the settlement of small, improved farms by persons of moderate means. The administration of the act is to be carried out by a board of five members, and an appropriation of \$260,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Board to purchase 10,000 acres of improved lands.

The Board is authorized to subdivide the tracts and sell them on easy terms to settlers. The sales are to be made on loans, with amortizing payments extending over a period not to exceed forty years, and with the right to repay the loan any time after five years.

Unless the applicant is prepared to pay half the purchase price of his allotment, he would be required to apply to the Federal Farm Loan bank at Berkeley for 50 per cent. of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent. of the value of the improvements.

The \$260,000 advanced by the State is calculated to be returned within fifty years with interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

ANTI-COERCION ACT.

A. B. 1025 (Chapter 141), by Mr. Gebhart. Under the terms of this law it is made unlawful for any employer of labor, or any officer, agent or employee of any employer of labor to make, adopt or enforce any rule or regulation compelling or coercing any employee to patronize said employer, or any other person, firm or corporation, in the purchase of anything of value. A proviso in the law states that nothing therein shall be interpreted as prohibiting any employer of labor from prescribing the weight, color, quality, texture, style, form and make of uniforms required to be worn by their employees.

EMPLOYEES' BONDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

A. B. 662 (Chapter 108), by Mr. Gebhart. This measure was introduced with the object of assisting street carmen and certain other workers who have been compelled to give a bond each year, and the cost of such bond has been deducted from their pay.

It has become almost a universal custom for all employers who require a bond from their employees to pay for same, and it is only just and proper that street car and inter-urban employees should enjoy the same privileges as they will under this law.

The law also provides that if an employee's photograph is required as a condition of employment the employer will have to pay for it.

SEMI-MONTHLY PAY-DAY LAW.

A. B. 285 (Chapter 574), by Mr. Ryan. This law provides for semi-monthly pay days of laborers in the employ of any county of the first or second class only, meaning counties with a population of 400,000 or over. A bill (A. B. 211) aiming to correct the defects in the law providing semi-monthly pay days in private employment was approved by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor.

GREATER SAFETY FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A. B. 932 (Chapter 575), by Mr. Harris. This law was furthered by the organized Electrical Workers. It amends and strengthens the "Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of subways, manholes, and underground rooms, chambers, and excavations; used to contain, encase, cover, or conduct wires, cables, or appliances to conduct, carry, or handle electricity, and providing the punishment for the violation thereof."

Under the terms of a section added to the old law the railroad commission of California is vested with authority and power to inspect all work which is included in the provisions of the act, and to make such further additions or changes as said commission may deem necessary for the purpose of safety to employees and the general public. The said railroad commission is also charged with the duty of seeing that all the provisions of the act are properly enforced.

HOTEL, TENEMENT AND HOUSING LAWS.

Senate Bills No. 433 and No. 800 (Chapters 736 and 738), by Senator Burnett. Both these bills repeal housing laws covering the same subjects. The Hotel Law, which was repealed, however, was nothing more than a mere skeleton and the only requirement under it was that there should be backyards behind every hotel building. The new Hotel Law, as embodied in Senate Bill No. 433 is, on the other hand, probably the best hotel regulation bill in existence in the United States today, and the new Tenement House Law is, likewise, a model of its kind, and a 20 per cent. improvement over the former law.

The construction of new hotel and tenement buildings is regulated in detail so that a minimum percentage of 25 per cent. of the lot shall remain open and

uncovered by the building, the heights of wooden and non-fireproof buildings are limited to three and six stories, respectively, and every window must open onto either a street, or a court of a minimum size. Thus, inside rooms are prohibited and sunshine and air are guaranteed for all parts of the building. In addition, there are strict requirements concerning fire escapes, fireproof construction of boiler and furnace rooms, and fireproofing of enclosed stairways and elevator shafts. In addition to these structural features there are some 30 sections in each law regulating the sanitary maintenance of the plumbing, public hallways, porches and methods of garbage disposal in existing as well as new hotels and tenement houses. The sections of the laws dealing with the construction are to be enforced by the local building inspectors, and the sections with regard to maintenance and sanitation are within the jurisdiction of the local health officers with indirect power of enforcement in the State Housing Commission. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

S. B. 457 (Chapter 737), by Senator Benson, is known as the dwelling house law and covers all family dwellings other than tenement houses. This is the first State law in the United States regulating single dwellings and two family flats. The requirements concerning construction are very few, it merely being required that every room shall have a window, and that the windows shall open either on to the street or an unoccupied space at least four feet in depth, and a minimum size is also fixed for the windows. The other sections of the law require the sanitary maintenance of all portions of the house and premises. California's biggest housing problem is in connection with single dwellings, especially shacks erected by greedy landlords and real estate agents in the poorer sections of our cities, and this law should certainly go far to abolish bad housing conditions in the State.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

S. B. 1140 (Chapter 720), by Senator Jones. The State Board of Education made numerous recommendations to the Legislature this session which have crystallized into laws. The most important among these, in the opinion of educators, is that affecting vocational education. It provides for the acceptance by California of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes bill recently passed in Congress. Under this act the Federal Government apportions to California \$40,000 for the coming year, upon condition that California appropriates an equal amount for vocational training. The Federal aid is to increase by gradations until, in 1921, it will amount to \$250,000. Will C. Wood, Commissioner of Secondary Education, states:

"This money is to be used exclusively for vocational training in the secondary schools. It is to be used in training pupils for non-professional money-making occupations, including agriculture and the trades. A limited amount may be devoted to household economics. The fund will be administered by the State Board of Education and will be apportioned only to those schools which meet the standards prescribed by the Board of Vocational Training."

FREE TEXT-BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

A. B. 1154 (Chapter 550), by Mr. Harris. This law provides that when a majority of the heads of families, or of the electors of a high school district, shall petition the high school board of any high school district to furnish the free use of text books to the pupils of the district, the high school board shall purchase such books from an approved list submitted by the State Board of Education and shall furnish the use of such books free to the pupils. The books shall be paid for out of the "special fund" of the high school district.

In the absence of such a petition containing a majority of the names of heads of families, or electors, the high school board shall purchase the books as stated above and furnish them to the pupils at an annual rental of not to exceed \$3 per pupil.

It is provided that after July 1, 1920, all high school text books shall be furnished free by the district.

In the opinion of the Attorney General the Constitution will not permit the ownership of the books to pass from the district, therefore, only the use of the books is free. In that respect the law is the same as the law which applies to elementary text books. The essential difference between the high school text book law and the law relating to free elementary books is that the district is the unit of purchase and distribution of high school text books, whereas, the State is the unit for elementary books.

LABELING OF PRISON-MADE ARTICLES.

A. B. 1240 (Chapter 164), by Mr. Lyons. This law requires the labeling of articles offered for sale and intended for personal wear, manufactured in State penitentiaries, reform schools, or other institutions supported at public expense.

