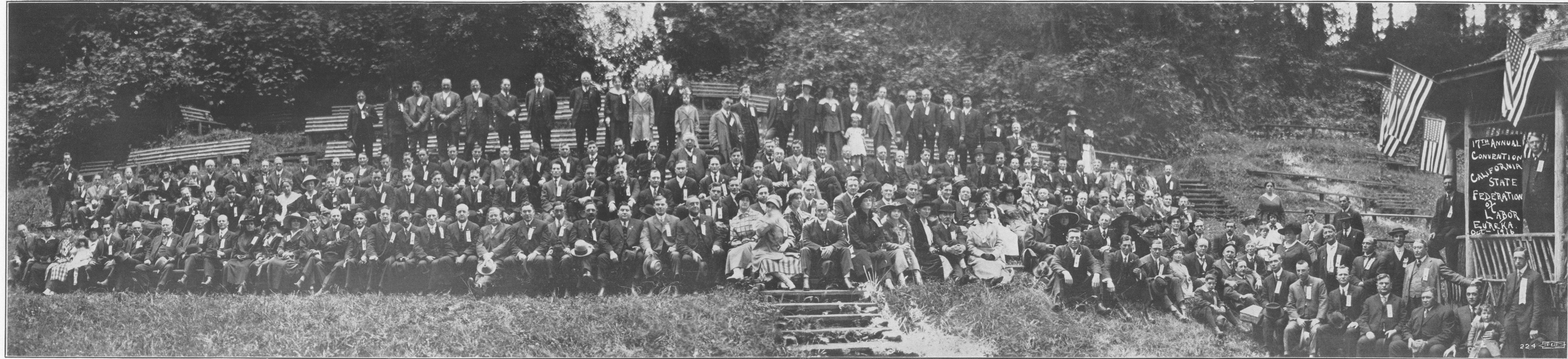


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Seventeenth
Annual Convention
OF THE
**California
State Federation
of Labor**



HELD AT
Eureka, California
OCTOBER 2 to 6, 1916





SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, EUREKA, OCTOBER 2 TO 6, 1916

PROCEEDINGS

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OF THE

California State Federation of Labor



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Eureka, California

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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)

E. L. BRANCH.....2953 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.....1817 L Street, Bakersfield

District No. 4—(San Joaquin County)

T. J. VITAICH.....417 Mariposa Avenue, Stockton

District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

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

District No. 6—(Alameda County)

E. H. HART.....890 31st Street, Oakland

District No. 7—(Contra Costa County)

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

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

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)

N. M. PALMER.....1481 Myrtle Avenue, Eureka

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

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.....Box 132, Jackson

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.....San Francisco

707 Underwood Building, 525 Market Street

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No.	Introduced by	Referred to Committee on	Action of Convention	Page
1	Jas. Redenbaugh, Cooks & Waiters, Stockton	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	30
2	Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	22
3	Murphy and Haggerty, San Francisco Labor Council	Legislation	Adopted	38
4	Chas. Watson, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Resolution	Substitute adopted	32
5	Delegation of Musicians No. 6, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	22
6	N. B. Coleman, Machinists No. 252, Vallejo	Resolution	Adopted	18
7	Wm. C. Eddy, Fed. Trades Council, Sacramento	Resolution	Adopted	19
8	Chas. J. Hawley, Steam Laundry Workers No. 26, S. F.	Resolution	Adopted	19
9	David Ferner, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	20
10	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	20
11	David Ferner, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	21
12	David Ferner, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	21
13	David Ferner, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	21
14	M. Mortimer, Cigarmakers No. 228, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	24
15	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, San Francisco	Grievance	Substitute adopted	44
16	Geo. F. Hegarty, Labor Council, Vallejo	Resolution	Adopted	21
17	H. Luhrs, Jackson Labor Council	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	42
18	Delegation Typographical No. 21, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	30
19	D. D. Sullivan, Fed. Trades Council, Sacramento	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	39
20	Glove Workers No. 29, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	24
21	Delegation from Sugar Workers No. 10,519, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	30
22	Delegation from Sugar Workers No. 10,519, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	30
23	H. Luhrs, Jackson Labor Council	Resolution	Adopted	31
24	F. C. Marsh, Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	39
25	Barry Connors, White Rat Actors, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	23
26	Frank Donigan, United Laborers No. 1, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	39
27	R. W. Burton, Molders No. 164, San Francisco	Legislation	Referred to Ex. Council	40
28	Henry Cook, Longshoremen No. 38-20, Eureka	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	31
29	Chas. Watson, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco	Resolution	Substitute adopted	33
30	Minnie Whitlock, Women's Union Label League	Legislation	Adopted	40
31	W. H. Treichler, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento	Legislation	Withdrawn by consent of convention	34
32	Harry Pothoff, Marine Cooks	Officers' Reports	Adopted	29
33	D. P. Sullivan, Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1, Oakland	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted as amended	44
34	Henry Mohr, Carmen No. 192, Oakland	Resolution	Referred to Ex. Council	36
35	Delegation of Butchers No. 115, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	40
36	Delegation of Butchers No. 115, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	29
37	Geo. Keeling, Typographical No. 207, Eureka	Resolution	Rejected	32
38	Edith Suter, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	44
39	Warren Sawyer, Stage Employees No. 107, Oakland	Resolution	Adopted	36
40	Henry Mohr, Carmen No. 192, Oakland	Constitution	Rejected	46
41	Delegation of Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	37
42	Delegation of Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	37
43	Delegation of Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	37
44	Delegation of Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	38
45	Delegation of Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco	Legislation	Adopted	41
46	Delegation of Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	38
47	Harry Menke, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco	Constitution	Adopted	46
48	Libbie Messer, Cooks & Waiters No. 220, Eureka	Officers' Reports	Referred to Ex. Council	45
49	Tobacco Workers' International Union	Adopted without reference	Adopted	35

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 attention by the State Federation. President Tracy was re-elected at this convention, and Geo. W. Bell of San Francisco was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately 35,000 trade unionists being represented by more than 200 delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached 62,000, a gain of 6000 since the previous convention. A great volume of business was transacted at this gathering, fully seventy different propositions were introduced and dealt with—details of which may be found in these proceedings. The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen Vice-Presidents. D. P. Haggerty of San Francisco was elected President and the incumbent Secretary-Treasurer was re-elected.

The 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. 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.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence only seventeen 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 2—Morning Session.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:15 a. m. by J. P. Ryan, chairman of the convention committee and President of the Eureka Federated Trades Council.

The Rev. P. Borup delivered the invocation as follows:

Invocation by the Rev. P. Borup.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Federation of Labor and all Friends present:

It is with great pleasure that I am present with you here to-day, to ask God's blessing upon you and your Convention, at your own request.

It is indeed pleasing to me, that the State Federation of Labor opens its Convention by asking God's blessing upon its meetings, for the word of God says: "Except the Lord build the house, They labor in vain that build it." Psalm 127.

I am a Christian and firmly believe that without God's blessing all human efforts are in vain. The Union Labor Movement is one of the greatest and most important movements of our times. The very welfare of our country depends upon the welfare, happiness and contentment of the working people. All the comforts, blessings and conveniences that we have in our present civilization are the results of human labor, and the worker is entitled to his just reward and share thereof. God Almighty says so also in His holy word where it is written: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn. And the laborer is worthy of his hire." 1 Tim. 5:18. And the higher the standard of the homes of our laborers the higher will be our civilization with its comforts and blessings to all.

May God's blessing rest upon you and your meetings that your Convention may serve to the greatest benefit to the State Federation of Labor in particular, to all workers in general and to our country at large. Let us therefore join in a word of prayer.

Lord God Almighty, heavenly Father, through Thy Son Jesus Christ, we thank Thee for all Thy blessings which we enjoy both spiritual and temporal. We thank Thee for the great privilege that we can meet here as a Federation of Labor in peace and security, with happiness and joy. We have come to consider great and important and vital labor problems and questions of our present days. We ask Thy divine blessing upon us, be with us by Thy holy Spirit, that we in all our discussions and arguments and in all our acts in this Convention are led by Thy Spirit of brotherly love and charity to one another, with malice to no one. Help us, O Lord, we pray Thee that this Convention may redound to Thy glory and to our own true benefit and welfare. We ask it all in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen!

Chairman Ryan then introduced Mayor E. Falk, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the people of the City of Eureka with the following appropriate remarks:

Mayor Falk Welcomes Delegates.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As Executive of the City of Eureka, it is my proud privilege to welcome you, the greatest and grandest representative body that has ever met within its confines.

You represent the labor of the State; and labor is the fountain of all wealth and of all earthly happiness.

Nations and individuals are alike utterly and entirely dependent upon it for their prosperity. National prosperity is simply the result of individual labor.

The humble and obscure toil of the laborer is the source of all the nation's greatness, the foundation of all its vast enterprises and the support of all its

boasted revenues. It is the small spring breaking into a rivulet, which flowing on and mingling with the other waters of its kindred, at last swells into an ocean on whose bosom the destinies of the world are determined.

We hear some of our people urge the building up of a great navy and army, and they point to the soldier barracks and rolling drum in foreign lands as points of protection and preparedness; but, ladies and gentlemen, the contented American laborer, surrounded by his family who are supported by his toil at a living wage, he will save the Republic when the drum tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted.

You represent the wealth of the manhood and womanhood of the State; the men and women who toil. And the men and women weary with care and toil ask their God to guide your hearts and minds aright, that you may here legislate for the uplifting of humanity; the conservation of human happiness and the alleviation of the burden of the sons and daughters of toil.

The City of Eureka with gladness greet and welcome you.

Chairman Ryan then welcomed the delegates on behalf of Organized Labor of Eureka and presented a handsome redwood gavel to D. P. Haggerty, President of the California State Federation of Labor.

President Haggerty, on behalf of the officers and delegates, accepted the gavel and thanked the Rev. P. Borup for his services and Mayor Falk for his earnest address of welcome.

The President then declared the Convention open and called for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The report of the Committee was read by Chairman James Redenbaugh, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Eureka, Cal., October 2, 1916.

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:

BAKERSFIELD—

Bartenders, No. 378 (136):
Maurice L. Hoff, 136.
Kern County Labor Council (2):
Coral F. Roberts, 1.
F. H. Stewart, 1.
Musicians, No. 263 (49):
J. M. McIntosh, 49.
Typographical, No. 439 (33):
Witten W. Harris, 33.

Stage Employees, No. 430 (13):
K. C. Kilborn, Jr., 7.
Kenneth Back, 6.
Typographical, No. 207 (23):
Olcott Cummins, 12.
George Keeling, 11.
Woman's Union Label League, No. 303 (2):
Minnie Whitlock, 1.
May Maddox, 1.

BERKELEY—

Carpenters, No. 1158 (112):
Chas. H. Irwin, 112.

EUREKA—

Barbers, No. 431 (18):
W. E. Barnhardt, 9.
P. L. Orrell, 9.
Bartenders, No. 406 (52):
William T. Scully, 26.
William Ohl, 26.
Carpenters, No. 1040 (45):
Wilber Daniels, 23.
C. J. Gustafson, 22.
Cigar Makers, No. 338 (20):
C. Stebbins, 10.
J. C. Binner, 10.
Cooks and Waiters, No. 220 (29):
John Johnson, 15.
Mrs. Libbie Messer, 14.
Labor Council (2):
N. M. Palmer, 1.
John P. Ryan, 1.
Machinists, No. 540 (15):
Albert E. W. Jaques, 8.
Elmer E. Daniels, 7.
Musicians, No. 333 (20):
B. E. Cole, 10.
Walter J. Adams, 10.
Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, No. 1034 (27):
W. P. Whitlock, 14.
E. Lawrence Hall, 13.

FRESNO—

Bartenders, No. 566 (80):
P. L. Grace, 80.
Labor Council (2):
George Boswell, 2.
Pressmen, No. 159 (26):
Danton Doggett, 26.
Teamsters, No. 431 (84):
S. P. Smith, 42.
A. L. Thomas, 42.
Typographical, No. 144 (50):
H. A. Breusing, 50.

JACKSON—

Central Labor Council (2):
F. H. Luhrs, 2.
Miners' Union, No. 153 (371):
James Giambruno, 371.

KENNETT—

Shasta Mine, Mill and Smelter Union, No. 174 (33):
Ben Goggin, 33.

LOS ANGELES—

Bartenders, No. 284 (581):
A. B. Hassel, 581.
Central Labor Council (2):
F. C. Marsh, 2.
Garment Workers, No. 125 (590):
Edith Suter, 590.
Musicians, No. 47 (550):
H. P. Moore, 550.

Web Pressmen, No. 18 (97):
 James F. Maloney, 97.
 Steam Engineers, No. 72 (96):
 H. N. Welton, 48.
 C. W. Trulock, 48.
 Teamsters, No. 208 (25):
 Geo. E. Bevan, 13.
 Geo. Howard, 12.
 Typographical, No. 174 (400):
 Seth R. Brown, 400.

MARYSVILLE—

Bartenders, No. 699 (53):
 Moris Galvin, 53.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 A. E. Zwanck, 2.

NAPA—

Garment Workers, No. 137 (105):
 Mrs. Margaret Harren, 53.
 Margaret A. Malone, 52.

OAKLAND—

Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses, No. 31
 (300):
 A. C. Beck, 300.
 Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1 (64):
 D. P. Sullivan, 64.
 Stage Employes, No. 107 (37):
 Warren Sawyer, 37.
 Street Carmen, No. 192 (1000):
 H. Mohr, 334.
 L. Lebowsky, 333.
 F. Barbeau, 333.
 Teamsters, No. 70 (396):
 E. H. Hart, 198.
 Frank Higuera, 198.
 Typographical, No. 36 (209):
 Edward C. Stephens, 209.

RICHMOND—

Bartenders, No. 595 (31):
 M. F. Maloney, 31.
 Teamsters, No. 420 (78):
 F. W. Heckman, 78.

SACRAMENTO—

Bartenders, No. 603 (193):
 F. A. Somers, 97.
 E. N. Fletcher, 96.
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 561 (163):
 H. R. De Fraties, 163.
 Federated Trades Council (2):
 Daniel D. Sullivan, 1.
 Wm. C. Eddy, 1.
 Machinists, No. 33 (83):
 J. J. Glackin, 83.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (52):
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 52.
 Street Carmen, No. 256 (163):
 Arthur R. Burris, 82.
 Howard L. Mott, 81.
 Typographical, No. 46 (194):
 G. S. Callen, 97.
 W. H. Treichler, 97.

SAN DIEGO—

Bartenders, No. 768 (148):
 E. L. Branch, 148.
 San Diego County Federated Trades and
 Labor Council (2):
 Jacob Beckel, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen's Union (1500):
 I. N. Hylen, 375.
 Bror Nelson, 375.
 Herman Twedt, 375.
 Mark Flynn, 375.
 Bartenders, No. 41 (1193):
 August Zimmermann, 1193.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (500):
 A. J. Rogers, 125.
 Paul J. Noble, 125.
 Hermann Pfirrmann, 125.
 Wm. H. Gore, 125.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227 (600):
 H. Giannini, 150.
 Thos. Hanahan, 150.
 R. McAfee, 150.
 Chas. Kiesner, 150.

Bollermakers, No. 6 (294):
 Richard Caverly, 294.
 Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 1150 (100):
 W. G. Desepte, 100.
 Brewers and Maltsters, No. 7 (488):
 Emil Muri, 163.
 Wm. Ziegler, 163.
 Hermann Floegel, 162.
 Butchers, No. 115 (300):
 M. S. Maxwell, 150.
 D. J. Murray, 150.
 Carpenters, No. 22 (470):
 James E. Rickets, 470.
 Carpenters, No. 483 (856):
 P. W. Gillette, 856.
 Cigarmakers, No. 228 (300):
 M. Mortimer, 300.
 Cooks, No. 44 (1046):
 Alfred E. Steimer, 1046.
 Cooks Helpers, No. 110 (745):
 James Brown, 745.
 Coopers, No. 65 (224):
 S. A. Hollis, 112.
 Joseph Cresse, 112.
 Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 22 (231):
 Milton Stout, 231.
 Labor Council (2):
 Daniel C. Murphy, 1.
 Daniel P. Haggerty, 1.
 Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519 (111):
 C. T. Quirey, 56.
 L. N. Hershey, 55.
 United Laborers, No. 1 (800):
 Frank Donnigan, 800.
 Laundry Wagon Drivers, No. 256 (290):
 Walter J. Lebrecht, 290.
 Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):
 Martin A. Peterson, 217.
 Charles Hawley, 217.
 D. J. Gorman, 217.
 Charles Keegan, 217.
 Charles Child, 216.
 Edward Flatley, 216.
 Machinists, No. 68 (1125):
 Chas. Watson, 563.
 E. A. Brown, 562.
 Marine Cooks and Stewards Ass'n. (700):
 Harry Pothoff, 700.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders
 (1,500):
 Patrick Flynn, 375.
 Andrew Pryal, 375.
 William Meehan, 375.
 John Clark, 375.
 Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226 (332):
 Frank McGovern, 83.
 Jas. Dixon, 83.
 J. T. Guiney, 83.
 Geo. Neiborger, 83.
 Molders, No. 164 (650):
 R. W. Burton, 325.
 J. Carlson, 325.
 Musicians, No. 6 (1000):
 Joseph J. Matheson, 334.
 Harry Menke, 333.
 W. C. Kittler, 333.
 Office Employes, No. 13188 (104):
 Thos. G. Riley, 104.
 Photo Engravers, No. 8 (134):
 Andrew J. Gallagher, 134.
 Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77
 (500):
 Don Cameron, 250.
 A. L. McDonald, 250.
 Post Office Clerks, No. 2 (357):
 David Ferner, 357.
 Press Assistants, No. 33 (166):
 Peter Fitzgerald, 166.
 Printing Pressman, No. 24 (183):
 B. Fish, 183.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):
 Otto Dittmar, 400.
 E. A. Erickson, 400.
 Harry Ohlsen, 400.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 400.
 Geo. F. Steadman, 400.
 Steam-shovel and Dredgemen, No. 2
 (200):
 A. L. Wilde, 200.
 Street Carmen, No. 518 (528):
 William Corcoran, 528.
 Sugar Workers, No. 10519 (178):
 S. E. Bunker, 89.
 H. Sager, 89.

