

Report  
ON  
LABOR LEGISLATION  
AND  
LABOR RECORD  
OF  
Senators and Assemblymen

---

FORTY-FIRST SESSION  
OF THE  
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

January 4 to January 30, and  
March 8 to May 9, 1915

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ISSUED BY  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
Underwood Building, 525 Market Street  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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## INTRODUCTORY.

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

Greeting—As in previous years the California State Federation of Labor has prepared a "Report on Labor Legislation" and a "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen."

Formerly these two reports were issued in separate pamphlets; this year both have been embodied in one pamphlet.

As was intimated in the preliminary report, issued immediately upon adjournment of the Legislature, the record of the Forty-first Session compares well with its immediate predecessors. It was a session of the usual struggle between antagonistic interests, inclining sometimes in favor of one and as often in favor of the other, satisfying neither side completely.

It has been said that no great fundamental legislation was passed at this session. This is not entirely true as many measures passed which heretofore were deemed altogether too radical. Such radicalism was manifest in contrary directions. The extension of the terms of judges is a very radical reactionary measure. Another is the constitutional amendment giving plenary power over taxation into the hands of the Legislature. Among liberal radical reforms we note the abolishment of the qualifications of jurors, the non-partisan election law, and the reformation of appellate court procedure.

As for labor legislation, the record of achievements contains almost as long a list as any previous session. This result is gratifying in the face of the predictions made in the big press at the commencement of the session. The final "jam" occurring at the end of each session was experienced again although elaborate means had been adopted to prevent it. It seems nothing can be done to eliminate this unsatisfactory condition, at least nothing has been proposed that seems effective enough to prevent it. A bare quorum transacts all the business during the last few days, inordinately long and exhaustive sessions are held, necessitating frequent changes of the personnel, and there is never an opportunity to get a full vote on any measure. It seems a reform in the Legislature itself is one of the most important things to be had in this State in the near future. The inadequate pay of legislators and the length of the sessions also tend to bring on a train of evils which require new remedies and methods.

### The Legislators' Labor Record.

Some criticism has been heard in regard to the present method of making up the legislative record of Senators and Assemblymen. Such criticism, however, is not justified from a broad and permanent point of view. It is possibly true, that in one or two individual cases Labor might "curry favor" by omitting from the record the shortcomings and antagonism of legislators, and it is even conceivable that men thus placated might in return favor the cause of Labor with a few votes on occasions when "testimonials of friendship" have but little practical value. Also, it might be easy to pad the record with favorable votes on so-called administration measures, which experience little difficulty in passing because of the official sanction behind them. But, it is submitted, if Labor desires to obtain a correct and unvarnished record concerning the attitude of individual legislators, the record must be taken on those legislative propositions which emanate directly from Labor and which have no other backing than the principles and influence of organized Labor. When a vote is had on such measures (if it is successful enough to reach that stage) it indicates truthfully and without equivocation each legislator's real attitude toward Labor and its policies.

At the last session, for instance, there was no opposition to amend the workmen's compensation act so as to include occupational diseases. The commission, representing the State administration, recommended it unanimously, the Governor was known to favor it. But in regards to the shortening of the waiting period the commission was divided, and this gave the opponents of Labor a fine chance to show their real sentiments toward Labor by defeating its desire in the premises, although it succeeded in obtaining the concurrence of two out of the three members of the same commission. Who is so unsophisticated as to deny that a vote on the final passage of this bill did not indicate particular friendship for Labor while a vote in favor of reducing the waiting period did show real friendship and a vote against that proposition equally plain antagonism to Labor? Likewise, it would be a poor indication of each legislator's attitude, were we to include in his record numerous measures which received just sufficient votes to pass, or measures where the sole opposition is made manifest by staying away. Hence, only such roll call

votes are published as give the votes of both the friends and the enemies of a Labor measure. Taken in the aggregate such roll calls clearly indicate the attitude of both sides and may be regarded as a truly representative record. A record made up in any other way may be more pleasing to certain legislators but it would be arbitrary and unreliable. Therefore, the policy of the State Federation of Labor, at this time as in the past, has been to publish the recorded votes on measures that occasioned a real contest and which were of sufficient importance to each side to make a showing of strength and achieve either victory or defeat, as the case might be.

A general survey of the roll calls published herein will show that hardly a member of this Legislature attained a perfect record from Labor's standpoint. And it was again forcibly demonstrated that old-time party designation has no real meaning and is of absolutely no value when it comes to a scrap on a labor bill. Labor's policies were upheld by so-called progressives on some issues, by alleged reactionaries on others.

#### **The San Francisco Delegation.**

The San Francisco delegation, the staunchest labor delegation at this and other sessions, went absolutely wrong on the constitutional amendment relating to the extension of terms of superior judges. Some of the most noted reactionaries stood with Labor in endeavoring to defeat the submission of that amendment. It has been said that there was a division of Labor respecting said measure. Those who seek this excuse for falling down on a fundamental policy of Labor, must bear in mind that the action of no local labor body overrides the action of the State and National movement. If it did, the "unity of labor" would soon become a delusion and a snare. Further, the action of the local body was manifestly taken under the erroneous impression that there was a concerted and general movement in this State to establish an appointive judiciary, and that as a means to offset the threatened greater evil, a lesser evil would be acceptable. This, however, does not excuse the San Francisco delegation for having deliberately cast all other propositions overboard in order to secure the passage of this constitutional amendment.

The Socialist party increased its representation at this session by electing two Assemblymen. These two Socialists voted Labor's policies all the way down the line. In order to show, however, what strange bed-fellows politics will make, attention is called to the fact that the two Socialist members voted and worked with the most pronounced reactionaries in seeking to defeat the non-partisan election law. While organized Labor of the State has, as yet, taken no position on that measure, it seems reasonably safe to assume that it will favor rather than oppose the elimination of partisan politics.

#### **More Lawyers Than Workers.**

Some of the difficulties which confront Labor lobbyists will become evident when the occupations of the law-makers are classified.

More than one-third of the one hundred and twenty members of this Legislature were lawyers, twenty-six being in the Assembly and seventeen in the Senate.

The compilations which follow tell their own story in most eloquent language:

Senators—\* Attorneys 17, Farmers, Fruit Growers, etc. 4, Merchants 2, Journalists 2, Real Estate Operators 2, \* Physicians 2, Employees of State Commissions 2, Draymen 1, Clerk 1, Cement Worker 1, Blacksmith 1, Accountant 1, Printing Pressman 1, Building Contractor 1, Stock Raiser 1, Manufacturer 1, Funeral Director 1—40.

Assemblymen—Attorneys 26, Farmers, Ranchers, Stockmen, etc. 12, Journalists 5, Merchants 5, Real Estate Operators 5, Retired 4, Contractors 3, Employees of the State Harbor Commission 3, Bankers 2, Manufacturers 2, Advertising Agent 1, Accountant 1, Abstractor 1, Ball Player 1, Brewer 1, Car Inspector 1, Civil Engineer 1, Deputy Sheriff 1, Foreman Packing House 1, Insurance Agent 1, Job Printer 1, Painter 1, Traveling Salesman 1—80.

#### **A Few Interesting Statistics.**

Of 3,061 measures introduced in both branches of the Legislature at the Forty-first Session, only 996 passed both houses and were submitted to the Governor for signature. Of these 771 became laws.

In the Assembly 1,608 bills were introduced, as well as 49 Constitutional Amendments, and 57 resolutions, a total of 1,714 measures. In the Senate, 1,269 bills were introduced, 38 Constitutional Amendments and 40 Senate resolutions, a total of 1,347 measures.

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\* Senator Butler is both a doctor and a lawyer, hence his name is classified under both captions.

Records of the newly established State Legislative Counsel Bureau show that 114 of the 120 legislators consulted Arthur P. Wills, head of the bureau, and his staff of assistants during the session.

All measures passed by the Legislature, except those bearing an emergency clause, became effective Sunday, August 8th. This date was announced by the Secretary of State's Office as official, being ninety-one days after Sunday, May 9th, when the session closed.

#### **The Appropriation Bills.**

Governor Johnson exercised a free pocket veto on the special appropriation bills, reducing them from a total of \$4,767,309 to approximately \$3,900,000—a cut of more than \$860,000.

The general appropriation bill for carrying on the State government during the next two years amounts to \$15,318,079.

The total of all appropriation bills, both general and special, is about \$19,498,410. This is an increase of approximately \$757,781 over the total appropriation of 1913.