It also requires that a notice stating such goods are on sale, shall be conspicuously posted in places where such goods are offered for sale.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

S. B. 749 (Chapter 312), by Senator Kehoe. The Social Insurance Commission, created by the 1915 Legislature, has been continued by reason of a \$22,500 appropriation, and its work for the next two years will be confined to gathering data for submission to the next Legislature, in the event that a system of compulsory or voluntary health insurance is approved at the next general election. A proposed constitutional amendment on this subject was adopted. (See Constitutional Amendments.) It would give the Legislature authority to establish whatever social insurance may be deemed advisable and desirable.

AUTOMATIC BELL-RINGER FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

A. B. 942 (Chapter 784), by Mr. Farmer. This measure was championed by the Railroad Brotherhoods. The object of the bill is to insure greater safety by making it compulsory to install automatic bell-ringers on all locomotives in the State.

PLUMBERS' LICENSE ACT.

A. B. 232 (Chapter 65), by Mr. Phillips. This measure was championed by the organized Plumbers. It provides for the examination, certification and registration of plumbers, prescribes the powers and duties of the State Board of Health in reference thereto, and specifies penalties for a violation thereof.

STATE MARKET COMMISSION.

S. B. 86 (Chapter 802), by Senator Luce. More sweeping than its predecessor is the new State market commission act, re-enacting the State commission market act of 1915 with alterations. It provides that the duties of the State Market Commission shall be:

To act as adviser to producers and distributors when requested; to gather and disseminate impartial information concerning supply, demand, prevailing prices and commercial movements, including common and cold storage of food products; to encourage the organization of co-operative associations among producers, distributors and consumers; to encourage standardization of California food products; to act as mediator, when invited, in controversies between producers and distributors; to extend the market for California products.

The Commission is to consist of but two members, the State Market Director, who is to be appointive by the Governor, and a Commission secretary, to be selected by the Market Director. The director's appointment is to be for four years and his salary is to be \$5000 a year. The director is to engage in no other line of business during his term of office.

STATE FISH EXCHANGE.

S. B. 87 (Chapter 803), by Senator Luce. The new State Fish Exchange Act states its purpose as follows:

"It is the purpose of this act to bring about an increased consumption of fresh fish by the people of California, to enable them to obtain the same at reasonable prices, and to empower the State Market Director to regulate and control the business of buying and selling fresh fish, to regulate the destruction of good fish, to create a State Fish Exchange, to license those engaged in marketing fresh fish, to create a State fish exchange fund, to provide penalties for violations of this act, to investigate and report upon the fish industry, and to promote the sale of fish."

License fees of varying amounts are to be charged those engaged in the numerous branches of the fishing and fish distributing business, to be used in an advertising fund for increasing the consumption of fish.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

S. B. 820 (Chapter 202), by Senator Luce. This measure marks an important advance in the labor legislation of the State. For a decade or more the steam engineers and other crafts have sought to obtain legislation of this character without success, by reason of the opposition of the same classes of employers who are still opposing workmen's compensation. The main provisions of the law are as follows:

No boiler, unless exempted, shall be operated in this State without a permit, to be obtained from the Industrial Accident Commission. The permit must be posted under glass in a conspicuous place near the boiler. It is a misdemeanor to violate this provision, and the operation of a boiler without a permit shall constitute a separate offense for each day's violation. Where serious menace to life and safety is apprehended, the commission, a commissioner, any safety inspector, or any

person affected, may apply to the Superior Court for an injunction restraining the operation of a boiler until the unsafe condition is corrected or the permit secured. A temporary restraining order will be issued upon the filing of a certificate from the commission that no permit exists for the operation of such boiler, or an affidavit of the inspector that its operation constitutes a menace to the life and safety of persons employed about it.

Boilers exempt from the act are: (1) boilers under the inspection of the United States government; (2) boilers operated by employers not subject to the workmen's compensation act; (3) boilers of twelve horsepower or less, on which the pressure does not exceed fifteen pounds per square inch; (4) automobile boilers and boilers on road motor vehicles.

Inspections must be made internally and externally not less than once a year. Repairs and alterations may be ordered and the operation of a boiler suspended while they are made. Such orders may be reviewed by the commission and the courts in the same manner as are safety orders of the commission. The inspectors may be appointed by the commission, or with its approval, attested by a certificate, by any county, city, insurance company, or persons specially employed to test their own boilers. Inspectors are to obtain their certificates from the commission, which has the right also to revoke such certificates. The fees for inspection are fixed by the commission, and may not exceed \$2.50 for each external inspection and \$7.50 for each internal inspection per annum. The fee must be paid before the permit to operate a boiler is issued. Free inspections may be made by inspectors employed by a county, city, insurance company or person or corporation testing their own boilers only. All fees collected are to be paid into the accident prevention fund. Every inspector must forward reports of inspections to the commission which serve as basis for the validity of permits to operate boilers.

INSPECTION OF ELEVATORS.

S. B. 827 (Chapter 74), by Senator Luce. Provides for periodical inspection of elevators operated in places of employment. The law is drafted along the lines of the boiler inspection bill, containing similar provisions as to permits, fees, scope, and manner of enforcement. Not less than two inspections for each year are required. The fees must not exceed two dollars for each inspection, or four dollars for each elevator.

B—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE FOR ABSENT VOTERS.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1 amends Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution, empowering the Legislature to enact legislation providing for the casting of votes by duly registered voters, who by reason of their occupation are required to travel about the State and are absent from their voting precinct on election day. This measure is necessary to make effective any so-called absent voters' bill. Organized labor has for many years advocated such measures.

RELATIVE TO JUDICIAL POWERS.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 61. If adopted by the voters this amendment will render all sections of article 6 of the Constitution, excepting Section 1, subject to repeal, or amendment by the Legislature, that it deprives the provisions of this article of their constitutional character and makes them simply statutory, or like other laws enacted by the Legislature. The import of the amendment is greater than most persons may realize. For one thing its adoption will enable the Legislature to pass any law affecting legal procedure without first submitting same to a vote of the people. It is the most progressive step on the subject taken by the Legislature since the Constitution of 1879 was adopted.

RELATIVE TO HEALTH INSURANCE.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26. This measure is in legal effect an enabling act empowering the Legislature to establish a health insurance system providing for the health, welfare, and support during illness of any and all persons and their dependents whose incomes in the determination of the legislature are insufficient to meet the hazards of sickness; the system to be supported by compulsory contributions from the insured persons, their employers, and from the State by appropriations. The amendment also empowers the Legislature to permit those persons whose incomes fall above the limit determined upon by the Legislature for the compulsory insurance, to voluntarily insure themselves.

The benefits of health insurance are readily acknowledged. Through this medium, scientific medical assistance and hospital care are assured the wage earner and his family and during these enforced periods of idleness caused by illness, a substantial part of wages is paid to him. Since a part of the cost of health insurance is put upon the employing group, the responsibility of industry for the

health and economic security of the persons upon whose labor industry depends, is recognized. The contribution from the State acknowledges the responsibility of the commonwealth for the general conditions affecting the health and welfare of persons working within its borders.

Health Insurance takes the burden of illness from the individual wage earner where it now rests as an unjust burden—the greatest cause of poverty and destitution—and distributes it, not only over the wage earners as a group, but also over the two other responsible factors,—industry and the State.

Health Insurance has preceded Compensation legislation in most countries and, in the opinion of many, provides an even more needed protection.