Teamsters, No. 85 (1500):
 Timothy Ryan, 300.
 Miles D'Arcy, 300.
 Wm. Conboy, 300.
 John E. Stewart, 300.
 Michael Casey, 300.
 Typographical, No. 21 (813):
 George A. Tracy, 271.
 F. F. Bebergall, 271.
 George E. Mitchell, 271.
 Upholsterers and Trimmers, No. 28 (100):
 B. B. Rosenthal, 100.
 Waiters, No. 30 (1824):
 Hugo Ernst, 1824.

SAN JOSE—

Bartenders, No. 577 (123):
 E. H. Lincoln, 62.
 W. A. Price, 61.
 Central Labor Council of Santa Clara
 County (2):
 D. E. Lanham, 1.
 Harry J. Young, 1.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (25):
 J. E. Baker, 25.
 Teamsters, No. 287 (85):
 A. G. Lee, 43.
 Geo. Batchelor, 42.
 Typographical, No. 231 (82):
 Robert L. Telfer, 82.

SAN PEDRO—

Bartenders, No. 591 (38):
 Frank M. Ames, 38.

SAN RAFAEL—

Marin County Labor Council (2):
 D. F. Foley, 2.
 Teamsters, No. 694 (50):
 Harry Lubberke, 50.

SANTA ROSA—

Bartenders, No. 770 (41):
 Chas. Arrigoni, 41.
 Central Labor Council (2):
 D. Patton, 2.
 Steam Engineers, No. 147 (14):
 Jos. M. Donohue, 7.
 D. C. Patteson, 7.
 Teamsters, No. 417 (60):
 E. A. Nyddegard, 30.
 Alex Naomoff, 30.

STOCKTON—

Bartenders, No. 403 (183):
 Larry L. Chase, 183.
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 572 (107):
 James Redenbaugh, 107.
 Teamsters, No. 22 (79):
 T. J. Vitaich, 79.

VALLEJO—

Trades and Labor Council (2):
 Geo. F. Hegarty, 2.
 United Laborers, No. 11345 (40):
 J. B. Dale, 40.
 Machinists, No. 252 (165):
 N. B. Coleman (165):

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

In relation to the credentials of Bunji Suzuki as fraternal delegate from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Tokio, Japan, your committee recommend that last year's action be followed and that he be seated without vote.

(Signed) JAMES REDENBAUGH, Chairman;
 GEO. KEELING,
 A. E. BROWN,

Committee on Credentials.

On motion, the report of the committee except that portion relative to the seating of Fraternal Delegate Bunji Suzuki, was concurred in.

Delegate Hawley of the San Francisco Laundry Workers moved to amend that portion of the committee's report relating to the seating of Fraternal Delegate Bunji Suzuki by allowing the Fraternal Delegate from Japan the same privileges in this convention as were granted him at the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco, 1915.

Delegates Scharrenberg, Brown of the San Francisco Machinists' Union, Maloney of the Los Angeles Web Pressmen and Sawyer of the Oakland Stage Employees spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Delegates Hawley and Child of the San Francisco Laundry Workers spoke in favor of the amendment.

On vote, President Haggerty declared the amendment lost.

The delegation representing the San Francisco Laundry Workers, and Delegate Lebrecht of the San Francisco Laundry Drivers, asked to be recorded as voting in favor of the amendment.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

President Haggerty then announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary, F. F. Bebergall, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Beckel, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Fitzgerald, Press Assistants, No. 33, San Francisco.

COMMITTEES.

Credentials—James Redenbaugh, San Joaquin County Labor Council, Stockton; Geo. Keeling, Typographical, No. 207, Eureka; A. E. Brown, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco.

Constitution—I. N. Hylen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; F. H. Luhrs, Central Labor Council, Jackson; A. B. Hassel, Bartenders, No. 284, Los Angeles; Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers, No. 137, Napa; P. W. Gillette, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—Seth R. Brown, Typographical, No. 147, Los Angeles; M. S. Maxwell, Butchers, No. 115, San Francisco; F. H. Stewart, Kern

County Labor Council, Bakersfield; John P. Ryan, Labor Council, Eureka; Thos. G. Riley, Office Employees, No. 13188, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—Robert L. Telfer, Typographical, No. 231, San Jose; Michael Casey, Teamsters, No. 85, San Francisco; J. M. McIntosh, Musicians, No. 263, Bakersfield; Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Frank Donnigan, United Laborers, No. 1, San Francisco.

Resolutions—Daniel Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco; Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland; Coral F. Roberts, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; H. Giannini, Beer Drivers, No. 227, San Francisco.

Legislation—Witten W. Harris, Typographical, No. 439, Bakersfield; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen, No. 7, San Francisco; N. M. Palmer, Labor Council, Eureka; R. W. Burton, Molders, No. 164, San Francisco; T. J. Vitaich, Teamsters, No. 22, Stockton.

Grievances—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen, No. 60, Sacramento; L. Lebowsky, Carmen, No. 192, Oakland; Charles Hawley, Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco; A. E. Zwanck, Labor Council, Marysville; James Giambruno, Miners, No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Labels and Boycotts—Edith Suter, Garment Workers, No. 125, Los Angeles; Hugo Ernst, Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco; Wm. C. Eddy, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; W. G. Desepte, Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 1156, San Francisco; E. L. Branch, Bartenders, No. 768, San Diego.

Thanks—F. C. Marsh, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Glenn S. Callen, Typographical, No. 46, Sacramento; Geo. Boswell, Labor Council, Fresno; D. J. Murray, Butchers, No. 115, San Francisco; D. F. Foley, Marin County Labor Council, San Rafael.

The appointments, as read, were approved by the convention.

The following communication was read:

Eureka, California, September 30, 1916.

To the Delegates to the State Federation of Labor:

The Directors of The Union Labor Hospital Association extend to you a cordial invitation to visit and inspect the hospital at any time during your stay in the city.

Yours very sincerely,

The Board of Directors Union Labor Hospital Ass'n.,

By CHAS. E. HELWIG, President.

R. O. McKEON, Secretary.

The invitation was accepted by the convention.

Reports of Officers, copies of the pamphlet containing the replies of candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, and Delegates' Badges were then distributed by rollcall.

The convention committee announced an excursion on the bay for the afternoon, followed by a luncheon at New Era Park.

The convention adjourned at 11:30 to Tuesday morning at 9:30.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Tuesday, October 3—Morning Session.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

A telegram was received from Mayor George Hay of the City of Bakersfield inviting the Federation to hold its 1917 convention in that city.

From the State Building Trades Council extending greetings and promising co-operation in the convention's legislative program.

From the California Redwood Burl Co., inviting the delegates and visitors to visit the "Stump House."

From the Women's Trade Union League of Los Angeles giving credentials for Mrs. Frances Noel as fraternal delegate.

From the California Trades Union Liberty League, transmitting credentials of Harry Ryan as fraternal delegate.

On motion the credentials were received and the delegates seated without vote.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

October 3, 1916.

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

Longshoremen of Eureka, No. 38-20 (12):

J. Ryan, 6.

Henry Cook, 6.

Faternally,

JAMES REDENBAUGH, Chairman;

GEORGE KEELING,

E. A. BROWN.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Eureka, Cal., Oct. 3, 1916.

To the Officers and Members of the Seventeenth Annual 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 Seventeenth 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 Robert's 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,

SETH R. BROWN, Chairman;
JOHN P. RYAN,
M. S. MAXWELL,
F. H. STEWART, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Scharrenberg asked the delegates to leave their railroad certificates with him to be validated.

Secretary Scharrenberg announced that Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Ph. D., was present and requested that he be asked to address the convention in regard to his work for the Social Service Commission of California.

Dr. Rubinow gave a very interesting address in which he outlined the aims and purposes of the Social Service Commission and its connection with workmen's compensation. He told of the system of health insurance in Germany and England and gave an historical sketch of social and health insurance since its inception in this country and in Europe.

Mrs. Frances Noel, fraternal delegate of the Women's Trade Union League of Los Angeles and a member of the Social Service Commission of California, was asked to address the convention and in a very able address, told of the work of the Commission in California and asked that the convention take some action looking to co-operation in the work of the Commission.

Bunji Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, who was seated as a fraternal delegate from that organization, then addressed the convention, as follows:

ADDRESS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE SUZUKI.

Mr. President and Comrades:

I come here to greet you, representing the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan; and I cannot adequately express my profound joy to meet you again. The experience which I gained last year at Santa Rosa was so fruitful, and the friendship which I formed was so valuable that the Yu-Ai-Kai has authorized me to attend this convention. To-day, as I stand here, words fail to express my gratitude for the kindnesses and inspiration you bestowed upon me last year.

It is needless to say that sympathy is the key to a mutual understanding and a true friendship. It was the kindness and sympathy which you accorded me last year gave me a lasting inspiration, and marked an epoch-making period in the labor movement of Japan. Inspired by your encouragement, I have devoted all of my time and energy for the expansion and development of the Yu-Ai-Kai. During the last eight months since my return to Japan, I have traveled over six thousand miles and addressed more than one hundred meetings. Everywhere I went, I conveyed to my countrymen the message of your friendship and goodwill which you so generously showered upon me. I told them of the wonderful power of your organization, and I expressed my respect and admiration for the sterling character of your leaders. Wherever I went, I was greeted by thousands of my comrades who gathered to listen to what I had to say. When I told them that your unity and co-operation have made your organization strong, their eyes were kindled with the new hope. They felt the thrill of inspiration and resolved to attain your standard.

As a tangible result of this agitation, the awakening of the Japanese laborer was very marked. During the last eight months I was obliged to arbitrate six big strikes in Japan. Fortunately, most of the cases ended in favor of the

strikers. When some of the Japanese vessels engaged in the European trade were sunk by German submarines, the seamen employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha demanded an increase of 20 per cent. of their wages, and they won what they demanded. In the strike of the Yokohama Dock Company the workers secured the assurance that their wages would be increased by 10 per cent. These few instances may sufficiently illustrate the wonderful awakening of Japanese laborers. During the last eight months the membership of our society has increased from 7,000 to 25,000, and the number of its branches has increased from 24 to 70. If the membership should continue to increase at the present rate of 3000 a month, I am convinced that at the end of next year our membership and influence will be favorably compared with your California State Federation.

Your influence has not been confined to Japanese workers at home, but it has been felt by those who are in this country. The Japanese wage earners living in America have come to understand your ideals and aspirations, and their standard of living has been approaching yours, and they have been rapidly assimilated into your system. This can be illustrated by the attitude of Japanese workers in the recent culinary workers' strike in San Francisco. Though the Japanese were not union men, they respected the wishes of the union men and walked out with them, and I believe they deserved the commendation paid by Hugo Ernst at that time. Therefore, while I am in this country, I intend to render my humble services for the furtherance of the cause among my countrymen in San Francisco and vicinity, and I shall appreciate any assistance and cooperation you would give me in my attempt.

As I study the labor movement, I am convinced more and more that it is one of the greatest movements of humanity. Hence, it should not be monopolized either by one nation or by one people. Labor knows no difference of race, religion and the color of skin. If there be any who think that the Japanese laborer does not understand the spirit and ideal of the world-wide labor movement, it is not only an insult to the Japanese laborer, but it is an insult to humanity. It is man's instinct to better his condition and to promote his welfare. When you study the labor situation of Japan, you must first study the conditions peculiar to the country and the infancy of her industrial progress. However, Japanese industries have been making wonderful strides in the last two years. Naturally, the present moment gives the golden opportunity for the Japanese laborers to perfect labor organizations and to increase their influence. I am very happy to think that the springtime has dawned in the labor movement of Japan. When the zephyr sweeps the surface of a frozen lake it will commence to melt. When ice has melted and snow has vanished from the plain, we know the season of flowers and of singing birds will follow. Like zephyr that melts the ice of a rigorous winter, strikes are the harbingers of labor movement in Japan.

Another interesting indication is the awakening of the Japanese Government. The awakening of the Government has resulted in the passage of much social legislation. The factory legislation, which has been pending for the last thirty years, passed Parliament four years ago, and went into operation September 1 last. Again, the Simple Insurance legislation, which may be adequately called as the forerunner of a labor insurance legislation in Japan, have become operative from October 1. Although the present factory legislation is by no means our ideal, yet it is better than nothing; and it should be welcomed as the first step of the labor legislation which will be improved gradually. In our monthly organ, "The Labor and Industry," I have discussed it twice. Besides, I have published a book explaining the legislation and have widely circulated among the laboring class in Japan. The Simple Insurance legislation is a small insurance policies which give insurance benefits to the people lower than the middle class. Though by no means complete as social insurance, it is expected to reach perfection as that of Germany and Great Britain. In the coming session of the Imperial Diet, it is expected that a bill of mutual aid legislation will be introduced which will be a forerunner of other trade union legislation. Thus, the awakening of the Japanese public and of the Government will greatly aid the progress of the labor movement of Japan.

There is another interesting phase of the labor movement both in Japan and in the United States. It is the relation between labor and the peace movement. I firmly believe that labor should always be a staunch defender of peace. War will never bring happiness to the laboring class, though it may benefit steel kings and munition makers. War destroys civilization, and retards human progress. It causes misery and misfortune to the toiling millions. The purpose of labor is not destruction but creation. It stands for human progress instead of degradation. I cannot help feeling pity at the inability of labor organizations of Europe to prevent the great catastrophe. We cannot afford to repeat their madness in the future. In this connection, I wish to be permitted to express

my hearty congratulation for the attitude your California State Federation assumed in regard to the preparedness parade. While I was in Japan, I read in newspapers with a great deal of satisfaction the speech of my esteemed comrade, Paul Scharrenberg, delivered at a "peace" meeting. May we not cooperate with each other to sweep from the surface of the earth these atrocious crimes of murder and carnage?

Finally, I come to my most important mission. It is the message the laborers of Japan have entrusted to me to deliver. Next spring our organization, Yu-Ai-Kai, or the Laborers' Friendly Society, will have its fifth anniversary and we are planning a grand celebration. I have brought with me from Japan an invitation to your State Federation to send a representative to the celebration. Since we have twice sent our delegates to your meetings with the desire of paying our respects and sincere friendship to you, will you not send your representative to participate in our celebration? I sincerely hope that you will accept our invitation and send your delegate with a view to instructing and guiding your younger brothers in Japan. The coming of your representative will not only awaken the Japanese workers, but it will serve to strengthen the friendly relations between the United States and Japan. I have already presented the invitation to Secretary Scharrenberg; and I shall be happy to explain the details of the invitation, if you should elect a committee for arrangement. We hope your representative will come to Japan to make personal observations of the existing industrial situation in Japan, and will give us his frank advice and encouragement. It is not only my personal wishes, but also the earnest prayer of the twenty-five thousand members of the Yu-Ai-Kai, whom I have the honor to represent. The Japanese name of the Laborers' Friendly Society is Yu-Ai-Kai, and hence it can be said the society of You and I. I sincerely hope that YOU and I will be bound in the bond of everlasting friendship. May the perfect understanding and the hearty cooperation of our two peoples eternally preserve the peace of our two nations, as the waters of the peaceful Pacific Ocean throbs gently upon our shores.

The communication to which Delegate Suzuki referred in his address was, upon request, read by the Secretary:

LABORER'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Mita, Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 4, 1916.