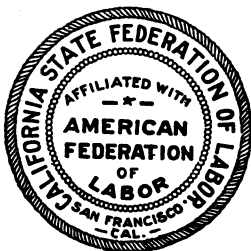
The increase is not only the smallest increase in dollars and cents in the history of the State, but it is, also the lowest percentage of increase, the rate being less than 5 per cent. over the 1913 totals. The comparative figures are: 1915 increase, \$757,781; 1913, \$4,216,624; 1911, \$1,111,291; 1909, \$2,058,349.

The actual running expense of the Forty-First Session (i. e., the salary, mileage and contingent expense of this session) as compiled by Mr. L. B. Mallory, Chief Clerk of the Assembly, was \$214,827.54. This is an average of \$2,673.78 per day, which is considerably below the general average for the last fourteen sessions.

Respectfully submitted,

#### **EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

EDWARD A. BROWN,  
THEODORE JOHNSON,  
Legislative Agents.



D. P. HAGGERTY,  
President.

JACOB BECKEL,  
F. C. MARSH,  
HARRY POTHOFF,  
WITTEN W. HARRIS,  
T. J. VITAICH,  
H. J. YOUNG,  
E. H. HART,  
FRED W. HECKMAN,  
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D. J. GORMAN,  
JAS. E. HOPKINS,  
ALFRED E. STEIMER,  
WM. J. McQUILLAN,  
JAMES GIAMBRUNO,  
Vice-Presidents.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Cal., August 21, 1915.

# Report on Labor Legislation

## BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW.

**A. B. 58 (Chapter 496) and A. B. 59 (Chapter 497). Removing the property qualification for jurors.** These bills were passed by the Assembly and defeated by the Senate at the 1913 session, and were both passed by this session after a rather determined though quiet struggle. California is one of the few States that has insisted on the property qualification for jurors. Fundamentally there can be adduced no reasonable argument to oppose this reform. The feeling of caste and the fear that the house of have would lose in influence with courts and juries is the only explanation for the stubborn defense in favor of this relic of a state of society which did not recognize equality before the law and in the administration of law. Difficult to achieve, the victory is even more signal in face of the fact that of the three last Legislatures this is generally held to have been the least progressive.

**S. B. 510 (Chapter 607). Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.** The following are some of the principal amendments proposed by the Industrial Accident Commission and adopted by the Legislature. Section 12 is amended so that if the employee prosecutes an action at law in case of wilful negligence by the employer, and afterwards abandons the suit and claims compensation under the act, the employer is to be allowed his reasonable expenses in preparing for or making his defense against such action at law. Section 13 is amended so as to include quasi-public corporations among the employers enumerated as subject to the operation of the act. Section 15 is amended so as to permit the medical expenses to be allowed for a longer period than ninety days if the commission deems the circumstances of the case warrant it. Artificial limbs may also be allowed to the employee. The schedule of indemnity compensation is worked out in more detail and commences with a one per cent. permanent disability instead of a ten per cent. disability as before. Other details are also added in this section, the purpose being to provide a complete graduated schedule of indemnity payments.

Section 17, subdivision 3, is amended to the distinct disadvantage of persons injured who have before the injury received higher wages than at the time of the injury. The latest amendment to the aforesaid subdivision reads as follows: "In every case where for any reason the foregoing methods of arriving at the average annual earnings of the injured employee cannot reasonably and fairly be applied, such annual earnings shall be taken at such sum as shall reasonably represent the average annual earning capacity of the injured employee at the time of the injury in the kind of employment in which he was then working, or in any employment comparable therewith, but not of a higher class." The viciousness of the original section, which was protested by Labor's representatives at the original enactment of the section, has been made still more manifest by the section in its present form, adding the words "but not a higher class." It is by such amendments as these that injustice creeps gradually into our system of compensation. It is hoped that at next session concerted effort be made to amend this section properly.

Throughout the act the word "injury" has been substituted for the word "accident" or "injury caused by accident." This will permit the compensation of so-called occupational diseases or injuries to health caused by the special conditions of the trade or the employment. This is a distinct improvement of the act. The commission is to be congratulated upon its good work in this behalf. Another improvement consists in adding a new section providing that the act shall cover cases of injuries occurring outside the State where the contract of hire was made in this State and the employee is a resident of this State.

The efforts of Labor's representatives to still further amend the law were unsuccessful. These amendments related principally to the waiting period and the doctors furnished by employers or Insurance Companies. The greater portion of the blame for this failure must be laid to the commission and its agent at Sacramento. If they had been absolutely neutral some improvements could have been obtained. Our experience at this session should guide us in future attempts at improving the law, and impress upon us the fact that the Executive Council cannot be too careful in studying and preparing all amendments requiring Labor's support in the future.

**A. B. 64 (Chapter 65). Anti-Spotters' Bill.** Intended to prevent the practice of public service corporations to discharge an employee upon the report of a spotter without first informing such employee of the reason for his discharge or giving him an opportunity to prove that he was not at fault. The corporations, particularly the electric and railway corporations, fought this measure as if their

existence depended on defeating it. Some superintendents of spotters testified before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital, that they employed spotters to watch spotters, and had found it necessary to do so. In the Senate the bill was amended to restrict its beneficial character, and the bill as evolved is only the beginning of very important and necessary legislation. The spy system is gradually invading our entire industrial system and may become as well developed as the political and military spy-system in European States. The American people and its statesmen have not yet learned the lesson that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Labor is the only element in society that has called attention to the crying need of legislation to prevent the development of the machinery for industrial tyranny into which the present rage for industrial efficiency is tending.

**A. B. 320 (Chapter 308). Appropriates \$40,000.00 for University Extension courses.** Two years ago a similar bill was not signed, but this time the money will be directly available for this very beneficial means of promoting popular education. California's own university now has the opportunity to create in all the people a realization of their educational need and to provide the facilities for satisfying that need. Incidentally, let us hope, that the growth of Extension work will also help to root out snobbishness at the people's own university and make the institution a vital force for progress and for the common good.

**A. B. 251 (Chapter 302). Establishes Free Employment Offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento,** and such other places as may be determined by the Labor Commissioner. The original bill provided for the charging of fees, but all such provisions were stricken out; \$50,000.00 was appropriated to carry the law into effect.

There was some controversy as to which department of the State should have jurisdiction over these bureaux. However, after the bill providing for free employment bureaux under the management of the Immigration and Housing Commission had failed of passage in the Assembly, the above named measure (fathered by Assemblyman Ferguson) had plain sailing.

**A. B. 487 (Chapter 657). Semi-monthly Payday law.** Opposing interests succeeded in narrowing down the scope of this bill, which provides for at least two paydays in each month, and that notices be posted informing employees of the dates thereof. The Labor Commissioner is to enforce the act. All employers not subject to the compensation act and those who employ less than six employees are exempt from the operation of the law. Mining and lumber interests also sought exemption but failed. This was a much contested measure as is evident from the many radical amendments made from time to time. It is one of the best bills passed by this session and will go a long way in promoting more frequent paydays and thereby abolishing the salary loan evil.

**S. B. 257 (Chapter 625). Improved child labor law.** Some differences of opinion arose as to the prohibition of street trades, that is, the occupation of selling newspapers, matches, chewing gum, etc., by children. As finally passed the bill prohibits children under ten from engaging in such employment. Canneries were again put under the operation of the law as they were originally in 1911. It is assumed that except with regard to the street trade provision California now has one of the best laws on the subject of child labor in any State of the Union.

**A. B. 505 (Chapter 484). Provides for the enforcement of labor laws by the Labor Commissioner.** In the past there has been doubt as to the authority of the commissioner to enforce certain laws enacted in the interest of laboring people. Such doubts will be set at rest by this bill. It was promptly signed by the Governor.

**A. B. 524 (Chapter 485). Free Drinking Water for Workers.** Requires employers to furnish, without charge, fresh and pure drinking water for employees during working hours. Intended to remedy such intolerable and not uncommon conditions as prevailed at the Durst hop ranch.

**A. B. 526, S. B. 416 (Chapter 641). Upholsterers' Shoddy law.** A bill in the interest of upholsterers, preventing the use of shoddy mattresses, unless labeled to the effect that shoddy is used in the manufacture thereof.

**A. B. 540 (Chapter 329).** Provides for still more thorough inspection of labor camps by the Commission of Immigration and Housing, which department received an extra appropriation of \$10,000 to enforce this law.

**A. B. 574 (Chapter 520).** An amendment to the organic act creating the Commission of Immigration and Housing so as to give the Commission power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths at hearings of cases of exploited and defrauded immigrant workmen, which cases the Commission are authorized to decide or settle.