By its wording, the amendment dedicates the State to a policy of social health insurance. It will, if endorsed by the ballot of the majority of the voters, amount to a practical command from the citizens of the State to the Legislature, to proceed to action in order that Health Insurance may soon be adopted as a means of administering economic justice in industry.

C—LAWS ENACTED DESPITE LABOR'S OPPOSITION

ABOLISHING NAPA REFORMATORY.

A. B. 1370 (Chapter 165), by Mr. Bruck. This measure abolishes the Napa Farm Reformatory by giving the control and management of the "Fry Ranch," located in Napa County, into the hands of the State Board of Control, to use as a farm for the benefit of the State and its institutions. There is a history attaching to this bill which deserves some note. The land comprises several thousand acres, some of the best land in the county, and was acquired by the State at a very reasonable figure. The 1911 Legislature authorized the purchase in conformity with a plan to use the farm as a reformatory for first offenders. The reformatory plan was worked out by the Commonwealth Club, and was heartily supported by organized labor of the entire State. The basis of the plan was to separate the young offenders from contact with more hardened criminals, to educate them in habits of work and usefulness, and to minimize the competition in industry occasioned by the employment of prison labor. Ever since the farm was purchased there has been a persistent lobbying before the Legislature on the part of certain interests in Napa County to prevent the use of the farm for reformatory purposes, and at each session bills have been introduced for the sale of the farm and discontinuance of the employment of prisoners thereon. Efforts on the part of the supporters of the plan to obtain funds to provide implements for the farm were frustrated, and the passage of this act will, for the time being, suspend the use of the land for its original purpose. The Governor had promised to hear objections to the measure, but for some unexplained reasons failed to give a hearing and promptly signed the bill, thus upsetting the work of those who had hoped to be able to demonstrate the practicability of this system of prison reform. The few prisoners who were employed during the last four years left a good record behind them, wherefore it is regrettable indeed that the plan could not be fully tried out. The next session of the Legislature will be asked to restore the land as a reformatory farm and appropriate sufficient money to carry out the necessary improvements.

WOMEN'S EIGHT HOUR LAW WEAKENED.

A. B. 174 (Chapter 582), by Senator Lyon. This bill amends the women's eight-hour law, exempting therefrom also the occupation of canning fish. Since the original enactment of the women's eight hour law in this State in 1911, this is the first successful attempt to weaken it, every preceding session having added a little to extend its scope. It is difficult to understand the attitude of those who consented to this exemption, as by no stretch of the imagination or actual fact does there exist any necessity or excuse to require the relaxation of the eight-hour principle for the benefit of fish canneries. Instead of exempting any kind of cannery from the operation of the law, there is no good reason why they should not all be included in the act. Organized labor should spare no effort to accomplish this in the future. A protest against this measure was filed with the Governor, but to no avail.

D—BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR, BUT NOT PASSED

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

S. B. 1035, by Senator Flaherty. For twelve years the State Federation of Labor has diligently worked for the enactment of a law to curb the injunction judge. This Legislature finally passed a satisfactory bill closely following the text of "Labors' Bill of Rights" enacted by the Congress of the United States and approved by President Wilson.

But again Labor met its Waterloo. This time at the hands of an appointed Governor.

The Governor gave the following statement to the press as his reason for vetoing Labor's most important bill:

"I have very carefully considered the provisions of Senate Bill 1035, known as the Anti-Injunction Act, during the period since the adjournment of the Legislature and have come to the conclusion that it should not be signed.

"Very clearly the provision as to trial by jury of contempt offenders gravely menaces the authority of the courts in injunction proceedings. This bill would so multiply the difficulties of enforcement as to make practically useless the injunction when applied to violations of the abatement law, to the maintenance of gambling places, to the theft of irrigation water, and to other cases where, in the enforcement of the law, this process is used. I deem it my duty in the face of prevailing conditions and the uncertain future to do no act that will in any way tend to diminish the power of the courts in the enforcement of the laws. Manifestly, the consequences of this provision were not contemplated in the passage of this bill through the Legislature in its effort to correct conditions affecting labor disputes."

Andrew Furuseth, the man who has at several sessions made the affirmative argument for the Anti-Injunction bill, a man recognized throughout the land as an authority upon this question, was asked to reply to Governor Stephens' statement. He did so. And his criticism of the Governor's action on the Anti-Injunction is well worth reading. It follows in full:

The Veto of the Anti-Injunction Bill.

(By Andrew Furuseth.)

And so the Governor of California has pocketed the Injunction Limitation Act passed by the Legislature. And he did it because the Jury section would destroy the effect of the writ in cases: first, where the writ was used to protect water and other property; second, because the writ would have no more value in enforcing law than law itself. The Jury section became necessary by the words "lawful" and "peaceful" inserted in the bill. The word "lawful" authorized the use of Equity to enforce law—to supersede it. The "peaceful" authorized making Equity into an instrument to keep the peace and thus invaded the police power. All of it destructive of democracy—government by law enacted by the People—either directly or through representatives. He says in substance that the writ could no more be effective in stopping vice. It has no such proper function; vice is individual and to be dealt with by law. There is some truth in his statement that the trial by jury would leave the trespasser on disputed property, whether water or land, in a better position than he is under the writ as it came to us from Great Britain. The main purpose of the writ was to protect vested rights and while slavery still existed, vested right to the labor of the slave, serf or peon; but there can be no vested right in labor here in the United States. If there was a question about who had a valid title to some property the Court of Equity could step in and order both parties to keep off the property until the question of title could be judicially determined. If some powerful person or corporation was about to trespass upon property under some claim of right the court could estop the trespass on the pain of instant imprisonment. To permit him to enter and exercise property right might destroy the property forever. In dealing with property this was sound and wholesome use of the irresponsible power of the King, for whom and in whose name the Judge was acting; but to extend the jurisdiction to labor—laborers or workers—presupposes a property right in such laborers or workers. Leave the writ of injunction to operate on property only and none will ask that it be amended or curtailed. The trouble has been and is, however, that the Judges, or those behind them, sought and are seeking to use the writ to enforce law, so as to get away from trial by jury and to destroy the individual freedom of men. When this is done the Court of Equity usurps the jurisdiction of the Court of Law and destroys trial by jury, together

with all the safeguards with which Anglo-Saxon Jurisprudence has sought to protect the individual from being railroaded to prison by the socially or politically powerful, and the Governor's position is simply placing property rights above human rights—the ownership of water above the freedom of man. As a statesman the Governor ought to understand the real value of the writ and the legitimate power of the Equity Court. He pleads this value somewhat garbled against the working people, against whom the writ has been unlawfully used. The relation between the workman and the employer is not a property relation. It cannot be under our fundamental law, which holds that there can no longer be any property right in one man over any other man. This much was settled at Appomattox and by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The only commercial value in a slave was the working power inherent in him or her. The price was determined by age, health, strength, and skill—by the power to produce. The slave was examined in all these before being bought and the price was determined by that standard. The sum total of the examination was to ascertain the amount, quality and endurance of the labor power in the slave.