California State Federation of Labor:

Dear Comrades—In renewing the pleasant and profitable experience I had at the conference of the California Federation of Labor held at Santa Rosa last year, I convey to you, in the name of the Yu-Ai-Kai, the Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan, my heartiest greetings.

I am especially happy to tell you that I am authorized by the Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan, of which I am President, to bring to you a felicitous message which I trust will be received in the spirit of comradeship in which it is addressed. I am authorized to ask you to send a delegate of your organization to the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the inauguration of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, which will be held at Tokio next spring.

To us the anniversary is of great significance. Our society has experienced great vicissitudes and hardships. Although we are still in a period of severe trial, we have reached a happy stage where we may confidently say that our society is placed upon a firm base. It will, therefore, be with great pride and satisfaction that we shall commemorate the fifth anniversary. We wish not only to make the occasion impressive, but to utilize it as a means to further our cause and to convince all classes of our countrymen that trade unionism is in Japan to stay.

With this in view we are anxious to have at the celebration delegates of the California Federation of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor. I am going to address President Gompers, requesting him to cross the ocean with your delegate.

There is another equally important reason why we wish to have your delegates visit Japan next year. We are anxious to have you inspect our mines and factories and study for yourselves the real labor condition in our country. It will do us great good if your prominent labor leaders address our workers at various mining and industrial centers. I have no doubt that your words of encouragement will awaken them and open to them a new vista through which they may see a bright future for the labor movement in Japan.

Nor can your visit fail to make good impressions upon the conservative classes of the Japanese people. If they listen to your sane constructive views, they will come to understand that the labor movement is nothing to be feared but something to be encouraged and fostered.

All these considerations have persuaded us to present this invitation to you.

Nothing can make us happier than your acceptance of the invitation, for it comes from the hearts of 25,000 members of our society.

If this invitation be referred to a committee, I shall be happy to explain to the committee further details as to our plans, with special reference to the expenditure which the trip of your delegate will require.

Yours most fraternally,

BUNJI SUZUKI,
President, Yu-Ai-Kai.

The matter of sending a delegate to Japan was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Harry Ryan, fraternal delegate from the Trade Union Liberty League, in a very able address, told of the objects of the league and its connection with organized labor.

President Haggerty thanked Dr. Rubinow, Mrs. Noel and Harry Ryan for their very instructive speeches, and expressed the appreciation of the convention. President Haggerty also thanked Fraternal Delegate Suzuki for his address and promised him the cooperation of the Federation in his efforts to organize the workers of Japan, at the same time reiterating the position of the State Federation of Labor in its attitude on the Japanese question in California.

The convention committee announced that at 3 p. m. the delegates and visitors would be entertained at the Humboldt Brewery and in the evening at the Pastime Theatre.

Delegate Breusing of Fresno announced a meeting of the California Typographical Conference at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening in the Labor Temple.

The following delegates were noted absent: J. C. Binner, Larry Chase, Olcott Cummins, Elmer E. Daniels, C. J. Gustafson, L. M. Hershey, John Johnson and Edith Suter.

The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet Wednesday morning at 9:30.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Wednesday, October 4—Morning Session.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce, Kern County Board of Trade and Bakersfield Aerie of Eagles, inviting the Federation to hold its 1917 convention in the City of Bakersfield.

From the Humboldt Transit Company, telling of the scenic beauties in and around Eureka and inviting delegates and visitors to visit same.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

October 4, 1916.

The following credential has been received by your committee and we recommend that the delegate be seated:

White Rats Actors' Union, No. 12, of San Francisco (50):
Barry Connors, 50.

Fraternally,

JAMES REDENBAUGH, Chairman;
GEORGE KEELING,
E. A. BROWN.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Daniel Murphy read the report of the committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 6.—Presented by N. B. Coleman, of Machinists' Union, No. 252, Vallejo, Cal.

Whereas, There is being practiced a system of working men in Marc Island Navy Yard shops overtime, and the officers and heads of departments do not recognize and do not pay the overtime rates; and

Whereas, Instead of paying said workmen overtime rates, the employees are

obliged to take the equivalent of the overtime off hour for hour of the regular working hours the following day or when the leading man sees fit.

Whereas, In requiring to work outside of the regular hours, which are from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., in the form of shifts they are not given any extra compensation, when the same should be paid. And in only one department is the overtime rate now paid at Mare Island, but is being paid in several departments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., and is generally paid in all private yards; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Seventeenth Annual Convention assembled, hereby protests and condemns as unjust the system as outlined in the foregoing paragraphs and do recommend these matters to be placed before the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and urge them to use all their good offices and influence with the Administration and Navy Department at Washington, D. C., to remedy these unjust conditions.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 6.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 7.—Presented by Wm. C. Eddy, of Sacramento Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, In deference to the great army of labor, the first Monday in September has been nationally set aside as Labor Day—an annual occasion observed generally by labor with appropriate celebration and festivities; and

Whereas, Under our present system, Labor in the final analysis, furnishes practically all the funds derived from taxation—and for this reason alone is entitled to consideration by the State; and

Whereas, State institutions, maintained by public funds obtained almost exclusively from labor, have on more than one occasion, seen fit to take action detrimental to the success of Labor Day celebration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor favors such action as will ultimately secure legislation prohibiting any institution maintained and supported by State funds from holding festivities on Labor Day, calculated to serve as counter attractions, and thereby militating against successful celebration of our annual holiday.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 7, and reference to the executive council for such action as may be deemed necessary.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 8.—Presented by Chas. J. Hawley, of Steam Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, Asiatic immigration and the competition resulting therefrom has been and is a serious menace to the industrial welfare of our people and particularly affects California and the Pacific Coast States; and

Whereas, Because of this fact it is the duty of our people to refrain from patronizing or employing Asiatics in any manner, as well as to advocate, in no uncertain degree, national legislation providing for extension of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Law so as to cover and bar all Asiatics; and

Whereas, The Anti-Japanese Laundry League, composed of Steam Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 256, of San Francisco, has for many years past actively supported the above mentioned principles, financially, morally and otherwise; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, again extends to the Anti-Japanese Laundry League its moral support and endorsement; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor reiterates its position as opposed to the patronizing or employing of Asiatics in any manner and also advocates extension of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Law so as to cover and bar all Asiatics.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 8.

Delegate Ernst of San Francisco and Delegate Maloney of Los Angeles spoke against the resolution.

Delegates Gorman and Child of San Francisco Laundry Workers, Tracy of San Francisco Typographical Union, Mohr of Oakland Street Carmen, Fletcher of Sacramento Bartenders, Sawyer of Oakland Stage Employees, Hart of Oakland Teamsters, Hegarty of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, Edith Suter of Los Angeles Garment Workers, Rogers of San Francisco Beer Bottlers, Casey of San

Francisco Teamsters, Pothoff of Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association, and Hassel of Los Angeles Bartenders, spoke in support of the report of the Committee.

On vote, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Delegate Ernst asked to be recorded as voting against the resolution.

Resolution No. 9.—Presented by David Ferner of Postoffice 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 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. 9.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 10.—Presented by Hugo Ernst, of Waiters' Union, No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, The organized workers employed in the catering industry of San Francisco, including actors, bakers, bartenders, cooks, cooks' helpers, moving picture operators, musicians, waiters and waitresses, have, since August 1, 1916, maintained a hard struggle for conditions in the face of open declaration for the non-union or open shop of the Restaurant Keepers' Association backed by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; and

Whereas, If the workers of San Francisco lose this fight it will inevitably follow that the policy of the Chamber of Commerce will be extended to other industries and ultimately cover all the organized industries of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in the Seventeenth Convention assembled at Eureka, California, hereby endorses the stand of the organized workers of San Francisco now at the firing line and most earnestly urges each affiliated union to take individual steps to render moral and financial assistance for the said unions on strike; and further

Resolved, That each union be requested to send all contributions for said purpose to the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 10.

Delegate Ernst of San Francisco Waiters' Union gave an account of the present culinary strike in San Francisco, and requested the delegates to bring the matter referred to in the resolution to the attention of their local unions.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11.—Presented by David Ferner, of Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 2, 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 an equitable retirement measure; 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-fifth Congress.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 11.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 12.—Presented by David Ferner, of Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 2, 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-fifth 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 reported favorably upon Resolution No. 12.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 13.—Presented by David Ferner, of Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 2, 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 reported favorably upon Resolution No. 13.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 16.—Presented by Geo. F. Hegarty, of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, The wage boards which determine the per diem wages paid to employees in Government Navy Yards hold a session but once a year and we believe for the best interest of the worker, they should hold a session twice a year; and

Whereas, The personnel of said wage boards is composed of naval officials only, who by reason of their official environment are not in a position to properly appreciate the needs of civilian employees as to the wage question harassed

as the employees are by the ever increasing cost of the necessities of life; and Whereas, We believe the best interests of Government employees will be advanced by adding to the wage boards five representative workmen from different trades employed in the Navy Yards who preferably are members of organized labor and who could ably assist the officials in the work on said wage boards and aid them to more clearly perceive the necessities of the civilian employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Seventeenth Annual Convention assembled, that we urgently recommend this matter to the attention of Secretary of the Navy Daniels for his kind and early attention, said recommendation to be made through the Metal Trades Dept. of the A. F. of L.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 16.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Secretary R. W. Burton read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 2.—Presented by George A. Tracy, of Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Typographical Conference and the State Printer, with the assistance of Assemblyman Harris of Bakersfield, were instrumental in having a committee appointed at the last session of the State Legislature, for the purpose of investigating the subject of the issuance of free textbooks to the students of the secondary or high schools of the State of California; and

Whereas, The issuance of free textbooks to the students in the elementary grades has proven successful both in educational advantages and economy; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we indorse the effort of those instrumental in initiating the proposition to secure free textbooks for students in the high schools of the State and pledge the support of the Federation to whatever legislative action may be necessary to accomplish that result.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Federation be requested to advise the Legislative Agent of the Federation of the position taken by this convention on the subject of free textbooks for students of the high schools of the State to the end that said agent shall assist the Legislative Agent of the California Typographical Conference and others interested in every manner possible.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 2.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Chairman Edith Suter read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—Presented by Harry Menke, J. J. Matheson and W. C. Kittler, of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use its best endeavors to effect a settlement between the American Federation of Musicians, the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, of San Francisco, in particular, and the Native Sons of the Golden West in the present controversy with regard to Unfair Amateur Bands.

The Committee recommended concurrence in the resolution and suggested that the Executive Council be instructed to meet immediately upon adjournment of the Convention and endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matter.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

President Haggerty announced that nominations for officers would be the first order of business of the afternoon session.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

W. J. Adams, W. E. Barnhardt, Olcott Cummins, E. E. Daniels, E. L. Hall, F. W. Heckman, W. C. Kittler, May Maddox, D. Patton, A. L. Thomas and W. P. Whitlock.

The Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, October 4—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the City Commission of Sacramento and the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, inviting the Federation to hold its 1917 convention in the City of Sacramento.

From International Workers Defense League, that it had selected John H. Beckmeyer of Machinists' Lodge, No. 68, to present the case of the woman and men held in the bomb trials in San Francisco.

The President announced that nominations for officers were in order.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

President:

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

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Delegate Jacob Beckel nominated E. L. Branch of San Diego.

District No. 2—Delegate Edith Suter nominated James F. Maloney of Los Angeles. Delegate D. D. Sullivan nominated C. F. Marsh of Los Angeles. Delegate A. J. Rogers nominated Harry Pothoff of San Pedro.

District No. 3—Delegate D. J. Gorman nominated W. W. Harris of Bakersfield.

District No. 4—Delegate J. Redenbaugh nominated Thos. J. Vitaich of Stockton.

District No. 5—Delegate W. A. Price nominated H. J. Young of San Jose.

District No. 6—Delegate D. P. Sullivan nominated E. H. Hart of Oakland. Delegate H. Mohr nominated L. Lebowsky of Oakland.

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

District No. 8—Delegate G. F. Hegarty nominated N. B. Coleman of Vallejo. Delegate Paul Scharrenberg nominated Margaret A. Malone of Napa.

District No. 9—Delegate Daniel C. Murphy nominated A. J. Rogers of San Francisco. Delegate Harry Menke nominated J. J. Matheson of San Francisco. Delegate D. J. Gorman nominated Chas. Child of San Francisco.

District No. 10—Delegate D. D. Sullivan nominated Wm. J. McQuillan of Sacramento.

District No. 11—Delegate C. J. Gustafson nominated N. M. Palmer of Eureka.

District No. 12—Delegate T. J. Vitaich nominated James Giambruno of Jackson.

Secretary-Treasurer:

Delegate Hugo Ernst nominated Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor:

Delegate H. Pothoff nominated Daniel P. Haggerty of San Francisco.

A motion was made that nominees having no opposition be eliminated from ballot. Carried.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD.

President Haggerty then announced the appointment of the Election Board as follows:

Supervisors—Harry Menke, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco; Geo. Batchelor, Teamsters, No. 287, San Jose; F. Barbeau, Street Carmen, No. 192, Oakland.

Tally Clerks—S. A. Hollis, Coopers, No. 65, San Francisco; Chas. H. Irwin, Carpenters, No. 1158, Berkeley; H. P. Moore, Musicians, No. 47, Los Angeles; W. H. Treichler, Typographical, No. 46, Sacramento; Maurice L. Hoff, Bartenders, No. 378, Bakersfield; Mrs. Libbie Messer, Cooks and Waiters, No. 220, Eureka; Geo. F. Hegarty, Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo; E. A. Erickson, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco; H. A. Breusing, Typographical, No. 144, Fresno.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Chairman Edith Suter read the report of the Committee.

Resolution No. 25.—Presented by Barry Connors of White Rats Actors' Union, No. 12, San Francisco.

Whereas, The White Rats Actors' Union has for one of its aims the elimination of many abuses now being suffered by its members in the theatres; and

Whereas, The union shop is the only means by virtue of which the aforesaid abuses can be eliminated; and

Whereas, The White Rats Actors' Union intends making a sincere effort to effect a union shop in all the theatres; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor heartily endorses the attempt

of the White Rats Actors' Union to unionize the theatres of the State of California, and pledges its moral support to the movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor so notify affiliated bodies and request their moral support for the White Rats Actors' Union in making the theatres a union shop with respect to actors.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 25.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14—Presented by M. Mortimer, of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 228, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is shown by the records that millions of cigars are shipped into and sold in the State of California, which cigars are made by children and machinery in the cheapest districts of the East; and

Whereas, The Cigar Trust and large jobbing houses make a specialty of Manila cigars made chiefly by Mongolian or Asiatic coolies whose daily average wages range from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $73\frac{1}{2}$ cents a day; and

Whereas, In this State a great industry has grown up through the manufacture, distribution and sale of cigars, employing hundreds of men and women regularly at a fair rate of wages, and at the same time furnishing a market for millions of dollars' worth of commodities and necessities of life produced in this State annually; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled at Eureka, this second day of October, 1916, that it is and will be for the best interest of this organization to support Union Made Home Industry Cigars, and therefore we sincerely urge all affiliated locals to assist by rendering such support to the Cigarmakers in building up their organization.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 14.

Delegate M. Mortimer of Cigarmakers, No. 228, spoke in favor of the Committee's report and asked for the support of union-made cigars.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 20—Presented by Glove Workers' Union, No. 39, San Francisco.

Whereas, The O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co., the Elsworth & Thayer Manufacturing Co., and the Milwaukee Glove Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., on July 1, 1915, locked out the members of Local No. 6; and

Whereas, The gloves made by these manufacturers are used particularly by organized trades and are sold extensively in California; and

Whereas, The product of these firms are on the "Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we urge all affiliated unions to buy only gloves bearing the label of the International G. W. U. of A.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 20.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The following delegates were noted absent from the afternoon session:

B. E. Cole, F. W. Heckman, John Johnson, K. C. Kilborn, E. Lawrence, May Maddox, W. A. Price, R. Ryan and Minnie Whitlock.

The convention adjourned at 4:30 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 5—Morning Session.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Associated Clearing House Banks of Sacramento; United California Industries; Sacramento Chamber of Commerce; Sacramento Federated Trades Council, Retail Merchants Association of Sacramento and Jack Reid, Secretary Bartenders' Union of Sacramento, all transmitting greetings and inviting the Federation to hold the 1917 Convention in the City of Sacramento.

From the Kern County Labor Council; Wm. J. Vizzard, chief of police of Bakersfield; Sunset Division No. 432 Order of Railway Conductors; Bakersfield

Carpenters' Union, No. 744; Cooks and Waiters' No. 550, the Bakersfield Liberty League and Ladies' Auxiliary; sending greetings and inviting the Federation to hold the 1917 Convention in the City of Bakersfield.

From Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco sending greetings and giving notice that the union went on record against prohibition without a dissenting vote.

Chairman Redenbaugh read the report of the Committee as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

October 5, 1916.