**A. B. 684 (Chapter 56). Outlaws certain "Fees" and "Gifts."** Forbids managers, superintendents, foremen, etc., from charging fees or receiving any gifts or



remuneration for hiring or permitting employees to continue at work. Will among other things break up practice of headwaiters requiring waiters to pay for holding their jobs. A very good law, that was promptly signed.

**A. B. 850 (Chapter 487). Greater Protection for the Union Label.** Adds two new sections to the Penal Code for the protection of the union labels.

**S. B. 20 (Chapter 635). Regulates Private Detective Agencies.** Emerged from the Senate a fairly good bill, but the required bond was reduced in the Assembly from ten thousand to two thousand dollars, which lessens the value of the measure.

**S. B. 677 (Chapter 600). Electrical Workers' Law.** A measure to amend the electrical workers' law regulating electric poles and wires, passed in 1911. As the law was not observed in the southern part of the State, it was thought best to have the enforcement of the law placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission. Hereafter that body may be depended on to protect the interests of electrical workers in the south as well as they have been in the north. This law is pronounced the best measure of its kind in any State of the Union. The electrical corporations have failed entirely in their efforts to defeat its operation.

**S. B. 954 (Chapter 571). Further Powers for Industrial Welfare Commission.** Amends so-called minimum wage act for women and minors. Permits the Welfare Commission to limit apprentices and issue permits to work below the minimum. Met no opposition from the reactionary members who favored the Owens apprentice bill, although this bill was opposed to the principle of that bill.

**S. B. 955 (Chapter 45). Misrepresentation Must Cease.** Amends the law relating to misrepresentation of conditions of employment. Met no opposition.

**S. B. 963 (Chapter 549). Contractors' Bond.** Amends the law requiring contractors for the State to file bond for payment of claims of laborers and material men.

**S. B. 982 (Chapter 195). Payment of Wages.** Amends the payment-of-wages law to obviate the grounds upon which the original law was declared unconstitutional by the District Court of Appeal. Drafted by the Attorney-General.

**S. B. 987 (Chapter 628). Prohibiting Payment of Wages in Scrip, etc.** Forbids the issuance of scrip or merchandise orders in payment of wages not yet earned. This practice is most common in the lumber regions and lumber interests fought this bill to the very last ditch. The old law applied only to wages already due.

**S. B. 983 (Chapter 551). Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.** Improves the law regulating private employment bureaus. Met no opposition.

**S. B. 984 (Chapter 550). Labor Commissioner's Salary.** Increases the salary of the Labor Commissioner to \$4,000 a year.

**S. B. 985 (Chapter 433). Relations of Employers and Employees Defined.** Revises certain sections of the Civil Code dealing with the relations between employers and employees in regard to hiring and quitting work. The most important provision is the one entitling an employee not hired for a specified time to quit at any time and receive pay up to the time of quitting. The old relic of slavery days and common law serfdom, section 2013, still remains in its pristine glory and severity as first enacted. This curiosity reads: "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 a day." Even former Senator Wright, the notorious stand-patter of San Diego, considered this law antiquated.

**A. B. 927 (Chapter 501). Amended Full Crew Law.** Makes important additions to provide sufficient employees to handle trains of all kinds on grades exceeding 1 per cent. By the enactment of this law, California can now boast of having the absolutely best law on the subject. Railroadmen are to be congratulated upon this victory.

**S. B. 438 (Chapter 38). Political Freedom Assured.** Prohibits public service corporations from interfering with the political activities of their employees. Supported by the railroad brotherhoods.

**S. B. 533 (Chapter 667). Hospital Fees.** Requires employers maintaining hospitals for employees and charging a fee for such service to account to the employees for the handling of the funds. A measure of importance particularly to railroad employees.

**Minor Safety Laws for Railroad Employees. S. B. 837 (Chapter 494).** Regulates transmission of telephone orders for movement of trains. **A. B. 493 (Chapter 498).** Regulates signboards at derauling switches. Enacted for the safety of employees on railroads. **A. B. 619 (Chapter 499).** Prescribing a certain water glass on locomotive, to enable either fireman or engineer from either side of the cab to ascertain the height of water in the boiler.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(Submitted to Vote of The People, See Page 30.)

- A. C. A. 15 (Chapter 33). Relating to exemption of church property from taxation.
- S. C. A. 11 (Chapter 34). Relative to terms of appointed judges.
- A. C. A. 34 (Chapter 41). Relating to charters of counties.
- S. C. A. 17 (Chapter 42). Relating to loaning the credit of the State, to pave way for rural credit system.
- S. C. A. 19 (Chapter 43). Relative to deposit of State moneys.
- S. C. A. 22 (Chapter 44). Forbidding initiative measures carrying bond issues.
- S. C. A. 27 (Chapter 45). Relating to condemnation in excess of actual use.
- S. C. A. 38 (Chapter 46). Empowering the Legislature to adopt new tax system.
- S. C. A. 2 (Chapter 47). Increase of term of judges to twelve years.

## ENACTED DESPITE LABOR'S OPPOSITION.

**A. B. 547 (Chapter 124). Convict Labor Bill.** Meek-Owens bill to permit employment of convicts in construction of State highways. The labor representatives fought this bill strenuously on the ground that the bill embodies a very dangerous principle by encouraging the use of convicts in competition with free labor. It is true that in the present instance, the bill will probably not particularly affect any class of labor and may indirectly assist in procuring opportunities for employment of free labor by the opening up of distant agricultural and other lands distant from city markets. The Governor signed the bill and made an exhaustive plea in behalf of the bill. Another bill was passed which submits to the voters the question of issuing an additional fifteen million dollar bond issue to complete the highway system. It is argued in favor of the bond issue that these laterals or feeders to the State highways will open up new fields of employment for free labor.

**S. C. A. 2 (Chapter 47). Lengthening Terms of Judges.** Constitutional Amendment to increase the term of superior judges from six to twelve years. Despite continued appeals from the representatives of the S. F. Labor Council and of the State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco delegates never ceased in their efforts to carry this measure at any cost. It is hoped that the people will in no uncertain tones pronounce its disapproval of this dangerous amendment.

## DROPPED BECAUSE OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

**A. B. 567. Absent Voters Bill.** A bill to allow absent voters to vote in any part of the State at all elections. Because of a peculiar wording of the State Constitution, Senator Kehoe discovered that this bill even if enacted would have to be declared unconstitutional. There was no chance to obtain a proper constitutional amendment to overcome this objection.

**S. B. 402. Discrimination Against Unionists.** To prohibit discrimination against employees for belonging to or joining any labor organization. After this bill was introduced, the Supreme Court of the United States declared a similar law of Kansas unconstitutional. While such decision might not control our courts, it was deemed best at present not to attempt to pass a measure of that character.

**S. B. 803. Jury Trial in Contempt of Court Cases.** To provide for trial by jury in cases of contempt of court. It was discovered that under our State Constitution this bill would prove in conflict with that instrument according to several decisions of our Supreme Court, wherefore no attempt was made to pass the bill out of committee. It is clear that if our courts be forbidden to issue injunctions, the necessity of a bill like this will disappear.

## BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR BUT NOT PASSED.

**S. B. 57. The A. F. of L. Anti-Injunction Bill.** Introduced as the Model Labor Law of Massachusetts, but afterwards amended in conformity with an improved draft submitted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This bill failed of enactment after a long and determined struggle. After the first defeat an unsuccessful effort was made to amend the bill so as to permit peaceful picketing which is still denied in many portions of this State.

**A. B. 14, S. B. 10. Cement Dust-Proof Container Bill.** For the protection of men loading and unloading vessels and railroad cars. This bill authorized the Labor Commissioner to stop such work in case the cement containers be not dust-proof.

Cement manufacturers again maintained an expensive lobby to defeat the bill. It seems that champagne suppers and theater parties were very effective aids in convincing certain legislators as to the injury this bill would work to the cement industry; certainly more effective than the arguments and evidence submitted by the labor lobby. The manufacturers put a doctor on the stand who testified as to the healthful and healing qualities of cement dust, while the proponents of the bill produced two reputable physicians who showed to the contrary. Employees, fine rosy complexioned aliens, working at cement mills, and wornout longshoremen were exhibited as living proofs of the respective arguments that cement dust will both cure and produce consumption. In the Assembly the bill was twice defeated by practically the same vote of 34 yeas to 41 noes, wherefore all efforts were abandoned to bring the bill to a vote in the Senate. Since the Workmen's Compensation Act has been amended to include occupational diseases, it will at least be possible to recover for sickness occasioned by cement dust, even if the cause of the sickness cannot be removed by aid of legislation.