The power to labor is the most individual, the most personal of all that be; it is an attribute of life—a part of the great mystery, the operation of which we can see, feel and to some extent describe, the essence and source we know not. Labor-power grows with the growth, it diminishes in sickness or with age, and it passes away in death of the individual. It cannot be separated from the person, and since the person cannot be property neither can this purely personal attribute be property. To apply the equity power in personal relations is to restore slavery. The control by the individual over his labor power cannot be alienated even by himself or herself without restoring slavery, and slavery of a worse type than the kind abolished. The ownership of the individual carried with it the obligation of support. The restored slavery would eliminate this obligation.

With all the legal advice at his disposal the Governor should have known that there are other and very conclusive reasons for denying to the Equity Court the power to issue injunctions in matters that are personal and properly beyond its jurisdiction. Equity government is personal government—autocracy or absolutism; that it is exercised by a judge instead of a king makes it no whit less dangerous—no less reactionary. As government by injunction—personal government—advances, government by law passes away. Permit the Court, sitting in Equity, to assume jurisdiction beyond the property limits and you place all humanity again under the irresponsible rule of a cult—the legal profession. The boundary is so plain that there is no excuse for the lawyer who crosses it.

Equity has no jurisdiction except to protect property and then only where there is no remedy at law. The Governor might have looked into any law book and found that nothing can be property in any legal sense unless it can be disposed of—that is, can be transmitted from one person to any other person. Labor—labor power is the power to produce some thing. It may be a writ of injunction, a book, a poem, a barrel of oil or a ditch; but whatever it be it is the product of labor—of labor power in activity, and may be property—properly belonging to the producer, but capable of being disposed of. There is a fundamental difference between a barrel of oil and the man, who pumped it from the ground, or the man who rolls it along the dock. The Governor should have known and should have appreciated this and should have taken the proper steps to protect the writ for its proper purposes, when it was assailed by the Judiciary and thus to have protected the citizens of California against the usurpations of the courts to which the improper use of the writ subjects the individual citizen. It should have been easy for him to do this. He was in Congress when it declared that “the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.” That he did not take the proper steps to protect either the property or the citizens, when it was in his power so to do, indicate that he is lacking in that sincerity which is a prerequisite in any man placed on guard by the People.

To pocket the act might have been an error of judgment, the explanation made it a betrayal of trust.

PROHIBITING COLLECTION OF FEES BY EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

Both Assembly Bill No. 9 (by Mr. Collins) and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (by Mr. Harris), sought to abolish the private employment bureaus, i. e., all employment agencies operated for profit.

Notwithstanding the establishment of the State Free Employment Agencies under the direction of the Labor Commissioner the men and women of our State who seek employment are still mulcted by private agencies to the tune of about \$500,000 per annum. This is blood money, pure and simple, and was so regarded by Congress years ago when it was made unlawful to charge any seaman a fee

for securing him employment. More recently both Washington and Idaho have passed laws (the former by the Initiative) to abolish employment agencies operated for profit.

The associated private employment agencies of California, however, with the aid of a well filled campaign sack, easily persuaded the majority of the Assemblymen that Labor's effort to protect the men and women seeking work was a vicious attack on business and property. Frank M. Smith of Alameda County (who was masquerading as a floor leader of the administration), made this the occasion for launching a bitter personal attack upon "salaried" labor officials. It was hinted that this was a part of his bargain with the Employment sharks. At any rate, his flow of billingsgate came entirely unprovoked and was promptly repudiated by every self-respecting member of the Legislature.

It had been the intention to submit this matter to a vote of the people via the Initiative but a recent United States Supreme Court decision (five against four) held that the Washington State law relating to this subject was unconstitutional.

In view of that decision Labor of California will necessarily have to adopt other means to check this sort of graft. A prohibitive license upon employment agencies operated for profit should bring substantially the same results.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANT TEN HOUR BILL.

A. B. 350, by Mr. Baldwin. This measure sought to give some relief from long working hours to female domestic servants. The present California law relating to domestic servants reads as follows:

"Sec. 1013. The entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master; and the time of other servants to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve, not exceeding in any case ten hours in the day (Enacted March 21, 1872)."

It is sad commentary on our much heralded progress that the "entire time" of certain servants in California still belongs "to the master."

Only twenty-one Assemblymen voted for a change in this condition. For particulars see "Records of Assemblymen."

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.

A. B. 172, by Mr. Morris. This bill would have secured one day off in seven, namely, on Sunday, for a number of miscellaneous workers employed in services like those of butchers, barbers, laundry workers, salesmen, etc. The title of the bill was unfortunate, in that it announced the general principle of the bill to be "the prohibition of unnecessary labor and the pursuit of unnecessary labor on Sunday," which was seized upon by the advocates of prohibition of the liquor traffic to interject an amendment providing for the closing of saloons on Sunday. There was a general understanding between the Sunday Closing League and the California Trades Union Liberty League to let this bill go through without interjecting any wet and dry issue into it. This arrangement was upset by the strong prohibition element in the Assembly, which insisted upon incorporating the saloons into the bill. Inasmuch as there were other measures before the Assembly dealing with the regulation of saloons, the prohibitionists should be held responsible for the loss of this measure. The bill was defeated in the Assembly.

THE SEMI-MONTHLY PAY DAY BILL.

A. B. 211, by Mr. Harris. This was a measure combining the objects of the Payment of Wages act of 1911 and the Semi-Monthly Pay Day act of 1915. The latter act was found unworkable in the form it emerged from the last session, and the first-mentioned act, as amended in 1915, needed also some revision, hence this bill was drafted to deal with the entire subject of payment of wages according to the best thought and experience up to the present. The bill prescribed the manner of payment upon quitting or discharge, established regular pay days twice a month in most employments, and at least one pay day a month in all other. On account of constitutional difficulties the penalties for violations were limited to money damages in proportion to the number of days payment is delayed, not exceeding thirty days in any case, which damages may be recovered by civil suit. The bill passed the Legislature but was among those pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

MINERS' EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

A. B. 1441, by Mr. Brackett. This bill was known as the "collar to collar" bill. It is the law of other mining States and was recently put into effect in the coal mines of Australia by a general strike. It has been before several of the California Legislatures and again was introduced at the specific request of the miners, but never came out of Committee. The principal reason for the defeat of this bill is due to the fact that the miners of the State are very poorly organized, and until such time as they become aware of the necessity of coming into the trade-union movement, they can expect to work an unlimited number of hours.

E—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

THE COMPULSORY MEDIATION BILL.

A. B. 538, by Mr. Goetting. This bill was introduced at the instance of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and was in substance a copy of the Lemieux Act of Canada. The provisions are as follows: Compulsory mediation between employer and employees and in the event of failure to agree, then a member of the Railroad Commission was authorized to endeavor to get the employers and employees together. If this second mediation should fail to bring results, the bill prescribed that for a period of 15 days, immediately following, the employees must remain at work. This simply meant that during these 15 days the employer would avail himself of every means possible to overcome any action the men might make at the end of the 15 days.

The unfairness of such a proposition soon became self-evident and although the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce called upon every Chamber of Commerce in the State for assistance, and they in turn flooded the various members of the Assembly with scores of telegrams, only 16 "aye" votes were cast for this most unfair measure. For details see "Records of Assemblymen."