Your Committee is in receipt of a telegram notifying the Convention that Mr. J. H. Beckmeyer is requested to act with Delegates Watson and Brown for Machinists, No. 68 of San Francisco. The telegram follows:

Paul Scharrenberg, State Federation of Labor Convention, Eureka:

At our regular meeting, October 4, motion was carried to telegraph credentials to J. H. Beckmeyer, member Lodge No. 68, to represent Lodge No. 68 in California State Federation of Labor Convention in conjunction with Watson and Brown. Signed,

H. M. BURNETT.

Your Committee finds such action is unconstitutional and is therefore unable to recommend the seating of Brother Beckmeyer.

JAS. REDENBAUGH, Chairman,
GEORGE KEELING,
E. A. BROWN.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

President Haggerty stated the time for the annual election of officers had arrived, and the official ballots were distributed by roll-call.

Delegate N. B. Coleman asked permission of the convention to have his name withdrawn as a candidate for Vice-President in District No. 8.

Permission granted.

The vote was then taken and the Election Board retired to canvass the votes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Secretary Flynn of the Committee read the report, as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates, Seventeenth Annual Convention California State Federation of Labor,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee appointed to study and comment upon the reports of the officers of this Federation for the past year, herewith respectfully submits its conclusions after carefully going over the statements of each executive of this body. It is clearly evident to your Committee that more than ordinary thanks are due to the President, the Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Organizers for the efficient and capable work performed during the past twelve months in maintaining and bettering the conditions of Labor in this State. In making this report upon the accomplishments of our officers during the year, it is only possible to give but a brief outline of their efforts, but we urge upon all the delegates to not only read the report fully for themselves but to take the information and instruction contained therein home to their locals.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The report of President Daniel P. Haggerty deals comprehensively with the conditions confronting Labor, and the successful outcome of several contests in the various localities. During the past year we have been involved in less disputes regarding conditions of employment than for a number of years past. This favorable condition was secured partially through better opportunities of employment, possibly better times and remedial legislation enacted, but mainly through our own efforts in organization. A large number of our affiliated unions have received increases in pay, reduced hours of employment and better working conditions without resorting to a strike.

Some of our unions have found it necessary to go on strike to enforce a decent living condition and wage, but most of these have resulted in success to the workers. While there are several prominent unions on strike or lock-out at the present time, there are good prospects of securing the conditions demanded. The Culinary Workers of San Francisco have been forced into a fight for living conditions, a struggle

augmented by the meddling would-be union busters of the Chamber of Commerce, but while these mercenaries have interfered and retarded settlement, there is no doubt of the outcome in a gain for the workers.

Notwithstanding the recent pernicious activities of trouble makers, particularly in San Francisco, the past year, states the President, has been a most successful one for the workers throughout the State, with indications pointing to another year of progress and prosperity. The unorganized have followed in the wake of the organized workers in making substantial gains, and while there has been some inequality in the distribution of prosperity under our present economic system, on the general average the organized worker has much to be proud of in the accomplishments of the past year.

President Haggerty, in his report makes reference and submits the arguments presented by Secretary Scharrenberg in answer to the unreasonable and untruthful statements of the so-called "law and order" committee of the Chamber of Commerce. This able address is contained in full in the printed reports, and your Committee regrets that time and space make it impossible to adequately impress upon our members its value as a trade union platform of principles. We take this opportunity of suggesting to the incoming Executive Council that they provide means of having it printed in a large edition for general distribution, not alone to our own members but to the public.

Your Committee cannot overlook this opportunity of repeating a few paragraphs of the Secretary's address, knowing how fully our ideals have been expressed and believing they will lodge in the minds and judgment of the thinking man and woman:

"The trade unionists of San Francisco stand for 'law and order' and refuse absolutely to be placed on the defensive upon that issue. To read the utterances of the Chamber of Commerce in the public press, one might gather that the 'law and order' committee of that organization was a charitable institution, generously devoting a million dollar slush fund to the high work of saving the laboring man from his own unwisdom and protecting the innocent workman against himself. We will fight this splendid philanthropy with all the energy and with every cent at our command. There's a reason why the financial interests of this community have been so liberal as to pour a million dollars into this particular 'charity.' It is cowardly and unjust to attempt to create an impression that the 65,000 organized workers of San Francisco are less law-abiding than the few business men in the Chamber of Commerce. Who, on the floor of the Merchants Exchange, urged the beating up of union men as a means of securing peace and quietness? Organized labor certainly has reason to be proud when its influence on politics meets with the disapproval of the small group of men who control the Chamber of Commerce. This business of hiding their real purpose of union-smashing behind phrases of 'law and order' would indicate that this body has learned by sad and bitter experience that an overwhelming majority of the people of San Francisco sympathize with the aims and aspirations of the men and women who are organized in trade unions."

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The reports of the Vice-Presidents of the Federation acting as agents and organizers in their respective districts, are a good barometer of labor conditions in those localities. Their reports should be read with care and attention, particularly by the delegates from the section reported upon, and the vital matters contained therein brought to the attention of their respective unions and councils, to the end that more assistance may be rendered these representatives, their recommendations heeded and the work continued. We note with gratification the healthy condition of labor organization in the various counties, and urge the local unions to co-operate with the Executive Council in the points where necessary.

District No. 1, San Diego, reports a quiet year, but taken as a whole are holding their own. The Federated Trades and Labor Councils are working in a state of harmony with practically all unions affiliated.

District No. 2, Los Angeles, reports that the unions throughout this district are progressing, notwithstanding an industrial depression that has prevailed there for the past year. The sentiment in favor of organized labor is more encouraging than for the past ten years. The movement has not lost members and no local has gone entirely out of business for want of members. Good progress is being made toward paying off the debt upon the Labor Temple. The vice-president reports that this section is awakening and much can be counted upon for the future.

District No. 2, Los Angeles, reports that the unions throughout this district are losses on account of the Longshoremen's strike. The unionizing of a laundry against the united efforts of the Los Angeles M. & M. was a signal victory. There is still work for organization.

District No. 3, Bakersfield, reports that there have been no marked advances or

backsliding, and the movement is in as good shape as it has been in its history. The movement in Fresno is in good condition, and the unorganized workers have come to look upon the unions as the one buffer between labor and exploitation. Bakersfield recently laid the corner stone for a \$30,000 labor temple.

District No. 5, San Jose, reports good and normal conditions, with the unions and central councils unitedly working for better results. The Bakers and the Cooks and Waiters each won their fight during the past year. An increased demand for the union label is a noticeable and desirable feature of recent work.

District No. 6, Oakland, reports that with the exception of a few unions there is a notable increase in both membership and finances, and greater gains than for any corresponding period of time in its history. An Employers' Association attempted some disruption which resulted nearly in the breaking up of their own organization. The various unions feel that their growth will continue despite the activities of the so-called open shop.

District No. 7, Richmond, reports an increase in the membership of a number of its unions, but requests the assistance of the Federation in organizing the rapidly growing industrial center. Your Committee recognizes their needs at the present time, and recommends that the Executive Council render all assistance possible in organizing the new manufacturing plants.

District No. 8, Vallejo, reports conditions exceptionally good. Increased ship building has benefited all trades. The mechanics in the navy yard have a bigger per cent organization than ever before.

District No. 9, San Francisco, reports that during the past year organized labor in that district has made great progress in spite of the attacks made upon it. Twenty-two organizations have signed new agreements, every one of which received a shorter workday, or higher pay, or both. The fight of the Longshoremens and the Culinary Workers brought a new factor into the conflict, the Chamber of Commerce, and a victory means more than the successful culmination of an ordinary fight. The movement in San Francisco is getting stronger notwithstanding garbled press statements to the contrary. San Francisco is united in maintaining the union shop against any and all attempts to inaugurate the so-called open shop.

District No. 10, Sacramento, reports that on the whole the past year has been one of peace and prosperity. Many of the locals have received wage increases while others have improved working conditions. The printing trades crafts are working earnestly to secure the printing of all school books within this State. The Vice-President urges the selection of the Capitol City for the next Convention, but even with the great knowledge and ability your Committee possess, we cannot settle this difficult question.

District No. 11, Eureka, reports conditions very quiet in this locality. Organizer Vitaich has done good work here, but to secure the desired results will require more time. We recommend that an organizer be kept in this field as long as possible. We recognize the true trade unionism of our brothers of this city, and the difficulties confronting them.

District No. 12, Jackson, reports that considerable progress has been made and the unions materially increased with the assistance of our organizers, many of the miners succeeded in securing increased wages, also assisting the unorganized workers in that district.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER DALE.

The work of Organizer Dale for the past year has resulted in much good, many unions being added to the fold of unionism. A great part of his time has been spent in the south, with organization work in Bakersfield, San Mateo and other cities. He reports accomplishments in and around Bakersfield, and shows some of the difficulties confronting an organizer in the oil fields. He cites the particular need of continued organization work in Los Angeles, and states that "the 100,000 wage earners of better unionized San Francisco receive \$100,000 a day more and work 100,000 hours a day less than the 100,000 wage earners in the city and county of Los Angeles." This does not mean the inactivity of our brothers of the south, but rather the greater opposition to unionism in the latter city. The situation of the south is improving and with well-directed efforts Los Angeles can and will be placed in the column of the best organized cities of the country. Opposition to labor, not alone in the south, is becoming more vigorous. In their endeavors to prevent the growth of organization, Brother Dale states, the enemies of progress have adopted the slogan: "To permit the men who are now organized to continue with their work, but to prevent the growth of organization in the manufacturing plants or in the stores." "It is now up to the organized workers," states our organizer, "to use every endeavor to organize, especially the unskilled and migratory worker." Your Committee recommends that as far as possible, an organizer be

placed in the southern portion of the State. The work of Brother Dale speaks for itself and needs no further praise than that he has done well, and deserves the commendation of this Federation.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER VITAICH.

The work of Organizer Vitaich has taken him into difficult and new fields. His report shows the work accomplished in Santa Rosa, Richmond, Martinez, Sacramento, Stockton, Jackson and other northern cities, including Eureka. His tour through the mining sections in Amador and surrounding district gave good results. We note his statement with interest that work of organization in the mining districts has convinced him that the only successful way to organize the foreign workers is to secure the services of capable men who can deliver the message of organized labor to these men in their own tongue. We would recommend that, when the services of Brother Vitaich can be spared for this work, that the assistance and co-operation of the Western Federation of Miners be again requested by the Executive Council. We heartily commend Brother Vitaich for his successful efforts in organizing the Jackson Central Labor Council, and believe that much good will be the result. The awakening of the spirit of unionism in the Martinez district is gratifying, as is also their affiliation with the State Federation of Labor. The work of organization among the timber men in the Eureka district has been retarded by I. W. W. propaganda. It occurs to your Committee that the antagonistic lumber employers, under these conditions, will present a willing field for organization under the Federation of Labor at no distant date. The report shows that the Labor Council of Eureka has been greatly assisted by the Women's Union Label League of this district, and we believe that much good in all sections can be accomplished by similar organizations. The need of unionism in the logging camps and mills is apparent, and we heartily commend Organizer Vitaich for the good work so well started.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE A. F. OF L.

The report presented by Delegate Ernst is well worthy of careful study. His comment upon the presumed relations of a State Federation delegate and an International Union representative raises the query whether we are maintaining an aristocracy of labor, but we trust that this is an exception. Brother Ernst's report shows a steady growth in the membership of the American Federation of Labor, and a healthy state of finances, which are both gratifying. The past year has left the total membership about normal, and we are proud of being affiliated with the great organization of nearly two million membership. The efforts of the A. F. of L. in keeping this country out of the Mexican trouble, and the contemplated efforts towards universal peace will place the parent organization in the world's highest esteem.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The report of Secretary Scharrenberg is so comprehensive and full of detail that it is almost impossible to present an adequate synopsis. To our Secretary is largely due the success and well-being of our State organization, and the commendation of your Committee is only that of every delegate to the Convention. His report shows a membership of over 68,000 in the affiliated unions. A net increase of over fifteen hundred members has been made in the past year. The report shows 21 labor councils in good standing, also 481 local unions. New affiliations are shown from twenty cities of the State.

From the Secretary's voluminous report your Committee can call attention to but a few of the interesting statements and careful recommendations made:

As per instructions of the Santa Rosa Convention, national and international organizations were requested to assist in an organizing campaign in Los Angeles and vicinity. These requests were complied with in many instances with good results.

During the month of April, the unions composing the Pacific District of the International Seamen's Union obtained for their members a minimum increase in wages of ten per cent.

Your Committee notes with interest the comment upon some phases of the recent Longshoremen's strike, as follows: "Space forbids a detailed account of the many deplorable events in connection with the Longshoremen's strike. Suffice to say this particular strike demonstrated that the labor movement does not lack men who can point out the promises of the future. What it frequently does lack (and did lack in this instance) is men who remember and profit by lessons of the past." In this connection your Committee recommends to the Executive Council that

they formulate some plan for unity of action, tending toward solidarity among those unions not affiliated with this Federation.

A statement covering the Culinary Workers' strike makes an interesting and instructive portion of the report, but as this has been considered in another section, we will not enter fully into it. Suffice it to state that these unions are making a gallant and winning fight to secure their demands.

Due to the energy shown by your Secretary in his protest upon the legal bill of Senator Owens against the State, his claim was reduced by a trifle over \$1,800.

The question of immigration is handled in an able manner. Land values and the relation to immigration and unemployment are worthy of your careful reading and study. Quoting from a section upon the exploitation of land we submit the following extract for your attention: "Evidence seems to show that the men and women of California who are building up the State and creating its wealth are tolerating a system which encourages rather than prevents holding and speculating in idle land. Those who have made particular study of the problems of unemployment and immigration realize that one of the most natural outlets, and one of the most logical, is in the direction of releasing to small owners of land now held in large parcels." We recommend to the delegates a careful study of this section of the Secretary's report, so that we may be able to vote intelligently upon questions of tax revision and land adjustments.

Lack of space and time prevents your Committee from going more fully into the excellent records of your various officers, and we trust that each and every delegate will read for himself the full report.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT TELFER, Chairman,
MICHAEL CASEY,
J. M. McINTOSH,
FRANK DONNIGAN,
PATRICK FLYNN, Secretary.

The Report of the Committee was adopted.

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

Resolution No. 32.—Presented by Harry Pothoff, of Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The I. L. A., No. 38-18, of San Pedro, has been out on strike since June 1, 1916; and

Whereas, They are the oldest I. L. A. local affiliated with the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, They have never turned a deaf ear to appeals from local unions in distress; and

Whereas, They have been the most potent factor in organizing San Pedro, which is one of the best union towns in this State; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that it recommend to affiliated unions to assist in every way possible, morally, financially and otherwise, Local No. 38-18 of San Pedro to win the strike.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 32, and, on motion, the Committee's report was concurred in.

Resolution No. 36.—Presented by M. S. Maxwell and D. J. Murray, of Butchers' Union, No. 115, San Francisco.

Whereas, By means of organization and persistent efforts to improve the conditions of its members Butchers' Union of San Francisco, A. M. C. & B. U. of N. A., has succeeded in negotiating with the wholesale butchers and dealers of San Francisco, an agreement for increased pay for part of its membership, by reason of which now all members of said local enjoy better wages and shorter hours than members of the craft working in other localities on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, Certain centers of the wholesale butcher trade are competing directly with San Francisco, and by reason of the unorganized condition of the butcher workmen and their lower wages and longer hours are able to undersell San Francisco wholesale butchers, and thus constitute a detriment and menace to the organized butcher workmen of San Francisco; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, that we hereby go on record in favor of a vigorous organizing campaign among the butcher workmen in the cities of Oakland and Sacramento, California, and particularly the employes of Swanston & Sons of Sacramento, and in

order that by establishing effective organizations among the butcher workmen in said places, not only their own conditions may be improved, but that thereby also any existing unfair competition with San Francisco may be removed.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 36 be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 21.—Presented by Henry Sager and S. E. Bunker, of Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10519, San Francisco.

Whereas, After numerous attempts by both the State Federation of Labor and the Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10519, to organize the Crockett Sugar Refinery, said refinery is still unorganized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct the incoming Executive Board to once more give the Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10519, of San Francisco, all possible aid to organize the Crockett sugar plant.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 21 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 22.—Presented by Henry Sager and S. E. Bunker, of Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10519, San Francisco.

Whereas, Sugar growing and refining is one of the largest industries of the United States of America; and

Whereas, The workers in sugar are virtually unorganized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor instruct its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to use his utmost endeavor in urging the American Federation of Labor to organize the Federal Sugar Refinery of Yonkers, New York.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 22.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by James Redenbaugh, of Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 572, Stockton.