**A. B. 98. General Eight-Hour Law.** Modeled on the Women's Eight-Hour law, and covering the employments now required to limit work of women to eight hours a day, and introduced by Mr. Spengler. Owing to the defeat of the universal eight-hour law at the last State election, when it was submitted under the initiative, this bill received even less support than in the 1913 session when it was submitted by Mr. Kingsley. Then it received 31 votes in its favor; this session only 19 votes. While an eight-hour law on principle is a desirable thing, it would seem as if there are too many conflicting interests affected to enable wage workers to achieve it successfully by means other than economic organization. At present, at least, it seems that it is advisable to follow the heed of the American Federation of Labor not to endeavor to regulate hours by legislative enactment. In this connection, it may be stated that an effort was made to lengthen the hours of pupil nurses in hospitals, just after the law had been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. This shows the frail foundation upon which to base legislation regarding terms of employment, unless such legislation is backed up by ability to enforce it by an organization of the persons in the occupation affected.

**A. B. 108. Providing for \$3.00 Minimum Wage on State Contracts.** Passed the Assembly but was foredoomed to failure in the Senate. Died in the Finance Committee. This bill is becoming more important with the growth of the State's development. To properly sustain such a demand upon the State unskilled labor in private employments should generally approach this minimum, but this, we are sorry to confess, is far from being a fact.

**A. B. 144. To Abolish Capital Punishment.** This bill was not drawn so as to enlist the full support of either friends or foes of capital punishment. It did not abolish capital punishment provided in other sections of the Penal Code for certain crimes, like treason, train wrecking, assault by prisoner condemned for life, etc., and provided also that no life-termers could ever be pardoned or paroled. Mr. Gelder voted against the bill as infringing upon the Governor's right under the Constitution to grant pardons. The legislative agents did not seek to amend the bill owing to the manifest and overwhelming sentiment and prejudice found to exist among the members of this session. On two different occasions the bill mustered only 30 votes in its favor, and even the proponents of the measure seemed unwilling to amend it so as to meet Mr. Gelder's objection.

**A. B. 448. Electrical Workers' Bill.** Provided for an assistant to accompany trouble-man in fixing electric lines, poles, etc. Kept in committee. Electrical workers think they will be properly safeguarded in this matter as their bill regulating electric poles and wires was signed by the Governor, and now the Railroad Commission will have power to make proper rules governing the subject.

**A. B. 521. To Abolish Chain Gangs.** Intended to prevent the working of county jail prisoners outside jail premises. Would indirectly abolish chain gangs. Passed the Assembly but was defeated in the Senate.

**A. B. 525, S. B. 512. Protection of Employees.** A labor measure of far-reaching import, as it provided that it shall be unlawful for employers to interfere with or attempt to interfere with the social and business relations of employees outside the scope of their employment. Employers even in these modern times seem to have the old slavery notions in their heads that they have some legal right to control an employee's activities when said activities have no concern whatever with the terms and duties entering into the contract of employment. Because of the frequent abuses of the principle of this bill by employers generally, it was thought necessary to ask for this measure.

**A. B. 612. Anti-Japanese Bill.** Mr. Shartel's bill to eliminate the leasing clause in the Anti-Alien Land law was handled with care and caution by all who had anything to do with it; in fact it was handled so successfully that it was never reported out of the committee, which for some mysterious reason could never get a

quorum to consider the bill. The administration was opposed to any amendment to the existing law, which probably explains the attitude of the committee.

**A. B. 685, S. B. 17. Small Debtors' Courts.** Aimed to create small debtors' courts, for the settlement of small money claims. "Nothing doing." A. B. 721, on the same subject, met the same fate.

**A. B. 1357. Barber's License Bill.** To establish registration of barbers. Defeated in the Assembly. Barbers seem discouraged after many successive defeats on this bill. There can be no legitimate objection to such a measure, as it would insure necessary sanitation of barber shops.

**A. B. 660. Further Protection for Alaska Cannery Workers.** Aimed to exempt wages of Alaska cannery workers from execution to the same degree as accorded to sailors. Under present law, the wages of these men are generally attached on their homecoming to satisfy old debts, as a result of which these rather helpless workers are exposed soon again to unemployment and want. Passed both Houses but was pocketed by Governor.

**A. B. 21. Legal Redress Without Cost.** A bill providing that a poor person may obtain legal redress in court without cost if he has a good cause of action. The judge determines whether or not the poor litigant is entitled to sue, and all costs of court may be recovered from the defendant. No attempt has hitherto been made in this State to assist wage earners in recovering wages by civil suits free of charge. The proposition to establish small debtors' or industrial courts has not found many adherents up to date, though some such means is needed very much to relieve the distress caused by non-collection of wage claims.

**Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 21.** Would amend the Constitution so as to forbid all courts, except the Supreme Court, to declare laws unconstitutional, and requiring all but one judge of the latter court to concur in the decision in order to make it valid. As the Assembly defeated Assemblyman Downing's amendment on the same subject by 26 yeas to 15 noes, 54 votes being necessary to pass, it was evident that it would be useless to press the amendment at this session.

**S. B. 142. Public Defender.** Authorizes the appointment of a public defender in all the counties of the State. It would be optional for a county to appoint such officer. Passed both Houses. Pocketed by Governor.

**S. B. 189. Anti-Usury Bill.** Limited the legal interest charge to 12 per cent. per year, but permitted certain additional charges for making loans. The measure is laudable in purpose, but would be difficult to enforce, like all measures of this character. Pocketed by Governor.

**S. B. 236 and S. B. 237. Vocational Schools.** Providing State aid for vocational schools and classes and for preparation of vocational teachers. At the instance of Labor these bills were amended so as to obviate a number of objections that might be brought against these bills on behalf of organized labor. Representatives of a number of skilled trades were consulted also so as to safeguard all interests of labor. Not signed for lack of necessary finances.

**S. B. 239. Pension for State Employees.** Aimed to establish a pension system for the employees of certain State institutions. Passed both Houses but pocketed by Governor.

**S. B. 409. Bakeshop Inspection.** After this measure had been amended to make it practically impossible of enforcement, it was ordered abandoned by the organizations of bakers that had originated the bill. Singular to say, the bill kept going ahead without the slightest effort of its own parents. It passed the Senate, and was ready for passage by the Assembly before it was possible to stop it. It was finally referred back to a committee where it was kept to the end of the session.

**S. B. 434 and S. B. 435. Butchers' bills.** Were both slaughtered in committee.

**S. B. 481. Pledging of Votes.** Aimed to repeal that section of the Penal Code forbidding the pledging of votes for or against any particular bill or the State Federation of Labor's measure. Passed the Senate but failed in the Assembly. Under the State Federation of Labor's system of pledging candidates, the above section is inapplicable. Hence the result was immaterial to labor. Nevertheless, this law should be repealed. It was enacted in 1905, when the Southern Pacific dominated the politics of the State and its presence on the statute books in 1915 is not at all complimentary to the Legislatures which succeeded the Railroad-controlled sessions.

**S. B. 527. Appeal in Cases of Habeas Corpus.** Under present law the proceeding in habeas corpus is used frequently to declare laws and ordinances unconstitutional. These proceedings are taken in the Superior Court, and if the petitioner is released on the decision of the Court that the law or ordinance is unconstitutional, then there is no appeal provided whereby such question may be examined by the higher courts. It follows that more laws and ordinances are declared uncon-

stitutional by this method than in any other way. The reason advanced by opponents why they opposed a right to appeal was that it might work a hardship in some cases, as appeal is rather a slow process. On the other hand, we do not think that the right to habeas corpus is of the importance to labor that it was in ancient times. Many States provide for appeals in cases of habeas corpus, and no complaint has been heard in that regard from any State Federation of Labor. The bill died in committee, as was to be expected when its real purport was found out.

**S. B. 941. Strengthening the Vrooman Act.** Provided that all street improvements shall be done under an eight-hour limitation. Died in committee.

**S. B. 986. Limiting Fees Charged by Employment Bureaus.** Forbids private employment agencies from charging more than certain prescribed fees. The Legislature evidently held the provisions of this law valid notwithstanding an old decision of the State Supreme Court that the Legislature has no right to prescribe what such an agent may charge for performing such service. As the Governor pocketed the bill, there is no chance to again try out such law in the courts.

**S. B. 1204. Protection of Window Cleaners.** Provided for such construction of windows that a person may clean while standing on the inside of the building. As the bill passed the Senate it was a good bill, but it was amended in the Assembly with the evident purpose of defeating its validity and effect, and it perished with many other good measures in the final jam of the session.