THE APPRENTICE BILL.

S. B. 735, by Senator Rominger. This measure was aimed directly at the apprentice rules of labor organizations.

Two years ago a similar measure was introduced in the Legislature. It was conceived in hatred and born in prejudice and passion. It was discussed in public by its proponents as a "get even" measure.

The greatest and most unscrupulous exploiters of Labor pleaded for the enactment of this bill on the grounds that it would give the American boy a chance.

The representative of the Holt Manufacturing Company, who appeared at the public hearing in support of the bill, told the whole story. He declared that, without restraint, the American boy should be allowed to go and come as he saw fit. Of course, the obvious result would be an endless chain of boys going and coming. Reaching maturity the unfortunate victims of this system would find themselves thrown upon the world lacking every attribute of proficiency which is the earmark of your real mechanic.

P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, and Geo. A. Tracy, President of the Typographical Union, made telling arguments against the bill. The former, in the course of his remarks, forcibly called attention to the hypocrisy behind the plea for the American boy. He said:

"The employers in one department alone of the building industry in the San Francisco bay counties are entitled, under the union rules, to 1560 apprentices, and yet they employ only 550, intentionally leaving vacant 1010 places which belong properly to the American boy. The employers to whom I refer are the most vociferous of the many advocates of a square deal for the American boy.

"According to the carpenters' trade rules referred to, they could employ 1560 apprentices, and yet they employ 550 only. One thousand and ten available places denied to American boys for whose welfare these sham patriots are so much concerned that they cannot sleep nights!"

To the credit of the Senate it should be recorded that this bill received only nine "aye" votes out of forty. For details see "Records of Senators."

THE ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL.

S. B. 695, by Senator Ballard. This was one of the pet measures of the would-be union busters. Its declared aim was to outlaw sympathetic strikes and secondary boycotts.

In a lengthy circular letter sent out by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce appeared the following paragraph:

"Senator Ballard's Bill, now pending in the California Legislature, has the full support and approval of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and that organization will use its best efforts to insure its enactment into law."

Happily, the "full support" of the open shop brigade did not amount to much. Only 2 Senators (Ballard and Chamberlin of Los Angeles) voted to report this vicious measure out of Committee. The following Senators voted to "table" the bill in Committee: Benson of Santa Clara, Burnett of San Francisco, Carr of Alameda, Duncan of Butte, Jones of Santa Clara, Kehoe of Humboldt, Luce of San Diego and Tyrrell of Alameda.

Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen

EXPLANATORY

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 three parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll-calls upon which the legislators' records are based.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Assemblyman voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

RECORDS OF SENATORS

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 ROLL-CALLS UPON WHICH THE SENATORS' RECORDS ARE BASED.

(Unless otherwise noted an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Senators as a "good" vote.)

- A. S. B. 1035. Anti-Injunction bill. (April 18.)
- B. S. B. 736. Apprentice bill. (March 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- C. S. B. 818. Improved Workmen's Compensation bill. Amendment by Senator Slater to exempt farmers from the operation of the bill. (March 27.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. S. B. 818. Improved Workmen's Compensation bill. Final passage. (March 27.)
- E. S. B. 818. Improved Workmen's Compensation bill. Concurrence in objectionable Assembly Amendment. (April 27.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. S. B. 175. Amended Women's Eight Hour bill, permitting more than eight hours' work in fish canneries. (March 27.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- G. S. B. 101. Improved Child Labor bill. (April 4.)
- H. A. B. 534. Prohibiting the discharge of an employe for failure to patronize boarding house owned or conducted by the employer. (April 3.)
- I. A. B. 662. Requiring employers to pay cost of bonds and photographs when demanded of employes or applicants for employment. (April 3.)
- J. S. B. 820. Providing for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers, etc., to insure safety of employes. (March 28.)

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT.

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.

For explanation of Roll-Calls, see upper part of this page.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- BALLARD, JOHN W. (Rep.), Los. Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: C, D, E.
 7 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, H, I, J.
 Voted on every roll call.
- BENEDICT, HENRY S. (Prog.-Dem.-Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Was elected to Congress for the unexpired term of Wm. D. Stephens.
- BENSON, FRANK H. (Rep.-Prog.-Prohib.), Santa Clara.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: F.
 Voted on every roll call.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), Alameda.
 5 Good Votes: C, D, E, G, J.
 5 Bad Votes: A, B, F, H, I.
 Voted on every roll call.
- BROWN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.-Prohib.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: C, D.
 5 Bad Votes: A, F, G, H, J.
 Absent 3 roll calls: B, E, I.
- BURNETT, LESTER G. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 2 Good Votes: C, D.
 3 Bad Votes: F, G, J.
 Absent 5 roll calls: A, B, E, H, I.
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Ind.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: G.
 Absent 1 roll call: E.
- CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Alameda.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, E, G, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Absent 3 roll calls: C, D, F.

- CARR, WM. J. (Prog.), Los Angeles.
 6 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, G, J.
 3 Bad Votes: A, H, I.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: None.
 9 Bad Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: A.
- CHANDLER, W. F. (Prog.-Rep.), Fresno.
 5 Good Votes: C, D, E, I, J.
 5 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, H.
 Voted on every roll call.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, I, J.
 2 Bad Votes: F, G.
 Absent 1 roll call: A.
- DUNCAN, W. E., JR. (Dem.-Prog.-Soc.), Butte.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: J.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- EVANS, S. C. (Rep.-Prohib.), Riverside.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, G, J.
 3 Bad Votes: F, H, I.
 Absent 1 roll call: E.
- FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.-Prog.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: F.
 Voted on every roll call.
- GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.-Dem.), Los Angeles.
 7 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, I, J.
 3 Bad Votes: A, F, G.
 Voted on every roll call.
- HANS, GEORGE J. (Rep.), Alameda.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, C, D.
 1 Bad Vote: F.
 Absent 5 roll calls: E, G, H, I, J.
- INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.-Dem.), Nevada.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: F.
 Absent 1 roll call: G.
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), Sacramento.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, H, I.
 2 Bad Votes: G, J.
 Absent 2 roll calls: E, F.
- IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Kings.
 3 Good Votes: C, D, I.
 6 Bad Votes: A, B, E, G, H, J.
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.-Dem.), San Mateo.
 6 Good Votes: C, D, G, H, I, J.
 2 Bad Votes: A, F.
 Absent 2 roll calls: B, E.
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Prog.-Dem.-Rep.-Prohib.), Santa Clara.
 8 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J.
 2 Bad Votes: A, F.
 Voted on every roll call.
- KEHOE, WILLIAM (Rep.-Prog.-Prohib.), Humboldt.
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J.
 1 Bad Vote: I.
 Voted on every roll call.
- KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.-Prog.), San Bernardino.
 6 Good Votes: A, B, E, G, H, I.
 1 Bad Vote: F.
 Absent: 3 roll calls: C, D, J.