Whereas, Organized Labor in San Joaquin County suffered severely in its famous fight with the M. M. & E. in 1914; and

Whereas, The local unions in that contest were seriously crippled financially and numerically, some of the locals being totally disrupted; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has not since the departure of Vice-President Vitaich had an Organizer in the field; and

Whereas, The local Unions of Stockton in San Joaquin County are sadly in need of an Organizer and believe that great good can be accomplished; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor authorize an Organizer to repair immediately to the City of Stockton and devote his best efforts to the upbuilding of Organized Labor in said City of Stockton and vicinity.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 1 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

At the request of the Convention Committee the Convention voted to adjourn at 11:50 a. m. in order to get cars to take delegates and visitors to Sequoia Park for luncheon and where the official convention picture would be taken.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Murphy read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 18.—Presented by San Francisco Delegation, of Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, During the past few months the price of white paper for newspaper use has increased from 25 to 40 per cent; and

Whereas, The newspapers of the country are not able to get all the paper they need to publish normal size papers at this time, due to the fact that the white paper

manufacturers of the country will not release the paper manufactured until the increased price demanded by them is paid; and

Whereas, This has brought about a condition where quite a large proportion of the workers in the printing industry have been laid off in different sections of the country, due to the cutting down of the sizes of newspapers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Eureka, California, October 2-7, 1916, denounce the action of those paper manufacturers who have raised their prices out of all proportion to the output, request the Federal Trade Commission to investigate this unwarranted increase before the next session of Congress and that our representatives in the United States Senate and Congress be notified of the action of this Federation.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 18.

Delegate Mitchell of San Francisco Typographical Union supported the proposition and told further of the activities of the Paper Trust. The International Typographical Union at its recent convention took the matter up and will endeavor to have an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and the next session of Congress.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 23.—Presented by H. Luhrs, of Jackson Labor Council, Jackson, Cal.

Whereas, There is now a strike of miners in Amador County, State of California, for the purpose of procuring an increase of twenty-five cents per day; and

Whereas, Under the present rate of pay, some miners are working 4,000 feet under the surface of the earth for a wage of \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day; and

Whereas, During the strike, a miner working at the Bunker Hill mine after the strike was declared, was struck in the head with some instrument; and three men have been identified as the assailants, two of them being members of the union; and

Whereas, Said three men assert and maintain their innocence and the union firmly believes them to be innocent; and

Whereas, Each of them is in the custody of the sheriff and their bail fixed at \$5,000; and

Whereas, Three men have been identified as the assailants, two of whom are standing in the highway free from any act or intent of crime, and while conversing with a friend, was approached by the sheriff and ordered to throw up his hands, while the sheriff held a shot gun at his stomach; and

Whereas, Said Falanghi resented the action of the sheriff and pushed the shot gun aside and proceeded to defend himself, and was thereupon promptly struck to the ground by a blow from a deputy sheriff's pistol; and

Whereas, An official of a mine which is affected by the strike was in company with the sheriff at the time Falanghi was approached, assaulted and arrested; and

Whereas, Falanghi has been taken before one justice of the peace, who fixed his bail at \$1,000, and the sheriff immediately took him before another justice whose court is six miles from that of the first justice, and had him re-charged and the bail was fixed at \$5,000; and

Whereas, It appears that the only offense committed by Falanghi, if it is an offense, is that he remained loyal to his union and the fellow toilers involved in the strike.

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Eureka, California, that the Executive Council be, and is, hereby instructed, to provide such means as may be necessary towards providing proper legal talent and defense for the men herein mentioned and to procure their acquittal and freedom, if possible.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 23, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 28.—Presented by Henry Cook, of Longshoremen's Union, No. 38-20, Eureka.

Whereas, The Longshoremen's Union of the City of Eureka has for ten years made a fight alone for union conditions along the waterfront; and

Whereas, There are vessels leaving this port, loaded by non-unionists, destined for coast ports where they are unloaded by union longshoremen; and

Whereas, As long as this continues the unionization of this city's waterfront is impossible; Therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge the best efforts of our executive officers to an early adjustment of

this state of affairs with a view to removing this source of weakness and discouragement to our common movement.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 28 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37.—Presented by George Keeling, of Typographical Union, No. 207, Eureka.

Whereas, The problem of Oriental immigration is ever with us; and
Whereas, The owners of the great industries steadily foster this menacing tide of workers to the United States; and

Whereas, Organized labor has for years worked for an exclusion law with but little satisfactory result; and

Whereas, These immigrants are attracted to this country by the opportunity to get a better living than they enjoy in their own land; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we believe that with common ownership of the country's industries, and with the jobs open to citizens only (except in emergencies) that all immigration laws could be removed from the statute books, as the closed opportunity for labor would operate naturally to stop all immigration from the Orient.

The Committee reported unfavorably on Resolution No. 37.

It being 11:50 a. m. the Convention adjourned as per its previous action to meet again at 2 p. m.

The following delegates were absent from the morning session:

J. Ryan, A. L. Thomas, Geo. Howard, W. C. Kittler and D. F. Foley.

Thursday, October 7—Afternoon Session.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The unfavorable report of the Resolutions Committee on Proposition No. 37 was again taken up for consideration.

Delegates Keeling of Eureka Typographical Union, Ernst of Waiters, No. 30, and H. Mohr of the Oakland Street Carmen, spoke in favor of the proposition and against the report of the committee.

Secretary Scharrenberg and Chairman Murphy of the Resolutions Committee spoke against the proposition and in favor of the report of the committee.

On vote, the unfavorable report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee then reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 4 and 29, as follows:

Proposition No. 4.—Presented by Chas. Watson, of Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The prosecution of E. D. Nolan, member of Machinists' Union, No. 68, of San Francisco, Cal., former delegate to San Francisco Labor Council as well as to State Federation of Labor; W. K. Billings, past president of Shoe Workers' Union of San Francisco and former delegate to Labor Council; Tom J. Mooney, member of Molders' Union of San Francisco and former delegate to San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco; Mrs. Rena Mooney, music teacher and an active worker for years in labor ranks, and Israel Weinberg, an executive board member of Jitney Bus Operators' Union and also a member in good standing of Carpenters' No. 483 of San Francisco, is part of a general plan to make organized labor responsible for the preparedness parade bomb outrage in San Francisco, July 22, 1916.

Whereas, This prosecution is based entirely on conspiracy evidence of past labor wars centering in and about San Francisco, such as the P. G. and E. strike, and an attempted strike on the U. R. R.

Whereas, A private detective, Martin Swanson, chief of the Public Utilities Corporation, is the directing head of this prosecution of labor men, and

Whereas, The attempt to incriminate labor officials by like methods in the Stockton labor war shows only too plainly to what lengths the open shop forces go in order to discredit labor generally, and whereas the evidence taken in the Billings case has convinced any fair minded man that this prosecution is a rank miscarriage of justice buttressed by the professional jury system now in existence all over our State.

Whereas, The defendants are being persecuted for their constant activity in labor's cause by the avowed enemies of labor without regard to any facts connecting them with this outrage, but solely on the ground that this is a good time to get rid of all active men of labor who resist aggression, and now therefore be it

Resolved, That Local 68 of I. A. M. does herein declare that the evidence so far absolutely disproves the theory of the police that any man connected with organized labor had anything to do with this explosion, and be it further

Resolved, That our delegate to the State Federation of Labor at Eureka is hereby instructed to bring the case of our fellow trade unionists now on trial for their lives before this convention, put its power back of the defense of these brothers and sister and give their sanction to an appeal for funds in order that they may have an adequate defense and that through them organized labor shall not be stigmatized even by inference with any connection with this crime against innocent people.

Proposition No. 29.—Presented by Chas. Watson, of Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, A recent case in San Francisco in which four members of organized labor were accused of an atrocious crime, has resulted in a verdict contrary to all expectations and inconsistent with the evidence in the case; and

Whereas, There was revealed in court the hidden hand of private detectives for corporations, involved at this time in attempts to crush organized labor; and

Whereas, An injustice to any humble member, or, in fact, to any human being is the concern of organized labor, since organized labor exists solely to promote social and economic justice; and

Whereas, The jury which returned a verdict was composed almost entirely of so-called retired business men, or, in other words, of that class known as professional jurymen; and

Whereas, It appears from sworn testimony in the case that witnesses were influenced by the hope of money reward; therefore be it

Resolved, That the system of drawing jury panels from a professional jury class is a farce and a disgrace to American institutions. Only with juries made up impartially from all classes of citizens, as was the original intent of the jury system, can any semblance of justice be attained; and be it

Resolved, That the custom of paying rewards for convictions in such manner as to influence weak persons to give unfair testimony be denounced by this body as creating more crime than it could possibly prevent; and be it

Resolved, That these customs must be quickly and completely abolished in order that justice shall prevail; be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the legal defense of the four union members unjustly accused of the bomb outrage in San Francisco is worthy of the support of organized labor, that they may have a fair representation and be proven innocent, as we believe them to be.

"Your committee realizing the importance of these resolutions has given them much thought, and in reporting the result of our deliberations, we want it thoroughly understood that upon the evidence submitted we believe those on trial innocent of the crime charged against them, but deem it unwise to concur in either of the resolutions submitted, for the following reasons:

"The second Whereas of Proposition No. 4 reads: 'Whereas, This prosecution is based entirely on conspiracy evidence of past labor wars centering in and about San Francisco, such as P. G. & E. strike, and attempted strike of the U. R. R.'

"This is not the fact, as the judge presiding at the trial ruled that such evidence would not be admitted.

"As for the claims made that there exists a giant conspiracy against labor and that the men on trial are victims, and to remove them would leave organized labor wide open for the finishing blow of its enemies, we submit that no one at this time is attempting to connect labor with the bomb outrage, and although statements were made in San Francisco immediately following the crime; that the outrage 'was the culmination of a series of crimes by organized labor;' so well was our position defined and our policies defended and explained that attacks on us along that line have ceased.

"We believe, however, that the present jury system has failed signally in this case, and the verdict rendered entirely out of consonance with the evidence submitted and believe the Federation should assist to correct this evil.

"We recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to send a communication to affiliated unions of this Federation, but that no credentials be issued to any special solicitors sent out by any other organization."

Delegate Watson of Machinists' Union, No. 68, moved that Proposition No. 4 be tabled.

The motion to table was lost.

Delegate Scharrenberg moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

John H. Beckmeyer, representative of the International Workers' Defense League, was granted the floor for thirty minutes and presented the case of the men and woman held in custody in the bomb trials in San Francisco, declaring their innocence and pleading for the support of the convention in their defense.

President Haggerty announced that he would enforce the five-minute limit on debate.

Delegates Ernst of Waiters' Union, No. 30, and Coleman of Vallejo Machinists, No. 252, spoke in favor of the propositions and against the report of the committee.

Delegates Casey of San Francisco Teamsters, Tracy of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, Sawyer of Oakland Stage Employees, Stewart of the Kern County Labor Council, Mortimer of Cigarmakers, No. 228, Secretary Scharrenberg and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee Murphy spoke against the propositions and in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Watson of Machinists' Union, No. 68, moved that the five minutes allowed him to speak be given to John H. Beckmeyer of the International Workers' Defense League. On vote, the motion was lost.

Question then came upon the motion to concur in the report of the committee, and by an aye and nay vote, the motion was adopted and the report of the committee concurred in.

Delegate Watson of Machinists' Union, No. 68, asked for a roll-call vote and the necessary number of seconds being secured, a roll-call vote was had.

A roll-call vote was taken and the President appointed the Secretary, Delegate Watson of Machinists' Union, No. 68, and Delegate N. P. Coleman of Machinists' Union, No. 202, to canvass the vote, which was as follows:

FOR ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT:

Maurice L. Hoff; Delegation of Kern County Labor Council; J. M. McIntosh; Witten W. Harris; Chas. H. Irwin; Delegation of Barbers, No. 431; Delegation of Bartenders, No. 406; Delegation of Carpenters, No. 1040; Delegation of Cigarmakers, No. 338; Delegation of Cooks and Waiters, No. 220; Delegation of Eureka Labor Council; Delegation of Longshoremen, No. 38-20; Delegation of Musicians, No. 333; Delegation of Painters, No. 1034; Delegation of Stage Employees, No. 430; George Keeling; P. L. Grace; Delegation of Teamsters, No. 431; H. A. Breusing; F. H. Luhrs; A. B. Hassel; F. C. Marsh; Edith Suter; H. P. Moore; Seth R. Brown; Morris Galvin; A. E. Zwanck; Delegation of Garment Workers, No. 137; A. C. Beck; D. P. Sullivan; Warren Sawyer; Delegation of Teamsters, No. 70; Edward C. Stephens; M. F. Maloney; F. W. Heckman; Delegation of Bartenders, No. 603; Delegation of Sacramento Federated Trades Council; Wm. J. McQuillan; Delegation of Street Carmen, No. 256; Delegation of Typographical, No. 46; E. L. Branch; Jacob Beckel; Barry Conners; Delegation of Alaska Fishermen's Union; August Zimmermann; Delegation of Beer Bottlers, No. 293; Delegation of Beer Drivers, No. 227; Richard Caverly; W. G. Desepte; Delegation of Brewers and Malsters, No. 7; Delegation of Butchers, No. 115; James E. Rickets; M. Mortimer; James Brown; Delegation of Coopers No. 65; Milton Stout; Delegation of San Francisco Labor Council; Delegation of Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519; Frank Donigan; Walter J. Lebrecht; Delegation of Laundry Workers, No. 26; Harry Pot-hoff; Delegation of Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders; Delegation of Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226; Delegation of Molders, No. 164; Delegation of Musicians, No. 6; Delegation of Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77; David Ferner; Peter Fitzgerald; Delegation of Sailors of the Pacific; William Corcoran; Delegation of Sugar Workers, No. 10519; Delegation of Teamsters, No. 85; Delegation of Typographical, No. 21; B. B. Rosenthal; Delegation of Bartenders, No. 577; Delegation of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County; J. E. Baker; Delegation of Teamsters, No. 287; Robert L. Telfer; Frank M. Ames; D. F. Foley; Chas. Arrigoni; D. Patton; E. A. Nydeggar; Larry L. Chase; James Redenbaugh and J. F. Vitaich.

AGAINST ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT:

Delegation of Machinists, No. 540; James F. Maloney; Delegation of Street Carmen, No. 192; Delegation of Machinists, No. 68; Hugo Ernst and N. B. Coleman. See report of Canvassing Board on page 36.

Delegate Treichler of Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46, asked the consent of the convention to be allowed to withdraw Proposition No. 31. On vote, the request was granted. Delegate Sawyer of the Oakland Stage Employees asked to be recorded as voting against withdrawal of the proposition.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

We, the undersigned Election Board, beg leave to submit the following report:

For Vice-President No. 2.

*F. C. Marsh.....	25,822
Jas. F. Maloney.....	4,710
*Harry Pothoff	25,556

For Vice-President No. 6.

*E. H. Hart.....	25,339
L. Lebowsky	4,666

Owing to the action of the convention, permitting N. B. Coleman to withdraw his name as a candidate for Vice-President of District No. 8, Margaret A. Malone was elected Vice-President of that district.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MENKE,
GEO. BATCHELOR,
F. BARBEAU,

Supervisors.

S. A. HOLLIS,
H. P. MOORE,
W. H. TREICHLER,
MAURICE L. HOFF,
MRS. LIBBIE MESSER,
GEO. F. HEGARTY,
E. A. ERICKSON,
H. A. BREUSING,

Tally Clerks.

On motion, the report of the Election Board was adopted and those candidates indicated by an asterisk (*) were then declared elected by President Haggerty.

NOTE—For details, see tabulated vote for officers on page 49 et seq.

President Haggerty also declared elected all those nominees who had no opposition.

Delegate Hart of Oakland Teamsters' Union, No. 70, moved that the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention be allowed \$500. Motion carried.

The following delegates were noted absent from the afternoon session: John Johnson, Henry Cook, E. L. Hall, O. Cummings, A. L. Thomas and Geo. Howard.

The convention adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet again at 9:30 a. m. Friday morning.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.**Friday, October 6, 1916—Morning Session.**

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Engineers No. 469, inviting the Federation to hold its 1917 convention in Bakersfield.

From Home Products League of Sacramento and United California Industries, inviting the Federation to hold the 1917 convention in Sacramento.

From the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, citing grievances in Los Angeles. The convention referred the matter to the Executive Council.