**Mining Bills. A. B. 358.** A bill to regulate mining operations, to prevent injury to health on account of dry method of drilling and the accumulation of noxious gases generated by explosives. It was vehemently opposed by mining employers, and was killed in committee. **A. B. 563.** Would prevent the employment of persons in hazardous employments who are ignorant of the English language or unable to understand or communicate orders given in that language. This was considered an anti-alien bill and was overwhelmingly defeated in the Assembly. **A. B. 974.** Mining inspection bill. Killed in committee owing to opposition of employers. **A. B. 622.** The collar to collar eight-hour law for mines. Also killed in committee. It seeks to permit miners to use employer's time in reaching place of the work in distant parts of the mine. In many cases now it takes over half an hour to reach the place of work after entering the mine.

## **DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-LABOR BILL.**

The one bill of this session purposely designed to discomfit organized labor was **S. B. 1203**, the so-called apprentice bill introduced by the notorious James C. Owen of Richmond. The bill intended to make it unlawful for any labor organization to regulate the number of apprentices in any trade, making it a misdemeanor to prevent or seek to prevent any person from becoming an apprentice. While of doubtful constitutionality, the measure was feared in certain labor quarters as designed to awaken an unreasoning prejudice against organized labor and its policies on the question. If the bill had been enacted, it would prove more disastrous to the interests of the American boy than any regulation of a labor union could possibly be. If the introducer would have accepted an amendment compelling the employer to keep an apprentice until he had time to learn the trade, there would have been no particular objection to the bill. The bill passed the Senate but was squelched in the Assembly committee.

# Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen

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## **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.

### ENUMERATION AND DESCRIPTION OF 20 ROLL-CALLS IN THE SENATE.

1. S. B. 20. To license detective agencies.
2. S. B. 438. Prohibiting public service corporations from discriminating against employees engaging in politics.
3. S. B. 987. To prohibit practice of paying off employees in scrip or merchandise orders.
4. S. B. 1203. Owens' Apprentice Bill. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
5. S. B. 142. Public defender bill.
6. A. B. 547. Bill to use convict labor on State highways. On this measure the "ayes" are bad votes and the "noes" good votes. First passage.
7. S. C. A. 2. Extending term of superior court judges. "Ayes" are bad votes and "noes" are good votes.
8. A. B. 547. Convict labor on State highways. Second passage of bill.
9. S. B. 510. Workmen's compensation act. Amendment to reduce the waiting period from two weeks to one week.
10. S. B. 510. Amendment relating to choice of doctor.
11. S. B. 857. A. F. of L. Anti-Injunction Bill. Vote on Senator Benedict's amendment intended to destroy the virtue of the measure. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
12. S. C. A. 1. Constitutional amendment to have all judges appointive. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
13. A. B. 487. Semi-monthly pay-day bill. Vote on Senator Campbell's amendment to restrict act to public service corporations. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
14. A. B. 487. Semi-monthly pay-day bill. Amendment by Senator Campbell to exempt employees engaged in producing oil. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" good votes.
15. A. B. 59. Bill to remove property qualification of jurors. First passage.
16. A. B. 59. Same bill as preceding roll call. Second passage.
17. A. B. 58. Listing of jurors, names to be taken from Great Register.
18. A. B. 487. Semi-monthly pay-day bill. Final passage.
19. S. C. A. 36. Constitutional amendment to re-establish the poll tax.
20. A. B. 521. Bill to abolish chain-gangs.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF  
TIMES ABSENT.**

- ANDERSON, JOHN N. (Rep.), Imperial, Orange, Riverside.  
7 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17.  
12 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20.  
Absent 1 roll call: 6.
- BALLARD, JOHN W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
2 Good Votes: 1, 5.  
18 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
Voted on every roll call.
- BEBAN, D. J. (Prog.), San Francisco.  
16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
1 Bad Vote: 7.  
Absent 3 roll calls: 6, 14, 20.
- BENEDICT, STANLEY H. (Prog.-Dem.-Rep.), Los Angeles.  
7 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14.  
9 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19.  
Absent 4 roll calls: 1, 15, 18, 20.
- BENSON, FRANK H. (Rep.), Santa Clara.  
12 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
7 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.  
Absent 1 roll call: 20.
- BIRDSALL, E. S. (Rep.), Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado.  
10 Good Votes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18.  
6 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 8, 11, 19, 20.  
Absent 4 roll calls: 2, 13, 16, 17.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Alameda.  
4 Good Votes: 1, 13, 17, 18.  
14 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 2, 5.
- BROWN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
11 Good Votes: 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18.  
5 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 8, 11, 19.
- Erratum.**
- BUTLER, EDWIN M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
13 Good Votes: 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
6 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 20.  
Absent 1 roll call: 2.
- CAMPBELL, A. E. (Dem.), Monterey, San Luis Obispo.  
4 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 17.  
13 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.  
Absent 3 roll calls: 8, 18, 20.
- CARR, WILLIAM J. (Prog.), Los Angeles.  
9 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19.  
9 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 5, 13.
- CHANDLER, W. F. (Prog.-Rep.), Fresno.  
6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 7, 13, 14, 18.  
9 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19.  
Absent 5 roll calls: 2, 5, 8, 17, 20.
- COGSWELL, PRESCOTT F. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
5 Good Votes: 2, 3, 5, 13, 14.  
13 Bad Votes: 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 17, 18.
- COHN, P. C. (Dem.), Sacramento.  
11 Good Votes: 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
6 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 7, 12, 19, 20.  
Absent 3 roll calls: 1, 6, 10.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
1 Bad Vote: 7.  
Absent 2 roll calls: 6, 20.
- DUNCAN, W. E. Jr. (Dem.-Prog.-Soc.), Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo.  
15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19.  
4 Bad Votes: 3, 6, 8, 20.  
Absent 1 roll call: 17.



FINN, THOMAS F. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 5, 6, 13.

FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.-Prog.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 2, 20.

FLINT, WILLIAM R. (Rep.), San Mateo, San Benito, Santa Cruz.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 18.  
 10 Bad Votes: 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 5, 6, 14.

GERDES, FRED C. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 10 Good Votes: 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20.  
 4 Bad Votes: 1, 7, 16, 19.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14.

HANS, GEO. J. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 8, 11, 15, 18.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 14 roll calls: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20.

IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Kings, Tulare, Kern.  
 5 Good Votes: 7, 10, 11, 12, 18.  
 11 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 1, 2, 13, 17.

JONES, HERBERT C. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.-Pb.), Santa Clara.  
 10 Good Votes: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 3.

KEHOE, WM. (Rep.), Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama.  
 9 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 5.

KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.-Prog.), San Bernardino, Inyo.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 7 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 3, 8.

LUCE, EDGAR A. (Prog.-Dem.), San Diego.  
 16 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 2 Bad Votes: 1, 19.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 6, 20.

LYON, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 15 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 2 Bad Votes: 7, 19.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 1, 6, 20.

MADDUX, L. J. (Dem.), Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras.  
 2 Good Votes: 5, 18.  
 16 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 1, 2.

MOTT, D. W. (Rep.), Ventura.  
 2 Good Votes: 5, 12.  
 17 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 1.

OWENS, JAMES C. (Dem.), Contra Costa, Marin.  
 2 Good Votes: 1, 9.  
 16 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 18, 20.

PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.-Rep.-Pb.), Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake.  
 3 Good Votes: 1, 12, 18.  
 17 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 Voted on every roll call.

RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Solano, Napa.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 16.  
 6 Bad Votes: 7, 8, 9, 12, 19, 20.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 2, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18.

SCOTT, WILLIAM S. (Prog.-Rep.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 1 Bad vote: 7.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 6, 13.

SHEARER, WILLIAM B. (Dem.), Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Lassen.  
 3 Good Votes: 1, 5, 12.  
 16 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 17.

SLATER, HERBERT W. (Dem.-Prog.-Soc.), Sonoma.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 8 Bad Votes: 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 19, 20.  
 Voted on every roll call.

STROBRIDGE, EDW. K. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 4 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 18.  
 9 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20.

STUCKENBRUCK, J. W. (Dem.), San Joaquin, Amador.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 18.  
 13 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 17.

THOMPSON, NEWTON W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14.  
 11 Bad Votes: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 16, 18.

TYRRELL, EDWARD J. (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.  
 3 Bad Votes: 8, 10, 20.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 2, 3, 6, 12, 15.

WOLFE, EDWARD I. (Elected under recall provisions), San Francisco.  
 18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 1 Bad Vote: 7.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 12.

# COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS.

Based upon 20 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
1. WOLFE, EDWARD I.....	*	18	1	1
2. CROWLEY, JOHN JOS.....	P.-D.	17	1	2
3. SCOTT, WM. S.....	P.-R.	17	1	2
4. FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J.	P.-R.	17	1	2
5. BEBAN, D. J.....	P.	16	1	3
6. LUCE, EDGAR A.....	P.-D.	16	2	2
7. FINN, THOMAS F.....	R.	15	1	4
8. LYON, HENRY H.....	R.	15	2	3
9. DUNCAN, W. E. Jr.....	D., P.-S.	15	4	1
10. BUTLER, EDWIN M.....	R.	13	6	1
11. TYRRELL, EDWARD J.....	P.-R.	12	3	5
12. BENSON, FRANK H.....	R.	12	7	1
13. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	D., P.-S.	12	8	0
14. BROWN, WM. E.....	R.	11	5	4
15. COHN, P. C.....	D.	11	6	3
16. KING, LYMAN M.....	R.-P.	11	7	2
17. GERDES, FRED C.....	R.	10	4	6
18. BIRDSALL, E. S.....	R.	10	6	4
19. JONES, HERBERT C.....	P.-R., D., Pb.	10	9	1
20. CARR, WM. J.....	P.	9	9	2
21. KEHOE, WM. ....	R.	9	10	1
22. RUSH, BENJ. F.....	R.	7	6	7
23. BENEDICT, STANLEY H....	P.-D., R.	7	9	4
24. FLINT, WM. R.....	R.	7	10	3
25. THOMPSON, NEWTON W...	R.	7	11	2
26. ANDERSON, JOHN N.....	R.	7	12	1
27. CHANDLER, W. F.....	P.-R.	6	9	5
28. STUCKENBRUCK, J. W.....	D.	6	13	1
29. HANS, GEO. J.....	R.	5	1	14
30. IRWIN, J. L. C.....	D.	5	11	4
31. COGSWELL, PRESCOTT F..	R.	5	13	2
32. STROBRIDGE, EDW. K.....	R.	4	9	7
33. CAMPBELL, A. E.....	D.	4	13	3
34. BREED, A. H.....	R.	4	14	2
35. SHEARER, WM. B.....	D.	3	16	1
36. PURKITT, CLAUDE F.....	R., Pb.	3	17	0
37. MADDUX, L. J.....	D.	2	16	2
38. OWENS, JAMES C.....	D.	2	16	2
39. MOTT, D. W.....	R.	2	17	1
40. BALLARD, JOHN W.....	R.	2	18	0

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\* Nominated by petition at recall election.

## RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

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### Examination and Description of 21 Selected "Roll-Calls" in the Assembly.

1. A. B. 64. Anti-Spotter bill. Final passage.
2. A. B. 14. Cement Container bill. Refused passage.
3. A. B. 58. Listing of jurors. One of the bills removing property qualification. Final passage.
4. A. B. 59. Bill to remove property qualification of jurors. Final passage.
5. A. B. 14. Cement Container bill. Refused reconsideration.
6. A. B. 547. Bill to use convict labor on State highways. Final passage. On this measure, the "ayes" are bad votes and the "noes" are good votes.
7. A. B. 487. Semi-Monthly Pay-Day bill. Final passage.
8. A. B. 108. Bill establishing \$3 minimum wage on State contract work. Final passage.
9. S. B. 481. Bill to repeal penal code section relating to pledging candidates. Refused passage.
10. S. B. 481. Reconsideration refused.
11. A. B. 144. To abolish capital punishment. Lost April 28 by 36 "ayes" to 39 "noes."
12. S. C. A. 2. Extending term of Superior Court judges. Adoption of minority report favoring inclusion of incumbent judges. The "ayes" are bad votes and the "noes" are good votes.
13. S. C. A. 2. Term of Superior Judges. Refused adoption. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
14. S. B. 142. Bill to establish office of public defender.
15. A. B. 144. To abolish capital punishment. Refused passage second time.
16. A. B. 927. Bill to amend Full Crew law. Final passage.
17. S. C. A. 2. Lengthening term of judges. Final passage. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
18. A. B. 563. Common language among employees in certain hazardous employments. Refused passage.
19. A. B. 521. Bill to abolish chain gangs.
20. A. C. A. 20. Home Rule in Taxation. (This measure required a two-thirds majority.)
21. S. B. 1203. Owens Apprentice bill. The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH ASSEMBLYMAN AND NUMBER  
OF TIMES ABSENT.**

- ANDERSON, FRANK W. (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.**  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21.  
 9 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- ARNERICH, PAUL J. (Rep.), Alameda.**  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21.  
 6 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 5, 6, 17, 18.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 4, 7, 9, 10, 16.
- ASHLEY, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Joaquin.**  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 7, 11, 15, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 21.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 4, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20.
- AVEY, WM. A. (Prog.-Dem.), Riverside.**  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 6, 10, 17, 18.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 9, 13, 14, 20, 21.
- BARTLETT, ALFRED L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.**  
 10 Good Votes: 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 7.
- BECK, GEORGE (Dem.), Alameda.**  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, 19.  
 10 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 8, 9, 10, 16, 20.
- BENTON, RICHMOND P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.**  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21.  
 8 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 19.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 18.
- BOUDE, KNOX (Rep.-Prog.-Soc.), Sonoma.**  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 9, 10, 11, 15, 17.  
 Voted on every roll call.
- BOYCE, A. E. (Rep.-Dem.), Monterey, San Benito.**  
 3 Good Votes: 8, 16, 19.  
 4 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 10.  
 Absent 14 roll calls: 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21.
- BROWN, HENRY WARD (Rep.), San Mateo.**  
 14 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21.  
 4 Bad Votes: 6, 9, 10, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 2, 18, 19.
- BROWNE, MAURICE B. (Dem.-Rep.), Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne.**  
 15 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 19, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 9.
- BRUCK, BISMARCK (Rep.-Dem.), Lake, Napa.**  
 3 Good Votes: 1, 3, 19.  
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 7, 8, 14, 16, 18, 21.
- BURKE, JOE C. (Rep.), Orange.**  
 7 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14.  
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 7, 16, 21.
- BYRNES, JAMES J. (Dem.), San Francisco.**  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 4, 9, 18.
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.**  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20.  
 4 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17, 18.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 8, 9, 11, 15, 21.

CARY, L. B. (Prog.-Rep.), Fresno.  
 5 Good Votes: 4, 12, 13, 17, 19.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 8, 9, 20.

CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: 3, 11, 15, 16, 17.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 14, 18, 20, 21.

CHENOWITH, WALTER W. (Rep.-Dem.), Sacramento.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 16, 19.  
 7 Bad Votes: 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 9 roll calls: 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21.

COLLINS, W. M. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21.

CONARD, GRANT (Rep.), San Diego.  
 5 Good Votes: 3, 4, 11, 15, 21.  
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19.

DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Prog.-Rep.), Stanislaus.  
 8 Good Votes: 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, 20.  
 7 Bad Votes: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 16, 19.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21.

DOWNING, GEO. W. (Soc.), Los Angeles.  
 21 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Bad Votes: None.  
 Voted on every roll call.

EDWARDS, LAWRENCE, (Dem.), San Joaquin.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 2, 7, 11, 13, 15.  
 2 Bad Votes: 6, 18.  
 Absent on 13 roll calls: 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.

EDWARDS, ROGER G. (Rep.), Ventura.  
 4 Good Votes: 3, 8, 13, 14.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: 1, 4, 7, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19.

ELLIS, EDWARD S. (Dem.-Rep.), Madera, Merced.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 6 Bad Votes: 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 8, 9, 13, 21.

ENCELL, HARRY A. (Prog.), Alameda.  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 20, 21.

FERGUSON, DANIEL (Prog.-Dem), Alameda.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Voted on every roll call.

FISH, HOWARD J. (Prog.), Los Angeles.  
 6 Good Votes: 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17.  
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 3, 8, 20, 21.

GEBHART, LEE (Prog.), Sacramento.  
 14 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 5 Bad Votes: 6, 11, 12, 15, 17.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 8, 21.

GELDER, GEORGE (Prog.-Rep.), Alameda.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 20, 21.  
 4 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 15, 17.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 3, 4, 10, 13, 18, 19.

GODSIL, CHAS. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 9, 21.

HARRIS, W. W. (Soc.-Prog.-Rep.-Dem.-Pb.), Kern.  
 18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 1 Bad Vote: 12.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 4, 8.

HAWSON, HENRY (Dem.), Fresno.  
 8 Good Votes: 3, 4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 8.