- LUCE, EDGAR A. (Prog.-Dem.), San Diego.
7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, J.
3 Bad Votes: F, H, I.
Voted on every roll call.
- LYON, HENRY H. (Rep.-Dem.), Los Angeles.
9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J.
1 Bad Vote: F.
Voted on every roll call.
- McDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.
8 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, H, I, J.
1 Bad Vote: G.
Absent 1 roll call: B.
- MADDUX, L. J. (Dem.), Stanislaus.
Good Votes: None.
9 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.
Absent 1 roll call: H.
- NEALON, JAMES C. (Dem.), San Francisco.
7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, I, J.
3 Bad Votes: F, G, H.
Voted on every roll call.
- PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.-Rep.-Prohib.), Glenn.
1 Good Vote: G.
6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, H, I.
Absent 3 roll calls: D, E, J.
- RIGDON, E. S. (Dem.-Soc.-Prohib.), San Luis Obispo.
6 Good Votes: A, B, E, G, H, I.
3 Bad Votes: C, D, J.
Absent 1 roll call: F.
- ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
3 Good Votes: C, D, H.
6 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J.
Absent 1 roll call: E.
- RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Solano.
4 Good Votes: A, D, H, I.
2 Bad Votes: C, G.
Absent 4 roll calls: B, E, F, J.
- SCOTT, WM. S. (Prog.-Rep.), San Francisco.
7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, H, I, J.
2 Bad Votes: F, G.
Absent 1 roll call: E.
- SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Contra Costa.
7 Good Votes: A, C, D, G, H, I, J.
2 Bad Votes: B, F.
Absent 1 roll call: E.
- SHEARER, WM. B. (Dem.), Siskiyou.
Good Votes: None.
8 Bad Votes: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
Absent 2 roll calls: A, B.
- SLATER, HERBERT W. (Dem.-Prog.-Soc.), Sonoma.
6 Good Votes: A, B, D, H, I, J.
4 Bad Votes: C, E, F, G.
Voted on every roll call.
- STUCKENBRUCK, J. W. (Dem.), San Joaquin.
1 Good Vote: I.
8 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, J.
Absent 1 roll call: B.
- THOMPSON, J. R. (Dem.), Santa Barbara.
4 Good Votes: B, D, I, J.
5 Bad Votes: A, C, E, G, H.
Absent 1 roll call: F.
- TYRRELL, EDWARD J. (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.
7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, H, I, J.
2 Bad Votes: F, G.
Absent 1 roll call: E.

COMPARATIVE RECORD OF SENATORS.

Based upon 10 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party.	Good Votes	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call	
Group I.	{	1. BENSON, FRANK H.....	R.-P.-Ph.	9	1	0
		2. FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J..	R.-P.	9	1	0
		3. KEHOE, WILLIAM	R.-P.-Ph.	9	1	0
		4. LYON, HENRY H.....	R.-D.	9	1	0
Group II.	{	5. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	I.	8	1	1
		6. DUNCAN, W. E., JR.....	D.-P.-S.	8	1	1
		7. INGRAM, THOMAS.....	R.-D.	8	1	1
		8. McDONALD, WALTER A....	R.-P.-D.	8	1	1
		9. JONES, HERBERT C.....	P.-R.-D.-Ph.	8	2	0
Group III.	{	10. CROWLEY, JOHN JOS.....	P.-D.	7	2	1
		11. SCOTT, WM. S.....	P.-R.	7	2	1
		12. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	R.	7	2	1
		13. TYRRELL, EDWARD J.....	P.-R.	7	2	1
		14. GATES, EGBERT J.....	R.-D.	7	3	0
		15. LUCE, EDGAR A.....	P.-D.	7	3	0
		16. NEALON, JAMES C.....	D.	7	3	0
Group IV.	{	17. CARR, FRANK M.....	R.	6	1	3
		18. KING, LYMAN M.....	R.-P.	6	1	3
		19. INMAN, J. M.....	R.-D.-P.	6	2	2
		20. JOHNSON, M. B.....	R.-D.	6	2	2
		21. CARR, WM. J.....	P.	6	3	1
		22. EVANS, S. C.....	R.-Ph.	6	3	1
		23. RIGDON, E. S.....	D.-S.-Ph.	6	3	1
		24. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	D.-P.-S.	6	4	0
Group V.	{	25. BREED, A. H.....	R.-P.-D.	5	5	0
		26. CHANDLER, W. F.....	P.-R.	5	5	0
Group VI.	{	27. HANS, GEORGE J.....	R.	4	1	5
		28. RUSH, BENJ. F.....	R.	4	2	4
		29. THOMPSON, J. R.....	D.	4	5	1
Group VII.	{	30. IRWIN, J. L. C.....	D.	3	6	1
		31. ROMINGER, JOSEPH A.....	R.	3	6	1
		32. BALLARD, JOHN W.....	R.	3	7	0
Group VIII.	{	33. BURNETT, LESTER G.....	R.	2	3	5
		34. BROWN, WILLIAM E.....	R.-P.-D.-Ph.	2	5	3
Group IX.	{	35. PURKITT, CLAUDE F.....	D.-R.-Ph.	1	6	3
		36. STUCKENBRUCK, J. W.....	D.	1	8	1
Group X.	{	37. SHEARER, WM. B.....	D.	0	8	2
		38. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A....	R.	0	9	1
		39. MADDUX, L. J.....	D.	0	9	1
		40. BENEDICT, HENRY S*.....	P.-D.-R.	0	0	10

* Was elected to Congress for the unexpired term of Wm. D. Stephens.

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 ROLL-CALLS UPON WHICH THE ASSEMBLYMEN'S RECORDS ARE BASED.

(Unless otherwise noted an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Assemblymen as a "good" vote.)

- A. S. B. 1035. Anti-Injunction bill. (April 26.)
- B. A. B. 538. Compulsory Mediation bill. (April 13.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- C. S. B. 818. Workmen's Compensation bill. Amendment by Mr. Manning to exempt farmers from the operation of the bill. (April 26.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. S. B. 818. Workmen's Compensation bill. Final passage. (April 27.)
- E. A. B. 9. Employment Agency bill, prohibiting the collection of fees. (March 19.)
- F. A. C. A. 19. Employment Agency Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting the collection of fees. (April 27.)
- G. A. B. 350. Female Domestic Servants' "Ten Hour" bill. (April 20.)
- H. A. B. 1240. Requiring the labeling of articles manufactured in prisons. (April 17.)
- I. S. B. 87. Regulating the buying, selling, destroying, etc., of food fish. (April 24.)
- J. A. C. A. 1. Authorizing the Legislature to enact a law to permit absent voters to cast their ballots. (March 13.)

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH ASSEMBLYMAN AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT.

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.
For explanation of Roll-Calls, see upper part of this page.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

ALLEN, CROMBIE (Rep.-Prohib.), San Bernardino.

5 Good Votes: B, C, D, I, J.

3 Bad Votes: E, F, G.

Absent 2 roll calls: A, H.

AMBROSE, THOMAS L. (Rep.-Prog.-Prohib.), Los Angeles.

7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, G, I, J.

2 Bad Votes: E, F.

Absent 1 roll call: H.

ANDERSON, FRANK W. (Rep.), Alameda.

7 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, H, I, J.

2 Bad Votes: E, G.

Absent 1 roll call: F.