From Tobacco Workers' International Union, sending greetings and offering a set of resolutions, as follows:

Resolution No. 49.—Whereas, Experience has fully demonstrated the necessity for, and the value of union labels to lend discrimination power in favor of union made products; and

Whereas, The good results to come from the use of the union label must come from the patronage bestowed by labor and the friends of the Union Label; and

Whereas, It is a notorious fact that products bearing the Union Label do not

enjoy the demand that union labeled products have a right to expect from the members of our great movement; and

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a blue label which now is placed on hundreds of brands of tobacco, cigarettes and snuff of the best quality produced, and is as well advertised proportionately as any other label in this country; and

Whereas, The patronage given to union labeled tobacco, snuff and cigarettes is not within fifty per cent. of that which it should be, which reliable statistics will prove; and

Whereas, With the ever growing membership of the American Federation of Labor, these conditions could be greatly changed for the better, by remembering the Label when exchanging good union-earned money for tobacco, cigarettes or snuff; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Eureka, Cal., October 2nd, 1916, will ourselves do our duty, and we will as far as lies in our power, urge others to patronize only such tobacco products as do bear the Union Label, and we will endeavor wherever possible to induce dealers in tobacco products to put in full lines of union labeled tobacco, snuff and cigarettes; and be it further

Resolved, That we will refrain from and urge others to not patronize places of business who persistently refuse to keep in stock an assorted line of union labeled tobacco, snuff and cigarettes.

Delegate Dale supported the resolutions and moved their adoption.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Report of the Canvassing Board on the roll-call vote on the Report of the Resolutions Committee upon Propositions 4 and 29, showed 38,196 votes in favor and 4,226 votes against.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Delegate Menke of Musicians' Union No. 6 and Delegate Libbie Messer of Cooks and Waiters No. 220, asked permission of the convention to each introduce a resolution. Granted.

The proposition of Delegate Menke was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

The proposition of Delegate Messer was referred to the Committee on Officers' reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Murphy read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 34.—Presented by Henry Mohr, of Carmen's Union, No. 192, Oakland.

Whereas, The matter of organizing Asiatic workers of California is at present demanding the attention of the labor organizations of the State; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that we can not hope to remove the difficulties experienced by organized labor of California in the past, following competition continually precipitated by the presence of Asiatic workers, except to launch a movement to organize said Asiatic workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in seventeenth annual convention assembled, do hereby instruct its incoming Executive Board to take immediate steps, having for its object the organizing of all Asiatics in the State of California.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 34 be referred to the Executive Council.

The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 39.—Presented by Warren Sawyer of Stage Employees' Union, No. 107, Oakland.

Whereas, The growing sense of the futility of the policy of ignoring the economic fact that the Asiatic worker now established on the Pacific Coast is a problem impossible of solution by the Exclusion Act alone; and

Whereas, Many thousands of the offspring of Asiatics heretofore admitted are growing up as citizens of the United States, with all the privileges connected therewith, and

Whereas, Many of these people have shown by their actions a class consciousness and adherence to cooperative principles admirable in any race; and

Whereas, The recognition of the fact that capitalism, knowing no creed and

no color, is more than willing to beat down white labor with the club of Asiatic competition, with its lower standard of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to gather data relative to the feasibility of organizing labor unions of the citizens of the United States of Asiatic origin and report upon the same at the next convention.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 39. On motion the committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 41.—Presented by Herman Twedt, Bror Nelson, Mark Flynn and I. N. Hylen of Alaska Fishermen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, Hon. John I. Nolan introduced in the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress a bill known as H. R. 12029, which provides for Government regulation of gill-nets used in the waters of Bristol Bay, Alaska, for catching red salmon, provided that it shall be unlawful to use a mesh in these waters of less than five and three-quarter inches stretched measure mesh, in order that the great red salmon industry in Bristol Bay may not be destroyed; and

Whereas, Said bill (H. R. 12029) was not at the final adjournment of the Sixty-fourth Congress reported out of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which committee it had been referred; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that the Secretary is hereby instructed to prepare and present to the proper Government officials petitions setting forth the absolute necessity of such a measure by Congress if the great red salmon industry in aforementioned waters is to be preserved; and be it further

Resolved, That this matter be brought before the convention of the American Federation of Labor by our delegate, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the various affiliated unions with request that they use their best efforts with their respective representatives in Congress tending towards immediate favorable action on said bill (H. R. 12029).

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 41.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 42.—Presented by Herman Twedt, Bror Nelson, Mark Flynn and I. N. Hylen of Alaska Fishermen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been, for a long time, a United States hospital ship on duty on the Atlantic Coast for the care and cure of sick or injured fishermen; and

Whereas, The number of deep sea codfishers and other fishermen in Alaskan waters is large and their calling an unusually dangerous one because of the nature of those seas; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that the Government of the United States of America should install and maintain in Berhing Sea a Government hospital ship for the care and cure of all sick or injured fishermen in that vicinity; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation is hereby authorized and instructed to prepare and present to the proper Government officials memorials and petitions which will clearly and forcibly prove the necessity of such action on the part of the Government; and be it further

Resolved, That this matter be brought before the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the Federation's delegate, with request that the legislative body of the American Federation of Labor use all possible efforts to secure the installment of a hospital ship as herein requested.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 42, and, on motion, the Committee's report was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43.—Presented by Herman Twedt, Bror Nelson, Mark Flynn and I. N. Hylen of Alaska Fishermen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The urgent need of a Government hospital in the Bristol Bay region of Alaska is greatly felt by everyone engaged in the Alaskan fishing industry, and especially by the Alaska Fishermen's Union many of whose members have suffered great hardships in past seasons through lack of proper medical attention at the canneries and fishing grounds; and

Whereas, It is a matter of vital importance to upwards of ten thousand men who are engaged in the fishing industry in Alaska that such a hospital be established as soon as possible and that immediate steps be taken to secure the proper presentation of this matter to the Congress of the United States at its coming session; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federa-

tion of Labor, that the Secretary is hereby instructed to prepare, and present to the proper Government officials such memorials and petitions as will present the matter forcibly and clearly to them; and, be it further

Resolved, That this matter be brought before the approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor, by the Federation's delegate thereto, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the various affiliated unions, with the request that they cooperate with us and use their best efforts to secure the establishment of such hospital.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 43, and on motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 44.—Presented by I. N. Hylen, Mark Flynn, Bror Nelson, H. Twedt of Alaska Fishermen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The protection of our fishermen should be of as much importance to the Government of the United States as the protection of any other class of laborers; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor that all laws of the United States applicable to steam vessels of the merchant marine of one hundred tons burden or over, and made for the health, safety or protection of life, or from personal injury of the crew of said vessels, should be made applicable to all fishing vessels of the United States of one hundred tons burden or more, including Federal inspection of said fishing vessels, exempting, however, therefrom the physical examination, as set forth in section 13 of the Act of March 4th, 1915; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California Congressional delegation, with the request that they cooperate in getting Congress to amend the present navigation laws to this end; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate elected from this body to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to introduce a similar resolution before that body calling upon the American Federation of Labor to take similar action instructing its legislative committee to use its utmost efforts in securing changes of the navigation laws of the United States of America as herein sought.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 44, and, on motion, the committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 46.—Presented by Delegation of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The La Follette Seamen's Act was passed in answer to an insistent public demand for legislation protecting the traveling public against the evils of undermanning and inefficient manning of vessels and against the lack of proper life-saving equipment, which have been the direct causes of the awful loss of human life in recent shipwrecks; and also for legislation giving the seamen the same degree of personal freedom enjoyed by all other American citizens; and

Whereas, All the provisions of said act respecting manning and life-saving equipment and applicable to all foreign vessels touching at American ports as well as vessels of American registry, thus placing the vessels of all nationalities upon a basis of absolute equality, so far as the same can be done by legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in seventeenth annual convention assembled, that the La Follette Seamen's Act should not be amended, repealed, or weakened in any manner, but should be rigidly enforced and strengthened if necessary; be it, further.

Resolved, That the officers of the Federation be instructed to assist in any manner possible to accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 46.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Chairman Harris read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 3.—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy, Daniel P. Haggerty of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The construction placed by our Supreme Court upon the power of the Superior Court to issue injunctions, authorizes the enjoining of employees leaving the service of an employer from soliciting trade or patronage from the customers and patrons of such former employer, thereby depriving such employees of their right to earn a livelihood in a chosen vocation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of

Labor is hereby instructed to prepare and secure the passage, at the next session of the Legislature, of such legislation as may remedy aforesaid condition.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 3.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 19.—Presented by D. D. Sullivan, of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Gas Workers, Local 12369, of Sacramento, an organization chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, are in a deplorable condition from an organization standpoint and badly in need of revival; and

Whereas, The success of the trade union movement in the State of California is attributed largely to our numerical strength and perseverance; and

Whereas, It is the sense of the labor movement, that all workers shall be organized into a union of their particular craft, to the end that our numbers may be augmented and the chain of solidarity strengthened; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in seventeenth annual convention assembled, approve the principle contained in this resolution and hereby instruct the incoming Executive Council to exercise their power and authority, and delegate a State organizer to proceed with the work of assisting to organize unorganized gas workers in Sacramento.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 19 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 24.—Presented by F. C. Marsh, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Practically without exception, it is the practice of the chiefs of police and sheriffs throughout California to compel each person arrested to submit to measurements, to being photographed and to other means of identification, regardless of the innocence or guilt of such persons; and

Whereas, These means of identification remain on file even in the event of the acquittal of the accused, and are a matter of record, frequently to the detriment of innocent persons; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that the legislative agent of this body be and hereby is instructed to work for and, if possible, secure the passage of a law at the forthcoming session of the Legislature which will prohibit the unjust practice herein set forth, said law to specifically provide that no person under arrest shall be measured, photographed or otherwise subjected to any means of future identification until after conviction of the offense charged.

The Committee recommended favorably upon Resolution No. 24, and on motion, the Committee's recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.—Presented by Frank Donnigan, of United Laborers' Union, No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is now generally recognized by people from all walks of life that a wage of \$3 per day is the lowest wage on which a man can maintain himself in decency; and

Whereas, The United Laborers' Union of San Francisco has secured a minimum wage of \$3 per day of eight hours, and this wage is now being paid by private employers as well as by the City of San Francisco; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in seventeenth annual convention assembled, that the Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to work for the passage of a law that will give to all laborers employed by the State of California, either direct or on contract work, a minimum wage of \$3 per day.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 26, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 27.—Presented by R. W. Burton, of International Molders' Union, No. 164, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Government of the State of California appointed on May 18, 1915, a commission to investigate and report concerning the adoption of a system of social insurance, and such report must be made at the next Legislature; and

Whereas, In several other States efforts are being made to introduce system of social health insurance which would give the wage-worker the much needed protection in case of sickness, similar to that already provided in case of industrial injuries; and

Whereas, It is generally recognized that sickness and loss of earnings, and the expenses connected therewith brings thousands of wage-workers and their families to distress and actual destitution; and

Whereas, The necessity for social health insurance has been established by the investigations of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the United States Public Health Service and the United States Department of Labor; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor goes on record as favoring a system of social health insurance in the State of California, by means of which out of contributions made jointly by workers, their employers and the State, ample sick benefits should be paid and all necessary aid to recovery be provided to the wage-workers.

The Committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 27.

Delegate Rosenthal of Upholsterers' Union No. 28, opposed the report of the Committee and offered an amendment to the report that the matter be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to report at the 1917 convention.

Delegates Caverly of San Francisco Boilermakers; Mohr of Oakland Street Carmen; Burton of Molders No. 164; D. P. Sullivan of I. S. and T. W. No. 1; Harris of Bakersfield Typographical Union; Keeling of Eureka Typographical Union, and fraternal delegate Mrs. Frances Noel of the Los Angeles Woman's Trade Union League, favored the report of the Committee and opposed the amendment.

Delegate Rosenthal of the Upholsterers' Union No. 28; Ames of the San Pedro Bartenders No. 591; Maloney of Los Angeles Web Pressmen; Ernst of Waiters No. 30; Suter of Los Angeles Garment Workers, and Dale of United Laborers No. 11,345, favored the amendment and opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegate Keegan of Laundry Workers No. 26 moved that Dr. Rubinow be allowed 15 minutes to speak on the subject. Motion lost.

On vote, the amendment to refer to the Executive Council was adopted.

Resolution No. 30.—Presented by Minnie Whitlock of W. I. U. L. L. Union, No. 303, Eureka.

Whereas, The world is to-day witnessing a war of unparalleled magnitude in the waste of human energy and human life; and

Whereas, In ultimate results, wars are always far more destructive of good than can be compensated for by results attained; and

Whereas, We believe that differences arising between civilized nations can be adjusted by arbitration and peaceful means better than by resorting to arms; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Seventeenth Annual Convention assembled that we again express our unalterable opposition to war and to all forms of military preparedness which are liable to develop a military spirit in our people or to involve our nation in war.

The Committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 30, and, on motion, the Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 35.—Presented by M. S. Maxwell and D. J. Murray, of Butchers' Union, No. 115, San Francisco.

Whereas, One of the reasons for the high price of meats is given as the scarcity of cattle; and

Whereas, The State of Kansas, also Germany, have laws conserving the cattle supply, to the effect that no female cattle under the age of three (3) years may be slaughtered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor have a bill prepared to be introduced in the next session of the Legislature of the State of California, providing for a commission to be appointed to investigate and apply some measure toward conserving the cattle supply of the State of California.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 35.

Delegate Keeling of Eureka Typographical Union opposed the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 45.—Presented by Delegation of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, The California Workmen's Compensation Act has been variously interpreted as to its application to seamen; and

Whereas, There is no good reason why seamen as a class should not receive the same protection under this legislation as is accorded to other wage earners; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we favor any necessary amendments to the existing California law which will guarantee the full payment of compensation to seamen and their dependents.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 45.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Santa Rosa Convention referred to the Executive Council for report at the Seventeenth Annual Convention a proposition introduced by the Musicians' delegation. The proposition follows:

Whereas, There are many so-called "teachers of music" in California without any qualification or responsibility; and

Whereas, The public has no information or means of distinguishing between the real and the bogus music teachers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, that we endorse the "Teachers' Act," furthered by the Musicians' Union, and providing for the registration and licensing of teachers of music, and for a State Board of Examiners in Music, etc.

Your Committee recommends its adoption.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Secretary Flynn read the report, as follows:

"Upon Invitation of Japanese Fraternal Delegate to Send a Representative to That Country."

To the Convention:

Your Committee submits the following resolution and recommends its approval:

Whereas, The organized labor movement of California and of America stands ever ready to assist the workers of every country, color and creed, to emancipate themselves from exploitation, and

Whereas, It has been necessary at times for the working class of this country to protect their standard of living by favoring the exclusion of foreign competition, in the spirit alone of imperative necessity and self-protection, and

Whereas, We have learned, with interest and gratification, that the workers of Japan are organizing into industrial unions for their own welfare; a movement we can endorse; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we give to Mr. Suzuki, the fraternal delegate from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, our expression of good will and a message of hope and encouragement for a brighter future to the working class of his country; and be it further

Resolved, That, in assuming this position of a greater friendship between the workers of the East and the West, we must continue our unswerving stand upon

exclusion until such time as immigration will not prove a menace to our own unions, our working people and our standard of living; and be it further

Resolved, That the question of sending a fraternal delegate from this body to the labor convention in Japan be referred to the Executive Council of this Federation, with the hope that a delegate can be selected to carry a message of good will and encouragement to the laboring class of Japan.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17.—Presented by H. Luhrs, of Jackson Labor Council, Jackson, Cal.

Whereas, The members of Amador County, State of California, are now out on a strike for an increase of twenty-five cents per day; and

Whereas, The present rate of pay requires men to work a distance of 4,000 feet under the surface of the earth for a wage of \$2.75, and some receive as little as \$2.50 per day; and

Whereas, The men find it impossible to maintain themselves and families on such income and are trying to make life worth living; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Eureka, California, this 4th day of October, 1916, that the action and strike of the miners of Amador County, State of California, be, and it is hereby endorsed, and all affiliated locals be, and they are urged to render their moral, and if necessary, financial, assistance in aid of the said strike and the men involved therein.

On Proposition No. 17 your Committee recommends as follows:

Inasmuch as this organization has not followed the course as laid down in Sect. 1, Art. 13, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, the Committee is of the opinion that this is a question for the Executive Council to dispose of and handle it the best way they see fit.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The following delegates were noted absent from the morning session:

Johan Johnson, O. Cummings, A. L. Thomas, W. E. Bernhardt, E. E. Daniels and J. C. Benner.

The Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet again at 2 p. m.

Friday, October 6—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman W. W. Harris read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Whereas, Your Committee has already made recommendations upon all propositions which have been presented to this convention and referred to the Law and Legislative Committee and in some instances such recommendations have been favorable to the adoption of such propositions; and pursuant to such recommendations the Federation has made such propositions the expressed declaration of the convention as touching future legislative action. It is therefore deemed at this time expedient to place particular emphasis upon certain of those declarations as of most immediate and pressing importance.

Your Committee commends as of first importance the plan of questioning candidates for legislative office and the checking up system of the legislative agents of the Federation and the publishing of the results of such questioning and checking-up in the roll call record of legislators. We believe that such practice has accomplished good results and that better results will follow when legislators come to learn that their records on labor legislation will always stand as an open and interesting book before their labor constituency.