HAYES, D. R. (Rep.), Santa Clara.  
 15 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 11, 14, 15, 17, 20.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 9.

HAYES, J. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 19, 21.  
 6 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 3, 4, 18.

JOHNSON, GEO. H. (Rep.-Dem.), San Bernardino.  
 4 Good Votes: 1, 7, 8, 14.  
 8 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 9 roll calls: 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.

JUDSON, FRED E. (Prog.), San Diego.  
 13 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19.  
 4 Bad Votes: 6, 11, 15, 20.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 9, 16, 18, 21.

KENNEDY, WM. P. (Prog.-Rep.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 8.

KERR, ROBERT I. (Dem.), Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado.  
 5 Good Votes: 3, 11, 14, 15, 19.  
 12 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 4, 6, 8, 16.

KRAMER, IRA E. (Prog.-Rep.), Santa Barbara.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 6, 17, 18.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 9, 21.

LONG, W. A. (Rep.), Kings.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 12, 13, 16, 19.  
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 7, 9, 14.

LOSTUTTER, L. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 7 Good Votes: 3, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 19, 21.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 7, 8, 14, 20.

LYON, CHAS. W. (Rep.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
 8 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 20, 21.  
 10 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 8, 9, 18.

McCRAV, C. C. (Rep.), Shasta, Trinity.  
 8 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17.  
 11 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 8, 16.

McDONALD, J. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 18 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Voted on every roll call.

McDONALD, W. A. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 14, 21.

McKNIGHT, JAMES S. (Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
 4 Good Votes: 1, 12, 13, 21.  
 11 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 7, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.

McPHERSON, H. E. (Rep.-Prog.), Santa Cruz.  
 8 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 20.  
 7 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 8, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21.

MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), Marin.  
 8 Good Votes: 1, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20.  
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 21.

MARRON, JOS. E. (Prog.-Dem.), San Francisco.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 2, 7, 8, 20.  
 Bad Votes: None.  
 Absent 16 roll calls: 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21.

MEEK, B. B. (Dem.), Butte.  
 6 Good Votes: 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15.  
 8 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 17, 19, 20.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21.

MOUSER, FRANK H. (Rep.-Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
 16 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20.  
 2 Bad Votes: 17, 19.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 8, 12, 21.

PETTIS, J. E. (Rep.), Mendocino.  
 4 Good Votes: 12, 13, 14, 19.  
 13 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 9, 10, 20, 21.

PHELPS, JOHN S. (Prog.-Pb.-Dem.), San Bernardino.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18, 19.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 9.

PHILLIPS, PETER C. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 21.  
 6 Bad Votes: 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 7, 9, 18.

PRENDERGAST, N. J. (Prog.), San Francisco.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 6, 12, 13.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 5, 7, 9, 17, 18, 19, 21.

QUINN, JOHN F. (Dem.-Rep.), Humboldt.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 12, 14, 17, 19.  
 10 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 21.

REAM, H. B. (Dem.), Del Norte, Siskiyou.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 3, 7, 8, 14, 16, 19.  
 8 Bad Votes: 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 2, 9, 10, 12, 20, 21.

RIDGON, E. S. (Dem.-Rep.-Pb.), San Luis Obispo.  
 7 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 14, 16, 19.  
 10 Bad Votes: 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 4, 8, 9, 20.

RODGERS, FRANK N. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 6 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16.  
 6 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 11, 12, 15, 18.  
 Absent 9 roll calls: 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21.

ROMINGER, JOS. A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 8 Good Votes: 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20.  
 9 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 7, 8, 14, 21.

RYAN, JAMES J. (Rep.-Prog.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21.  
 3 Bad Votes: 12, 13, 17.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 18.

SALISBURY, GEORGE W. (Dem.), Sonoma.  
 12 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21.  
 4 Bad Votes: 11, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 1, 7, 9, 12, 18.



SATTERWHITE, WM. T. (Prog.), Alameda.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 8, 21.  
 12 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 14, 16, 19, 20.

SCHMITT, MILTON L. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 5 Good Votes: 6, 8, 11, 15, 16.  
 11 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 3, 4, 7, 9, 14.

SCOTT, CHAS. E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 12, 13, 14, 16.  
 8 Bad Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: 7, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21.

SCOTT, FRED C. (Prop.-Dem.), Tulare.  
 12 Good Votes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 1, 6, 12, 17, 18.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 7, 10, 13, 16.

SCOTT, L. D. (Rep.), Fresno.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.  
 9 Bad Votes: 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 9.

SHARKEY, WM. R. (Prog.-Rep.), Contra Costa.  
 10 Good Votes: 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 11, 15.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 3, 4, 9, 17, 18, 21.

SHARTEL, A. F. (Rep.-Prog.), Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra.  
 11 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 3 Bad Votes: 6, 11, 15.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 21.

SISSON, ELMER L. (Dem.-Rep.-Prog.-Pb.), Colusa, Glenn, Tehama.  
 14 Good Votes: 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 2, 6, 9, 17, 20.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: 3, 13.

SPENGLER, LEWIS A. (Soc.), Los Angeles.  
 20 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.  
 Bad Votes: None.  
 Absent 1 roll call: 8.

TABLER, L. N. (Dem.), Sutter, Yolo, Yuba.  
 5 Good Votes: 1, 3, 13, 14, 20.  
 9 Bad Votes: 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 2, 6, 7, 8, 16, 19, 21.

WIDENMANN, H. J. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), Solano.  
 2 Good Votes: 7, 16.  
 9 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.  
 Absent 10 roll calls: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21.

WILLS, ROBERT E. (Dem.), Imperial.  
 9 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21.  
 7 Bad Votes: 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 17.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: 8, 13, 14, 16, 18.

WISHARD, HARRY A. (Prog.), Los Angeles.  
 13 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, 20.  
 5 Bad Votes: 9, 11, 15, 17, 18.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: 14, 16, 21.

WRIGHT, HENRY W. (Prog.-Dem.), Los Angeles.  
 4 Good Votes: 4, 12, 13, 17.  
 10 Bad Votes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 19, 21.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: 3, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 20.

WRIGHT, T. M. (Prog.-Rep.-Pb.), Santa Clara.  
 12 Good Votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21.  
 5 Bad Votes: 6, 10, 14, 17, 20.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: 9, 13, 16, 18.

YOUNG, C. C. (Prog.-Rep.-Dem.), Alameda.  
 9 Good Votes: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 21.  
 6 Bad Votes: 2, 6, 9, 13, 17, 20.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: 5, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19.

**COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.\***  
**Based upon 21 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.**

	Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
1. DOWNING, GEO. W.....	S.	21	0	0
2. SPENGLER, LEWIS A.....	S.	20	0	1
3. HARRIS, W. W.....	S.-P.-R.-D.-Pb.	18	1	2
4. McDONALD, J. J.....	R.	18	3	0
5. KENNEDY, WM. P.....	P.-R.	17	3	1
6. RYAN, JAMES J.....	R.-P.	17	3	1
7. MOUSER, FRANK H.....	R.-P.-D.	16	2	3
8. GODSIL, CHAS. W.....	R.	16	3	2
9. KRAMER, IRA E.....	P.-R.	16	3	2
10. McDONALD, W. A.....	P.-R.-D.	16	3	2
11. BOUDE, KNOX.....	R.-P.-S.	16	5	0
12. FERGUSON, DANIEL.....	P.-D.	16	5	0
13. BROWNE, MAURICE B.....	D.-R.	15	5	1
14. HAYES, D. R.....	R.	15	5	1
15. BROWN, HENRY WARD....	R.	14	4	3
16. GEBHART, LEE.....	P.	14	5	2
17. SISSON, ELMER L.....	D.-R.-P.-Pb.	14	5	2
18. JUDSON, FRED E.....	P.	13	4	4
19. WISHARD, HARRY A.....	P.	13	5	3
20. COLLINS, W. M.....	P.-R.-D.	12	3	6
21. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	P.-R.-D.	12	4	5
22. SALISBURY, GEO. W.....	D.	12	4	5
23. BYRNES, JAMES J.....	D.	12	5	4
24. SCOTT, FRED C.....	P.-D.	12	5	4
25. WRIGHT, T. M.....	P.-R.-Pb.	12	5	4
26. HAYES, J. J.....	R.	12	6	3
27. PHILLIPS, PETER C.....	R.	12	6	3
28. BENTON, RICHMOND P....	P.	12	8	1
29. ANDERSON, FRANK W.....	P.-R.	12	9	0
30. PRENDERGAST, N. J.....	P.	11	3	7
31. SHARTEL, A. F.....	R.-P.	11	3	7
32. GELDER, GEO.....	P.-R.	11	4	6
33. AVEY, WM. A.....	P.-D.	11	5	5
34. ELLIS, EDWARD S.....	D.-R.	11	6	4
35. PHELPS, JOHN S.....	P.-Pb.-D.	11	9	1
36. SCOTT, L. D.....	R.	11	9	1
37. SHARKEY, WM. R.....	P.-R.	10	5	6

\* No record was kept of Mr. F. M. Rutherford, because he was on the sick-bed throughout the session until death overtook him.