ARGABRITE, JOSEPH M. (Dem.-Prohib.), Ventura.

5 Good Votes: D, G, H, I, J.

5 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, F.

Voted on every roll call.

ARNERICH, PAUL J. (Rep.-Dem.), Alameda.

2 Good Votes: B, J.

1 Bad Vote: I.

Absent 7 roll calls: A, C, D, E, F, G, H.

ASHLEY, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Joaquin.

4 Good Votes: B, D, I, J.

5 Bad Votes: A, C, E, F, G.

Absent 1 roll call: H.

BAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.

6 Good Votes: A, D, F, G, H, J.

3 Bad Votes: B, E, I.

Absent 1 roll call: C.

BALDWIN, HUGH J. (Rep.), San Diego.

9 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J.

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 1 roll call: D.

- BARTLETT, ALFRED L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: **B**.
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, J**.
 Absent 1 roll call: **I**.
- BRACKETT, W. R. (Ind.), Alameda.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J**.
 Bad Votes: **None**.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, H**.
- BROWN, C. H. (Rep.-Soc.), Butte.
 2 Good Votes: **I, J**.
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G**.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, H**.
- BROWN, T. V. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, G, I, J**.
 1 Bad Vote: **C**.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, H**.
- BRUCK, BISMARCK (Rep.), Napa.
 2 Good Votes: **D, I**.
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F**.
 Absent 3 roll calls: **G, H, J**.
- BURKE, JOE C. (Rep.), Orange.
 5 Good Votes: **B, D, H, I, J**.
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G**.
 Voted on every roll call.
- BYRNE, HENRY D. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 1 Good Vote: **J**.
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I**.
 Absent 1 roll call: **D**.
- CALAHAN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.-Prohib.), Contra Costa.
 6 Good Votes: **A, D, F, G, I, J**.
 2 Bad Votes: **C, E**.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, H**.
- CARLSON, A. W. (Rep.-Prog.), Fresno.
 3 Good Votes: **D, E, J**.
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G**.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, I**.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM M. (Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I**.
 Bad Votes: **None**.
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, J**.
- DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Stanislaus.
 3 Good Votes: **A, D, I**.
 3 Bad Votes: **C, E, J**.
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, F, G, H**.
- DORAN, W. A. (Rep.), San Diego.
 Good Votes: **None**.
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J**.
 Absent 1 roll call: **D**.
- EDWARDS, LAWRENCE (Dem.-Rep.), San Joaquin.
 4 Good Votes: **A, B, D, I**.
 1 Bad Vote: **E**.
 Absent 5 roll calls: **C, F, G, H, J**.
- EKSWARD, FRANK LEONARD (Dem.), San Mateo.
 3 Good Votes: **B, D, J**.
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I**.
 Voted on every roll call.
- FARMER, BERT L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 4 Good Votes: **B, D, H, J**.
 3 Bad Votes: **E, F, G**.
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, C, I**.
- FINLEY, T. R. (Dem.), Santa Barbara.
 1 Good Vote: **D**.
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, I**.
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, G, H, J**.
- FRIEDMAN, LEO R. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 3 Good Votes: **A, B, D**.
 6 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, H, I, J**.
 Absent 1 roll call: **C**.

- GEBHART, LEE (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), Sacramento.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- GELDER, GEORGE (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), Alameda.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **E, I.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, H.**
- GODSIL, CHARLES WM. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- GOETTING, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 3 Good Votes: **D, H, I.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- GREEN, LYMAN (Rep.), Sonoma.
 3 Good Votes: **B, D, I.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- GREENE, CARLTON W. (Rep.-Dem.), San Luis Obispo.
 2 Good Votes: **B, J.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- HARRIS, WITTEN W. (Dem.), Kern.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- HAWES, FREDERICK C. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, D, H.**
- HAWSON, HENRY (Dem.), Fresno.
 3 Good Votes: **B, H, J.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- HAYES, D. R. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, H.**
- HAYES, J. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, G.**
- HILTON, OSCAR W. (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), Solano.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- HORBACH, ROBERT (Rep.), Tulare.
 4 Good Votes: **D, H, I, J.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, F, G.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, E.**
- HUDSON, R. H. (Rep.-Dem.-Prohib.), Santa Cruz.
 4 Good Votes: **B, D, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **C, E, H.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, F, G.**
- JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: **H, I.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, J.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, D, G.**
- JOHNSTON, JOHN W. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, H, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **E, G.**

- KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), Riverside.
 4 Good Votes: **C, H, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **B, E, F.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, D, G.**
- KNIGHT, SAMUEL (Rep.-Prohib.), San Bernardino.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- KYLBERG, H. (Rep.), Merced.
 6 Good Votes: **A, D, G, H, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **B, C, F.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**
- LONG, W. A. (Rep.), Kings.
 4 Good Votes: **D, G, I, J.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- LYON, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 4 Good Votes: **B, D, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, E, F.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **C, G, H.**
- LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 6 Good Votes: **B, D, F, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, C, E, G.**
- McCRAY, C. C. (Rep.), Shasta.
 2 Good Votes: **B, H.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, I.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **D, F, G, J.**
- MADISON, ROBERT (Rep.), Sonoma.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, D, F, I, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **C.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **E, G, H.**
- MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), Marin.
 1 Good Vote: **J.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, D, H.**
- MARKS, MILTON (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- MARTIN, WILLIAM J. (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), Monterey.
 4 Good Votes: **A, D, I, J.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, F, H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- MATHEWS, A. J. (Rep.-Dem.), Lassen.
 6 Good Votes: **A, C, D, F, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **B, E, G.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 5 Good Votes: **B, D, G, H, J.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, I.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- MITCHELL, THOMAS A. (Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, J.**
- MORRIS, CLARENCE W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, H.**
- MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, G.**

- MOUSER, FRANK H. (Rep.-Dem.), Los Angeles.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, G.**
- PARKER, IVAN H. (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), Placer.
 4 Good Votes: **B, D, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **C.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, E, F, G, J.**
- PETTIS, J. A. (Rep.), Mendocino.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, I, J.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, D, G, H.**
- PETTIT, MELVIN (Prog.-Dem.-Prohib.), Fresno.
 5 Good Votes: **B, D, H, I, J.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- PHILLIPS, PETER C. (Rep.-Dem.-Prohib.), Los Angeles.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, H, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, E, F, G, I.**
- POLSLEY, HARRY (Rep.-Dem.-Soc.), Tehama.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, D, F, G, H, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **E.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, I.**
- PRENDERGAST, N. J. (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), San Francisco.
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, D, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **B.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **E, F, G, J.**
- QUINN, JOHN F. (Dem.), Humboldt.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, D, H, J.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, E, F, G, I.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- REAM, H. B. (Dem.), Siskiyou.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, G, H, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **C, D, E, F, I.**
- ROSE, J. LEONARD (Rep.-Dem.), Alameda.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, D, H, I, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **C, E.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, G.**
- RYAN, JAMES J. (Rep.-Dem.-Prog.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- SATTERWHITE, WILLIAM T. (Rep.-Prog.), Alameda.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **E.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, J.**
- SHEPHERD, E. R. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: **C, H, J.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, G.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, F, I.**
- SMITH, FRANK M. (Rep.), Alameda.
 5 Good Votes: **C, D, H, I, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, E.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, F, G.**
- TARKE, LOUIS (Rep.), Sutter.
 4 Good Votes: **D, H, I, J.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, G.**
- VICINI, C. P. (Dem.), Amador.
 2 Good Votes: **B, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

WATSON, GEORGE C. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: H.
 8 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I.
 Absent 1 roll call: J.

WILLIAMS, DAN E. (Rep.), Tuolumne.
 4 Good Votes: A, B, H, J.
 1 Bad Vote: E.
 Absent 5 roll calls: C, D, F, G, I.

WILLS, ROBERT E. (Rep.-Dem.-Prohib.), Imperial.
 1 Good Vote: I.
 5 Bad Votes: B, C, D, E, J.
 Absent 4 roll calls: A, F, G, H.

WISHARD, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 7 Good Votes: A, B, D, F, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: G.
 Absent 2 roll calls: C, E.

WRIGHT, HENRY W. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.
 5 Good Votes: C, D, H, I, J.
 3 Bad Votes: A, E, F.
 Absent 2 roll calls: B, G.

YONKIN, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: B, J.
 1 Bad Vote: C.
 Absent 7 roll calls: A, D, E, F, G, H, I.

YOUNG, C. C. (Rep.-Prog.), Alameda.
 8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J.
 1 Bad Vote: E.
 Absent 1 roll call: G.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Based upon 10 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party.	Good Votes	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call
Group I.	1. GODSIL, CHARLES WM.....	R.-P.-D.	10	0	0
	2. HARRIS WITTEN W.....	D.	10	0	0
	3. KNIGHT, SAMUEL.....	R.-Ph.	10	0	0
	4. RYAN, JAMES J.....	R.-D.-P.	10	0	0
Group II.	5. BALDWIN, HUGH J.....	R.	9	0	1
	6. GEBHART, LEE	R.-P.-D.	9	0	1
	7. HILTON, OSCAR W.....	R.-D.-P.	9	0	1
	8. MARKS, MILTON	R.	9	0	1
Group III.	9. BRACKETT, W. R.....	I.	8	0	2
	10. HAYES, D. R.....	R.	8	0	2
	11. HAYES, J. J.....	R.	8	0	2
	12. MITCHELL, THOMAS A....	R.-D.	8	0	2
	13. MORRIS, CLARENCE W....	R.	8	0	2
	14. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	R.-D.	8	0	2
	15. MOUSER, FRANK H.....	R.-D.	8	0	2
	16. YOUNG, C. C.....	R.-P.	8	1	1
Group IV.	17. JOHNSTON, JOHN W.....	R.	7	1	2
	18. COLLINS, WILLIAM M.....	R.-D.	7	0	3
	19. HAWES, FREDERICK C....	R.-P.-D.	7	0	3
	20. BROWN, T. V.....	R.	7	1	2
	21. POLSLEY, HARRY	R.-D.-S.	7	1	2
	22. WISHARD, HARRY A.....	R.	7	1	2
	23. AMBROSE, THOMAS L.....	R.-P.-Ph.	7	2	1
	24. ANDERSON, FRANK W.....	R.	7	2	1

Group V.	25.	LYONS, HARRY	R.	6	0	4
	26.	MADISON, ROBERT	R.	6	1	3
	27.	SATTERWHITE, WILLIAM T.	R.-P.	6	1	3
	28.	CALAHAN, WILLIAM E.	R.-Ph.	6	2	2
	29.	ROSE, J. LEONARD	R.-D.	6	2	2
	30.	BAKER, EDWIN	R.	6	3	1
	31.	KYLBERG, H.	R.	6	3	1
Group VI.	32.	MATHEWS, A. J.	R.-D.	6	3	1
	33.	PHILLIPS, PETER C.	R.-D.-Ph.	5	0	5
	34.	REAM, H. B.	D.	5	0	5
	35.	PRENDERGAST, N. J.	R.-D.-P.	5	1	4
	36.	GELDER, GEORGE	R.-D.-P.	5	2	3
	37.	SMITH, FRANK M.	R.	5	2	3
	38.	ALLEN, CROMBIE	R.-Ph.	5	3	2
	39.	WRIGHT, HENRY W.	R.-P.-D.	5	3	2
	40.	ARGABRITE, JOSEPH M.	D.-Ph.	5	5	0
	41.	BURKE, JOE C.	R.	5	5	0
	42.	MERRIAM, FRANK F.	R.	5	5	0
	43.	PETTIT, MELVIN	P.-D.-Ph.	5	5	0
Group VII.	44.	QUINN, JOHN F.	D.	5	5	0
	45.	EDWARDS, LAWRENCE	D.-R.	4	1	5
	46.	PARKER, IVAN H.	R.-D.-P.	4	1	5
	47.	WILLIAMS, DAN E.	R.	4	1	5
	48.	FARMER, BERT L.	R.	4	3	3
	49.	HUDSON, R. H.	R.-D.-Ph.	4	3	3
	50.	KLINE, CHESTER M.	R.	4	3	3
	51.	LYON, CHARLES W.	R.	4	3	3
	52.	HORBACH, ROBERT	R.	4	4	2
	53.	TARKE, LOUIS	R.	4	4	2
	54.	ASHLEY, GEO. W.	R.	4	5	1
Group VIII.	55.	MARTIN, WILLIAM J.	R.-D.-P.	4	5	1
	56.	LONG, W. A.	R.	4	6	0
	57.	DENNETT, LEWIS L.	R.	3	3	4
	58.	SHEPHERD, E. R.	R.	3	4	3
	59.	CARLSON, A. W.	R.-P.	3	5	2
	60.	FRIEDMAN, LEO. R.	R.	3	6	1
	61.	HAWSON, HENRY	D.	3	6	1
Group IX.	62.	EKSWARD, FRANK LEONARD	D.	3	7	0
	63.	GOETTING, CHARLES W.	R.	3	7	0
	64.	GREEN, LYMAN	R.	3	7	0
	65.	ARNERICH, PAUL J.	R.-D.	2	1	7
	66.	YONKIN, HENRY H.	R.	2	1	7
	67.	McCRAV, C. C.	R.	2	4	4
Group X.	68.	BRUCK, BISMARCK	R.	2	5	3
	69.	JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME	R.	2	5	3
	70.	BROWN, C. H.	R.-S.	2	7	2
	71.	GREENE, CARLTON W.	R.-D.	2	7	1
	72.	VICINI, C. P.	D.	2	7	1
	73.	FINLEY, T. R.	D.	1	5	4
Group XI.	74.	WILLS, ROBERT E.	R.-D.-Ph.	1	5	4
	75.	MANNING, J. E.	R.	1	6	3
	76.	BARTLETT, ALFRED L.	R.	1	8	1
	77.	BYRNE, HENRY D.	R.	1	8	1
	78.	WATSON, GEORGE C.	R.	1	8	1
Group XI.	79.	PETTIS, J. A.	R.	0	6	4
	80.	DORAN, W. A.	R.	0	9	1