38.	ARNERICH, PAUL J.....	R.	10	6	5
39.	ENCELL, HARRY A.....	P.	10	9	2
40.	BARTLETT, ALFRED L.....	R.	10	10	1
41.	YOUNG, C. C.....	P.-R.-D.	9	6	6
42.	WILLS, ROBERT E.....	D.	9	7	5
43.	DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	P.-R.	8	7	6
44.	McPHERSON, H. E.....	R.-P.	8	7	6
45.	ROMINGER, JOS. A.....	R.	8	9	4
46.	LYON, CHAS. W.....	R.-D.	8	10	3
47.	McCRAY, C. C.....	R.	8	11	2
48.	MANNING, J. E.....	R.	8	12	1
49.	HAWSON, HENRY.....	D.	8	12	1
50.	REAM, H. B.....	D.	7	8	6
51.	LOSTUTTER, L. L.....	R.	7	10	4
52.	RIDGON, E. S.....	D.-R.-Pb.	7	10	4
53.	BURKE, JOE C.....	R.	7	11	3
54.	EDWARDS, LAWRENCE.....	D.	6	2	13
55.	RODGERS, FRANK N.....	R.	6	6	9
56.	MEEK, B. B.....	D.	6	8	7
57.	ASHLEY, GEO. W.....	R.	6	9	6
58.	BECK, GEORGE.....	D.	6	10	5
59.	FISH, HOWARD J.....	P.	6	11	4
60.	LONG, W. A.....	R.	6	12	3
61.	MARRON, JOS. E.....	P.-D.	5	0	16
62.	CHENOWITH, WALTER W..	R.-D.	5	7	9
63.	SCOTT, CHAS. E.....	R.	5	8	8
64.	CONARD, GRANT.....	R.	5	9	7
65.	TABLER, L. N.....	D.	5	9	7
66.	QUINN, JOHN F.....	D.-R.	5	10	6
67.	SATTERWHITE, WM. T.....	P.	5	12	4
68.	SCHMITT, MILTON L.....	R.	5	11	5
69.	CARY, L. B.....	P.-R.	5	12	4
70.	CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A....	R.	5	12	4
71.	KERR, ROBERT I.....	D.	5	12	4
72.	JOHNSON, GEO. H.....	R.-D.	4	7	10
73.	EDWARDS, ROGER G.....	R.	4	9	8
74.	WRIGHT, HENRY W.....	P.-D.	4	10	7
75.	McKNIGHT, JAMES S.....	P.-D.	4	11	6
76.	PETTIS, J. E.....	R.	4	13	4
77.	BOYCE, A. E.....	R.-D.	3	4	14
78.	BRUCK, BISMARCK.....	R.-D.	3	12	6
79.	WIDENMANN, H. J.....	P.-R.-D.	2	9	10

# Manner in Which Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Referendum Measures Will Be Designated and Appear on the Ballot.

(Date of Special Election: Tuesday, October 26, 1915.)

1	<b>DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.</b> Submitted to electors by referendum. Defines political parties; declares that office of United States senator, representative in congress, congressional party committeeman, delegate to national party convention and presidential elector shall be partisan, and all other offices non-partisan; regulates primary elections, nomination of candidates, form of ballot and voting at such elections, canvassing returns thereof, contests and fees; defines lawful campaign expenses and requires statement thereof; provides for election and organization of congressional party committees by political parties; provides penalties for violation of act, and repeals primary law of 1913.	YES	
		NO	
2	<b>FORM OF BALLOT LAW.</b> Submitted to electors by referendum. Provides for the size, form and manner of printing of ballots to be used at general elections, including gubernatorial and presidential elections, for the determination of the order in which state, district and county offices shall appear thereon, for the preparation of ballot titles for measures submitted to the electors, and for the manner in which such titles, offices and names of candidates therefor, and instructions to voters shall be printed upon such ballots.	YES	
		NO	
3	<b>TERM OF SUPERIOR JUDGES.</b> Senate Constitutional Amendment 2 adding section 6½ to article VI of constitution making term of office of superior judges twelve years except judges elected to fill unexpired terms. Declares them subject to recall, impeachment and removal provisions relating to judges.	YES	
		NO	
4	<b>TERM OF JUDGES FILLING VACANCIES.</b> Senate Constitutional Amendment 11 adding section 10½ to article VI of constitution providing that when term of office of judge of supreme court, district court of appeal or superior court expires on first Monday in January following general election person appointed by governor to fill vacancy therein shall hold for remainder of unexpired term for which such judge was elected or appointed.	YES	
		NO	
5	<b>RURAL CREDITS.</b> Senate Constitutional Amendment 17 amending section 31 of article IV of constitution. Present section unchanged but clause added authorizing legislature to provide land colonization system, establish rural credits system in aid of agriculture, authorize issuance of bonds secured by first mortgages on farms, declaring same exempt from taxation and acceptable as security for public deposits, provide for state participation in rural credits system by establishing trust fund, authorize trustees thereof to issue bonds, guaranteed by state, upon securities thereof, and deal generally in rural credit bonds. Authorizes legislature to effect purposes of section notwithstanding contrary constitutional provisions.	YES	
		NO	
6	<b>DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.</b> Senate Constitutional Amendment 19 amending section 16½ of article XI of constitution. Provides that state, county or municipal moneys may be deposited in bank under such conditions as may be provided by law adopted by initiative or by two-thirds vote of each house of legislature approved by governor and subject to referendum; continues in force laws now governing deposit of such moneys until same are changed as in this section authorized.	YES	
		NO	
7	<b>INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.</b> Senate Constitutional Amendment 22 amending section 1 of article IV of constitution. Present section unchanged except in following particulars: provides that no law creating a bonded indebtedness shall be enacted by initiative by electors without assent of two-thirds of qualified electors voting thereon; authorizes legislature to protect initiative and referendum petitions from fraud and misrepresentation.	YES	
		NO	
8	<b>CONDEMNATION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.</b> Senate Constitutional Amendment 27 adding section 20 to article XI of constitution. Authorizes state, county or municipality to condemn neighboring property within its limits additional to that actually intended for proposed improvement; declares same taken for public use; defines estate therein and manner of dealing therewith to further such improvement; permits county or municipality to condemn lands within ten miles beyond its boundaries for certain public purposes, with consent of other county or municipality if such lands lie therein; requires terms of condemnation, lease or disposal of such additional property to be prescribed by law.	YES	
		NO	
9	<b>TAXATION.</b> Senate Amendment 38. Amends constitution article XIII, sections 1 and 9, repeals sections 10 and 14 thereof. Declares legislature shall provide by general law for taxation, classify subjects thereof, designate classes wholly or partly taxable for state, county, municipal and district revenues, same class being uniformly taxed within territory of taxing authority; may make tax in lieu of other taxes or licenses; tax commission to administer state taxation. Defines exemptions. Declares completed assessments not affected by section. Continues in office present board of equalization members until January, 1919, and present duties thereof, and existing laws, until changed.	YES	
		NO	
10	<b>EXEMPTING PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.</b> Assembly Constitutional Amendment 15 amending section 1½ of article XIII of constitution. In addition to exemption of church property under present section, exempts from taxation all buildings and so much real property on which same are situated as may be required for convenient use and occupation of said buildings when same are used solely and exclusively for social purposes for the benefit of the organized religious body using said property for such purposes; provides that exemption shall not extend to building so used rented for religious purposes and rent received by owner therefor.	YES	
		NO	
11	<b>COUNTY CHARTERS.</b> Assembly Constitutional Amendment 34 amending section 7½ of article XI of constitution. Present section unchanged except as follows: such charters may provide for election, appointment and tenure of all county officers, number of justices, constables and officers of inferior courts, qualifications of all such officers, if appointed, assignment to new officers of certain functions of certain officers, delegation to executive committee of supervisors of certain administrative functions, and creation of additional boards and offices. Determines tenure of elective officers in office on approval of charter. Validates charters and amendments adopted under present section.	YES	
		NO	