It is urged upon the delegates to the Federation that efforts be made in every locality in the State to secure the widest publicity among the workers and the friends of labor of the labor records of legislators as brought out in the booklet, "What They Promise to Do for Labor," published by the legislative agent of the Federation.

It is again called to the attention of the convention that our legislative program for the ensuing session of the Legislature should not be made so comprehensive as to exceed the possible efforts of the legislative agent of the Federation for successful accomplishment. And that of the great number of possible legislative betterments for which the Federation can consistently labor there is one proposed legislative enactment which your Committee deems of importance paramount to all others at this time.

Anti-Injunction Bill.

Of first importance to labor is the enactment of a law restraining the power of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Your Committee is of the opinion that the employing interests have ample remedy under the statutes of the State and that the use of the injunction in labor disputes is without exception an invasion of the constitutional rights of the workers without warrant either in justice or in law. The abuses of the injunction by the judiciary of this State are condemned and your Committee recommends that the passage of an anti-injunction bill to restrain such abuses of the power of our courts be made the object of the most earnest and persistent effort of the Executive Council and the legislative agent of the Federation at the coming session of the Legislature.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Your Committee has carefully reviewed the recommendations of the Executive Council touching the several propositions to be voted upon at the November election. It heartily concurs in the recommendations of the Council in each instance and recommends that the delegates to the Federation when they return to their respective homes take such steps as are consistent with established practice in organized labor to carry out such recommendations at the coming election.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The recommendations of the Executive Council and of your Law and Legislation Committee touching the propositions on the November ballot are as follows:

Propositions 1 and 2 relating to prohibition are destructive of the interests of many of the organizations of the workers and it is the sense of the Committee that the Federation should go on record as opposed to same.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No 3 providing for a \$15,000,000 bond issue to complete a system of State highways is deemed to be of great advantage to all classes of our citizens and your Committee recommends that the Federation declare favorably for same and direct the Executive Council of the Federation to use its best endeavors to secure, wherever possible, the employment of organized labor upon work done under this bond issue. Also to have convict labor excluded from the construction of State highways.

Delegates Keeling of Eureka Typographical Union and Caverly of the San Francisco Boilermakers spoke against the proposition and opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegates Hart of Oakland Teamsters No. 70, Beck of Oakland Cooks and Waiters No. 31, Scharrenberg of the Sailors of the Pacific, Cameron of San Francisco Pile Drivers No. 77, Casey of San Francisco Teamsters No. 85, McDonald of San Francisco Pile Drivers No. 77, spoke in favor of the proposition and supported the report of the Committee.

On vote the report of the Committee was concurred in.

In harmony with the declaration of the last convention of the Federation, your Committee recommends favorably upon proposition No. 4, the Direct Primary law.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Believing that proposition No. 5, relating to taxation on land values, involves a principle of the greatest importance to the workers in that it will operate to encourage and enforce the subdivision of the vast areas of our arable lands now held by monopolists and speculators, your Committee recommends that it be given endorsement.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Your Committee believes that no good end is either intended or can result from the passage of proposition No. 6, which purposes to render ineligible members of the Legislature for any other work in an official capacity for the State during the term for which they were elected to the Legislature and recommends that this proposition be opposed.

Delegates Keeling of Eureka Typographical Union and Ernst of San Francisco Waiters No. 30 spoke in favor of the proposition and opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegates Brown of Machinists No. 68, Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg, Casey of Teamsters No. 85 and chairman of the committee Harris spoke against the proposition and supported the report of the Committee.

On vote, the recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Your Committee recommends favorably upon proposition No. 7, relating to an amendment of the Highway Act of 1909 in such manner as to provide that all counties shall bear a just share of the expense incurred in building new roads.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

In concluding its report your Committee recommends that the Executive Coun-

cil and the legislative agent of the Federation give such assistance as in their opinion is proper and practicable to secure the enactment into law of all such measures as have been declared favorable to the interests of the workers by this convention.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

This concludes the report of your Committee.

Faternally,

W. W. HARRIS, Chairman;
EMIL MURI,
N. M. PALMER,
T. J. VITAICH,
R. W. BURTON, Secretary,

The report of the Committee, as a whole, was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Resolution No. 15.—Presented by Delegation of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 226, San Francisco.

Deeming it one of the fundamental principles of the State Federation of Labor the betterment of the man who works for wages in general, and being so closely allied with an Auxiliary Union, whose members are retarded by internal strife, and jurisdictional troubles with our union, and such troubles aforesaid causing unnecessary inconvenience and drawback to both unions and union labor in general, in the City and County of San Francisco, and having it practically demonstrated to the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council that the men who work for wages at this particular craft in San Francisco is being retarded by such unnecessary conflict, we, the undersigned, duly elected delegates to this honorable body, take the liberty to present to you this following resolution for your due consideration:

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegate to the American Federation of Labor to take such steps as advisable to see that the jurisdiction of all men working in and around depots and dairies in the City of San Francisco be given to Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 226, of San Francisco, I. B. of T. C. S. & H.

The Committee recommended that the matter contained in Resolution No. 15 be referred to the San Francisco Labor Council and our delegate to the American Federation of Labor act in accordance with the decision of said Labor Council.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 38.—Presented by Edith Suter of Garment Workers' Union, No. 125, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Members of the G. U. W. of A. are on strike in the City of Baltimore to improve conditions in the factories of Sonneborn & Co., manufacturers of the Styleplus Clothing, and Stouse Bros., manufacturers of the High Art Brand Clothing; and

Whereas, These brands of clothing are handled by merchants who are looking for the patronage of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its delegates and all affiliated unions to cooperate with U. G. W. of A. to the end that the Styleplus and High Art brands of clothing be placed on the unfair list in their respective localities; and be it further

Resolved, That we will refrain from and urge all others not to patronize merchants who persist in handling the products of Stouse Bros., and Sonneborn & Co.

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 38 and further recommended that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to notify affiliated unions of the action taken by the convention.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.—Presented by D. P. Sullivan, of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, No. 1, Oakland.

Whereas, The Champion Horseshoeing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., is the only horseshoe company that manufactures a union horseshoe; and

Whereas, It is the slogan of the A. F. of L. to boost our friends and overlook our enemies; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in seventeenth annual convention assembled, that it recommend to affiliated unions to use all honorable means to promote and further the horseshoe bearing the union label.

On Resolution No. 33 your Committee adds the following "resolve" to the resolution:

"Be it further Resolved, That all members of the Horseshoers' Unions be instructed to use their best endeavors to get all others to give preference to the union-made horseshoe."

With this addition to the resolution, your Committee recommends its adoption. The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

This concludes the report of the Committee.

Faternally,

EDITH SUTER, Chairman;
HUGO ERNST,
W. G. DESEPTÉ,
E. L. BRANCH,
WM. C. EDDY.

The report of the committee, as a whole, was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Secretary Flynn of the Committee read the report, as follows:

Resolution No. 48.—Presented by Libbie Messer of Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 220.

Whereas, There is in the State of California a decided need for organizing women in industry and other occupations; and

Whereas, There is in this State established by vote of the people an Industrial Welfare Commission which has for its aim chiefly the improvement of the conditions and wages of women workers; and

Whereas, This Commission may work contrary to principles and aims of organized labor if it fails in having the counsel and co-operation of organized women; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the undersigned women most earnestly request of this convention that the organizers, already in the field, be instructed and authorized to concern themselves more specially about organizing women; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation send women organizers in the field whenever deemed expedient and advisable to the Executive Board.

Your Committee recommends the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

In concluding its report, your Committee submits the following:

To the Convention:

In closing the work of your Committee on Officers' Reports, we wish to emphasize several important points which were not fully covered in our preliminary report.

The question of high dues and low initiation is of the greatest importance. Membership in our unions should be encouraged by a minimum initiation fee, and the organizations strengthened by substantial treasuries and defense funds acquired by regular and adequate monthly dues.

Quoting from your Secretary's report: "Those labor organizations which try to maintain themselves by low dues and high initiation are ineffective and impotent to carry out the requirements of the present-day industrial struggle; and the sooner the members of our unions realize this, the better."

The Secretary, in his report, emphasizes that real preparedness should mean industrial rather than military preparedness. The real and vital preparedness slogan of the organized workers should be: Education, Organization and Federation. In this connection, your Committee recommends to the convention and its affiliated unions that the Secretary's words should be carefully heeded, and a "preparedness" program vigorously pursued. If it is found necessary for any of our unions, affiliated councils, or our Executive Council to formulate plans for co-operative mercantile, contracting or manufacturing industries, that the same meets with our approval and support. Preparedness, ultimately, may mean that Labor will find it necessary to enter into its own business of giving employment to our members, and if such a condition arises in the city of San Francisco or other sections of the State, requiring that our activities be directed toward co-operative manufacturing or mercantile fields as well as the industrial, we heartily commend such a course of action. We take this opportunity of again urging the delegates to take back

to their organizations the message of real preparedness in strengthening their unions by increased membership and sound treasuries, to the end that, should occasion require it, we may be fully prepared to combat any and all the enemies of organized labor.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. TELFER, Chairman;
MICHAEL CASEY,
J. M. McINTOSH,
FRANK DONIGAN,
PATRICK FLYNN, Secretary.

The report of the Committee, as a whole, was concurred in.

SELECTION OF 1917 CONVENTION CITY.

Delegate Stewart of the Kern County Labor Council placed in nomination the city of Bakersfield.

Delegate Eddy of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council nominated the city of Sacramento.

Delegate Suter of Los Angeles Garment Workers nominated the city of Los Angeles.

A roll call vote was had and before the vote was announced Delegate Roberts of the Kern County Labor Council moved that Sacramento be the unanimous choice of the convention for its 1917 sessions.

The motion was adopted.

Delegate Maloney of Los Angeles Web Pressmen asked to be recorded as voting "No" on the motion.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Chairman J. N. Hylen read the report of the Committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 40.—Presented by Henry Mohr of Carmen's Union, No. 192, Oakland.

Whereas, The manner of nominating and electing the various Vice-Presidents of the California State Federation of Labor is unwise, and further it is unfair to the individual districts represented; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Preamble, Constitution and the Rules of Order of the California State Federation of Labor be amended to permit the nominations and elections of Vice-President or Vice-Presidents in each individual district by the delegates representing such district.

The Committee recommends as follows on Proposition No. 40:

"Believing that the election of Vice-Presidents as now conducted is fair to all concerned and having full confidence in the convention of the Federation to attend to this matter now, as in the past, your Committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

Delegates Maloney of Los Angeles Web Pressmen, Ames of San Pedro Bartenders No. 591, Ernst of San Francisco Waiters No. 30, and Mohr of Oakland Street Carmen spoke in favor of the proposition and opposed the report of the Committee.

Delegates Hassel of Los Angeles Bartenders, Sawyer of Oakland Stage Employes, Murphy of San Francisco Labor Council, Hart of Oakland Teamsters, Connors of White Rats Actors' Union, Caverly of San Francisco Boilermakers, Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg and Chairman of the Committee Hylen spoke against the proposition and favored the report of the Committee.

On vote, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Delegates Mohr, Barbeau and Lebowsky of the Oakland Street Carmen, Maloney of Los Angeles Web Pressmen and S. P. Smith of Fresno Teamsters Union No. 431 asked to be recorded as voting against the report of the Committee.

Resolution No. 47.—Presented by Harry Menke of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The membership of the California State Federation of Labor has increased almost double since the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer was made \$75.00 per month, and consequently the work has also doubled; be it therefore

Resolved, That Section 2 of Article 9 of the Constitution be amended by striking out the number 75 on the second line and substituting in lieu thereof the

number 100; and striking out the number 4 on the sixth line and substituting in lieu thereof the number 5; making the whole section to read:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$100 a month (and that rate for portions of months), except during the sessions of the convention of the Federation, during which he shall receive the sum of \$5 a day, and an allowance of \$2.50 a day for expenses, and shall also be allowed traveling expenses to and from the place of convention."

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

This concludes the report of the committee.

Fraternally,

J. N. HYLEN, Chairman.
A. B. HASSEL,
MARGARET MALONE.

The report of the Committee, as a whole, was concurred in.

Retiring President Daniel P. Haggerty called President-elect Daniel C. Murphy to the chair and installed him as President of the California State Federation of Labor.

President Murphy expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him in his election to the presidency of the Federation and promised his best efforts on behalf of organized labor of the State of California.

A motion was made that when the convention adjourns, it do so out of respect to the memory of the following former delegates:

L. D. Biddle of Machinists' Union No. 311, of Los Angeles.
Chas. A. Newman of Musicians' Union No. 263, of Bakersfield.
M. H. Canny of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

The motion carried unanimously.

Delegate D. D. Sullivan, past president of the California State Federation of Labor, called upon Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg, who in a very appropriate speech on behalf of the delegates, presented to retiring President D. P. Haggerty, a beautiful redwood table.

Retiring President Haggerty accepted the gift of the delegates and expressed his appreciation therefor. He thanked the delegates and officers for their co-operation during the convention and promised a continuance of his efforts on behalf of organized labor.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Eureka, Cal., October 8, 1916.

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 of the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Eureka, Cal., October 2-8, 1916, express their sincere thanks and appreciation to the Committee on Arrangements, composed of J. P. Ryan, President Eureka Federated Trades; N. M. Palmer, Vice-President California State Federation of Labor; J. B. Klinger, Financial Secretary Eureka Federated Trades; Wm. F. Ziegler, Recording Secretary, Eureka Federated Trades; T. J. Vitaich, Organizer, State Federation of Labor, and Wm. T. Scully, Financial Secretary, Bartenders Local No. 406. Also to the citizens of Eureka generally for the grand and royal entertainment accorded to all those in attendance at this convention.

We desire to expressly thank the Rev. P. Borup for his fervent invocation at the opening session of our convention.

We also wish to thank Mayor Falk for his hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the people of Eureka.

We wish to thank Mrs. Noel, Dr. Rubinow, Mr. Suzuki, and Harry Ryan for their very instructive speeches to this convention.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the excellent lunch and entertainment extended to the delegates at New Era Park by the Women's Union Label League of Eureka.

We wish to extend our hearty appreciation of the courtesies extended by the

Board of Supervisors of Humboldt County; Eureka Development Association; Knights of the Royal Arch; Cogeshall Launch Company and the Humboldt Brewing Company; also to Messrs. Delaney, Young, Howard, Pettingell and Swanson; the Eureka aerie of Eagles and Loyal Order of Moose, for their invitation to the delegates to attend their entertainments.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the press of Eureka, to the San Francisco Bulletin and San Francisco Daily News for their generous space granted in their columns in giving publicity to the convention proceedings and for sending special representatives to the sessions of the Federation; also we desire to thank the press generally for courtesies extended.

To all who in any way contributed to the success of our convention and to the pleasure of our stay in Eureka we express sincere appreciation.

Fraternally submitted.

F. C. MARSH, Chairman.
G. S. CALLEN,
D. J. MURRAY,
D. F. FOLEY.

Past President George A. Tracy, on behalf of the Committee, presented gifts to Chairman Ryan of the Convention Committee and his co-workers, Messrs. Klinger, Scully, Vitaich, Palmer and Zeigler.

The following delegates were noted absent from the afternoon session:
John Johnson, O. Cummings, W. E. Barnhardt, P. L. Orrell, E. E. Daniels
and J. C. Binner.

At 5 o'clock, President Murphy declared the convention adjourned sine die.
Respectfully submitted.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.
FRED F. BEBERGALL, Assistant Secretary.

TABULATED VOTE FOR OFFICERS.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, EUREKA, OCTOBER 2-6, 1916.

	FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 2 to be elected	FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 6 to be elected	FOR VICE- PRESIDENT Dist. No. 8 to be elected
	F. C. Marsh	Harry Pothoff	E. H. Hart
	Jas. F. Maloney		L. Lebowsky
BAKERSFIELD—			
Bartenders, No. 378 (136):			
Maurice L. Hoff, 136.....	136	136	136
Kern County Labor Council (2):			
Coral F. Roberts, 1.....	1	1	1
F. H. Steward, 1.....	1	1	1
Musicians, No. 263 (49):			
J. M. McIntosh, 49.....	49	49	49
Typographical, No. 439 (33):			
W. W. Harris, 33.....	33	33	33
EUREKA—			
Bartenders, No. 406 (52):			
Wm. T. Scully, 26.....	26	26	26
Wm. Ohl, 26.....	26	26	26
Carpenters, No. 1040 (45):			
W. L. Daniels, 23.....	23	23	23
C. J. Gustafson, 22.....	22	22	22
Cigarmakers, No. 338 (20):			
Chas. Stebbins, 10.....	10	10	10
Cooks & Walters, No. 220 (29):			
John Johnson, 15.....	15	15	15
Libbie Messer, 14.....	14	14	
Fed. Trades & Labor Council (2):			
John P. Ryan, 1.....	1	1	1
N. M. Palmer, 1.....	1	1	1
Longshoremen, No. 28-20 (12):			
Henry Cook, 6.....	6	6	6
J. Ryan, 6.....			
Musicians, No. 333 (20):			
Walter J. Adams, 10.....	10	10	10
Bert Cole, 10.....	10	10	10
Painters, No. 1034 (27):			
W. P. Whitlock, 14.....	14	14	14
Lawrence Hall, 13.....	13	13	13
Machinists, No. 540 (15):			
Albert E. W. Jaques, 8 }	15	15	15
Elmer E. Daniels, 7 }			
Stage Employees, No. 430 (13):			
Kenneth Back, 6.....	7	6	6
K. C. Kilburn, 7.....	7	7	7
Typographical, No. 207 (23):			
George Keeling, 11 }		23	23
Olcott Cummins, 12 }			
Woman's Int. Union Label L. (2):			
Minnie Whitlock, 1.....	1	1	1
May Maddux, 1.....	1	1	1
FRESNO—			
Bartenders, No. 566 (80):			
P. L. Grace, 80.....	80	80	80
Teamsters, No. 431 (84):			
S. P. Smith, 42 }		84	84
A. L. Thomas, 42 }			
Typographical, No. 144 (50):			
H. A. Breusing, 50.....	50	50	50
JACKSON—			
Central Labor Council (2):			
H. F. Luhrs, 2.....	2	2	2

	F. C. Marsh	Jas. F. Maloney	Harry Pothoff	E. H. Hart	L. Lebowsky
LOS ANGELES—					
Bartenders, No. 284 (581):					
A. B. Hassel, 581.....	581		581	581	
Labor Council (2):					
F. C. Marsh, 2.....	2		2	2	
Garment Workers, No. 125 (590):					
Edith Suter, 590.....		590	590		590
Musicians, No. 47 (550):					
H. P. Moore, 550.....	550		550	550	
Web Pressmen, No. 18 (97):					
James F. Maloney, 97.....		97			97
Typographical, No. 174 (400):					
Seth R. Brown, 400.....	400		400	400	
MARYSVILLE—					
Central Labor Council (2):					
A. E. Zwanck, 2.....		2			2
NAPA—					
Garment Workers, No. 137 (105):					
Margaret Harren, 53.....		53		53	
Margaret Malone, 52.....		52		52	
OAKLAND—					
Cooks & Waiters, No. 31 (300):					
A. C. Beck, 300.....	300		300	300	
Iron, Steel & Tin Wkrs., No. 1 (64):					
D. P. Sullivan, 64.....	64		64	64	
Stage Employes, No. 107 (37):					
Warren Sawyer, 37.....		37		37	
Street Carmen, No. 192 (1000):					
H. Mohr, 334.....		334			334
L. Lebowsky, 333.....		333			333
F. Barbeau, 333.....		333			333
Teamsters, No. 70 (396):					
E. H. Hart, 198.....	198		198	198	
Frank Higuera, 198.....	198		198	198	
Typographical, No. 36 (209):					
Edward C. Stephens, 209.....	209		209	209	
RICHMOND—					
Bartenders, No. 595 (31):					
M. F. Maloney, 31.....	31		31	31	
Teamsters, No. 420 (78):					
F. W. Heckman, 78.....	78		78	78	
SACRAMENTO—					
Bartenders, No. 603 (193):					
F. A. Somers, 97.....	97		97	97	
E. N. Fletcher, 96.....	96		96	96	
Federated Trades Council (2):					
D. D. Sullivan, 1.....	1	1	1	1	
Wm. C. Eddy, 1.....	1		1	1	
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (52):					
Wm. J. McQuillan, 52.....	52		52	52	
Street Carmen, No. 256 (163):					
Arthur R. Burris, 82.....		82			82
Howard L. Mott, 81.....		81			81
Typographical, No. 46 (194):					
G. S. Callen, 97.....	97		97	97	
W. H. Treichler, 97.....	97		97		97
SAN DIEGO—					
Bartenders, No. 768 (148):					
E. L. Branch, 148.....	148		148	148	
Central Labor Council (2):					
Jacob Beckel, 2.....	2		2	2	
SAN FRANCISCO—					
White Rats Actors, No. 12 (50):					
Barry Connors, 50.....	50		50	50	
Alaska Fishermen's Union (1500):					
I. N. Hylen, 500.....	500		500	500	
B. E. Nilsson, 500.....	500		500	500	
Herman Twedt, 500.....	500		500	500	
Bartenders, No. 41 (1193):					
August Zimmermann, 1193.....	1193		1193	1193	
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (500):					
A. J. Rogers, 125.....					
Paul J. Noble, 125.....					
H. Pfirrmann, 125.....					
Wm. H. Gore, 125.....	500		500	500	
Beer Drivers, No. 227 (600):					
H. Giannini, 150.....	150		150	150	
Chas. Kiesner, 150.....	150		150	150	
Thos. E. Hanahan, 150.....	150		150	150	
R. J. McAfee, 150.....	150		150	150	

	F. C. Marsh	Jas. F. Maloney	Harry Pothoff	E. H. Hart	L. Lebowsky
Boilermakers, No. 6 (294):					
Richard Caverly, 294.....	294		294	294	
Boxmakers & Sawyers, No. 1150 (100):					
W. G. Desepte, 100.....	100		100	100	
Brewers and Malsters, No. 7 (488):					
Emil Muri, 163.....	163		163	163	
H. Floegel, 162.....	162		162	162	
Wm. Ziegler, 163.....	163		163	163	
Butchers, No. 115 (300):					
M. S. Maxwell, 150 }	300		300	300	
D. J. Murray, 150 }					
Carpenters, No. 22 (470):					
James E. Rickets, 470.....		470			470
Cigarmakers, No. 228 (300):					
M. Mortimer, 300.....	300		300	300	
Cooks' Helpers, No. 110 (745):					
James Brown, 745.....		745			745
Coopers, No. 65 (224):					
S. A. Hollis, 112.....	112		112	112	
Joseph Cresse, 112.....	112		112	112	
Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 22 (231):					
Milton A. Stout, 231.....	231		231	231	
Labor Council (2):					
Daniel C. Murphy, 1 }	2		2	2	
Daniel P. Haggerty, 1 }					
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519 (111):					
C. T. Quirey, 56 }	111		111	111	
L. N. Hershey, 55 }					
United Laborers, No. 1 (800):					
Frank Donnigan, 800.....	800		800	800	
Laundry Wagon Drivers, No. 256 (290):					
Walter J. Lebrecht, 290.....	290		290	290	
Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):					
D. J. Gorman, 217.....	217		217	217	
Edward Flatley, 216.....	216		216	216	
M. A. Petersen, 217.....	217		217	217	
Chas. Keegan, 217.....	217		217	217	
Chas. J. Hawley, 217.....	217		217	217	
Chas. Child, 216.....	216		216	216	
Machinists, No. 68 (1125):					
Chas. Watson, 563 }	1125		1125	1125	
E. A. Brown, 562 }					
Marine Cooks & Stewards (700):					
Harry Pothoff, 700.....	700		700	700	
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific (1500):					
Patrick Flynn, 375.....	375		375	375	
William Meehan, 375.....	375		375	375	
John Clark, 375.....	375		375	375	
Andrew Pryal, 375.....	375		375	375	
Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226 (332):					
Frank McGovern, 83.....	83		83	83	
James Dickson, 83.....	83		83	83	
J. Guiney, 83.....	83		83	83	
Geo. Neiborger, 83.....	83		83	83	
Molders, No. 164 (650):					
R. W. Burton, 325.....	325		325	325	
Julius Carlson, 325.....	325		325	325	
Musicians, No. 6 (1000):					
J. J. Matheson, 334.....	334		334	334	
Harry Menke, 333.....	333	333	333	333	
W. C. Kittler, 333.....	333		333	333	
Pile Drivers, No. 77 (500):					
Don Cameron, 250.....	250		250	250	
A. L. McDonald, 250.....	250		250	250	
P. O. Clerks, No. 2 (357):					
David Ferner, 357.....	357	357			357
Press Assistants, No. 33 (160):					
Peter Fitzgerald, 160.....	160		160	160	
Sailors' Union of the Pacific Delegation (2000)	2000		2000	2000	
Street Carmen, No. 518 (528):					
Wm. Corcoran, 528.....		528			528
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519 (178):					
S. E. Bunker, 89.....	89		89	89	
H. Sager, 89.....	89		89	89	

	F. C. Marsh	Jas. F. Maloney	Harry Fothoff	E. H. Hart	L. Lebovsky
Teamsters, No. 85 (1500):					
Timothy C. Ryan, 300.....	300		300	300	
M. Casey, 300.....	300		300	300	
John Stewart, 300.....	300		300	300	
William Conboy, 300.....	300		300	300	
Miles D'Arcy, 300.....	300		300	300	
Typographical, No. 21 (813):					
George A. Tracy, 271 }					
F. F. Bebergall, 271 }	813		813	813	
George E. Mitchell, 271 }					
Upholsterers, No. 28 (100):					
B. B. Rosenthal, 100.....	100		100	100	
Walters, No. 30 (1824):					
Hugo Ernst, 1824.....	1824		1824	1824	
SAN JOSE—					
Bartenders, No. 577 (123):					
W. A. Price, 61.....	61		61	61	
E. H. Lincoln, 62.....	62		62	62	
Central Labor Council (2):					
D. E. Lanham, 1.....	1		1	1	
H. J. Young, 1.....		1	1	1	
Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (25):					
J. E. Baker, 25.....	25	25			25
Teamsters, No. 287 (85):					
A. G. Lee, 43 }					
Geo. Batchelor, 42 }	85		85	85	
Typographical, No. 231 (82):					
Robert L. Telfer, 82.....	82		82	82	
SAN PEDRO—					
Bartenders, No. 591 (38):					
Frank M. Ames, 38.....	38	38		38	
SANTA ROSA—					
Bartenders, No. 770 (41):					
Chas. Arrigoni, 41.....	41	41			41
Central Labor Council (2):					
D. Patton, 2.....		2			2
Teamsters, No. 417 (60):					
E. A. Nyddegard, 30 }					
Alex Naomoff, 30 }	60		60	60	
STOCKTON—					
Bartenders, No. 403 (183):					
Larry L. Chase, 183.....	183		183	183	
Cooks & Walters, No. 572 (107):					
James Redenbaugh, 107.....	107		107	107	
Teamsters, No. 22 (79):					
T. J. Vitaich, 79.....	79		79	79	
VALLEJO—					
Trades & Labor Council (2):					
Geo. F. Hegarty, 2.....	2	2		2	
United Laborers, No. 11,345 (40):					
J. B. Dale, 40.....	40		40	40	
Machinists, No. 252 (165):					
N. B. Coleman, 165.....	165		165	165	

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21, 1916.

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

Once more as President of this organization I am pleased to submit to you an account of my stewardship.

During the year Labor in California has been involved in less disputes regarding its conditions of employment than for a number of years past. Whether this is due to an approach to more ideal conditions of employment, the result of prosperous times or the effect of some of the remedial labor legislation enacted, I am unable to say. However, a large number of our affiliated organizations have received increases in pay, reduced hours of employment and better working conditions without resorting to a strike. Some of the larger organizations referred to are: the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of the Pacific, the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast.

Our organizer's reports show splendid progress everywhere.

The records of the San Francisco Labor Council show that improved conditions were secured during the year by the following unions: Horseshoers, Coopers, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Ice Wagon Drivers, Journeymen Tailors, United Laborers, Asphalt Workers, Capmakers, Sugar Workers, Milkmen, Boilermakers, Rivet Heaters and Passers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Retail Clerks, Shipwrights, Caulkers, and so on.

The Pacific Coast District of Longshoremen, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Machinists employed in the automobile industry, the Housesmiths, and the Culinary Workers were compelled to resort to the strike in an attempt to secure an advance in wages and shortening of the hours of labor, and while the Bay and River Steamboatmen and the Longshoremen made a compromise settlement, the Machinists, Housesmiths and Culinary Workers are still on strike in a number of shops and restaurants in San Francisco, with good prospects of securing the conditions demanded.

I wish to call your particular attention to the peculiar activities of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to establish "Law and Order" and the "Open Shop." Recently representatives of Organized Labor were invited by the Commonwealth Club of California to listen to an address delivered by President Koster of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who spoke on "Industrial Statesmanship" and the advantages of the "Open Shop," etc., etc.

Mr. Koster's speech was generally regarded as the keynote of the organized employers who recently raised a million dollars to establish "Law and Order" and the so-called "open shop"; i. e., the non-union shop.

Subsequently the presidents of the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils were asked by the Commonwealth Club to select a trade-unionist to present "The Labor Side of the Open Shop Conflict." The two presidents honored Secretary Scharrenberg with a request to perform that task. Accordingly, on Saturday, September 2nd, the Commonwealth Club heard Labor's reply to the Chamber of Commerce. I have taken the liberty of quoting his splendid address, and I would recommend that it be given a careful perusal by the trade-unionists of California.

SECRETARY SCHARRENBURG'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commonwealth Club: It is about fifteen years since a really determined effort has been made in San Francisco to break the back of the labor unions. At that time no serious attempt was made to befool the issue. There were no hair-splitting and disingenuous words and phrases such as are being used in the present war upon the organizations of labor. Fifteen years ago the organized employers of San Francisco openly and arbitrarily "demanded the right to run their own business to suit themselves."

The organized element in our community which is now engaged in a union-extirminating campaign is not showing any such frankness and sincerity. To read the utterances of President Koster, quoted day after day in the public press, one would naturally gather that the so-called Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was a charitable institution, generously devoting a million-dollar slush fund to the high work of saving labor from its own unwisdom and protecting the innocent workingman against himself. I could quote a dozen such misleading statements, but there is no need, for you have read them yourselves.

It is a matter for thought, however, that the laboring man in this instance refuses, even fights against, this splendid philanthropy. He does not want such salvation. He will resist being saved, in this instance, with every cent at his com-

mand—and there must be a reason. There must also be a reason why certain financial interests of this community have been so liberal as to pour a million dollars into the coffers of this particular “charity.”

This same group, the money power of San Francisco, is contributing to Belgian relief only about \$25,000 a year, and that is the most widely advertised charity history has ever known. A few weeks of whispering about “law and order,” and behold, we are told a million-dollar fund has leaped into existence. It does not seem as philanthropic as Mr. Koster’s statements sound. Nobody can resist the impression that our solid business men don’t put up a million dollars unless they expect to get back at least a million dollars—perhaps even a million and a quarter.

This business of hiding their real purpose of union-smashing behind such phrases as “law and order” would indicate that the Chamber of Commerce has learned by sad and bitter experience that an overwhelming majority of the people of San Francisco sympathize with the aims and aspirations of the men and women who are organized in trade unions. Something tells them that an open attack would not meet with support. So the employers’ war cry of 1916 is not for the “right to run their business to suit themselves.” Far from it. The million-dollar board of strategy of our own Chamber of Commerce does not propose to show its hand by a frontal attack upon the labor unions.

New Names for Old Issues.

This time it is to be a campaign for “law and order” and the “open shop.” And I propose to show that “law and order” would not be altogether in the safest place if left in these hands alone, and that when they speak of the “open shop” they really mean nothing but the “closed” shop—closed to unions and to collective bargaining between employer and employee.

Truly, it must be conceded that the would-be union busters of San Francisco have grown and developed. They have learned that there are different ways of killing a cat.

As a preliminary, therefore, it has evidently been determined to give the cat a bad name. And, being in practical control of the press, they have set out to use that control to the limit. The plan is to create a general impression to the effect that the labor unions freely practice coercion, intimidation and violence, and that they depend upon such practices for their very existence.

For good measure, and as a sort of conclusive argument and convincing proof of good intentions, the Chamber of Commerce is widely advertising itself as the self-appointed guardian and protector of the non-union man in his inalienable right to work “how, when and where he pleases.” This guardianship they are pleased to call “the declaration for the open shop.”

Then, at some future day, when the stage has been properly set and when the public mind has been sufficiently poisoned and well prejudiced against the economic organizations of the workers it will be ever so much easier to crush and annihilate them.

“Nothing to Arbitrate.”

In the meantime, according to the spokesman of the Chamber of Commerce, there is “nothing to arbitrate.”

The Chief Executive of San Francisco, who has twice been elected at the primary because a majority of all the people trust him and believe in him, thought there was something to arbitrate and suggested a plan. His Grace, the Archbishop of San Francisco, beloved and respected by all classes in the community, thought there was something to arbitrate and readily agreed to serve under the Mayor’s proposal. The Councils of Labor expressed their willingness to accept the arbitration offer. But the Caesars of the Chamber of Commerce, imitating the three tailors of Tooley street, announced in grandiloquent voice and manner that law and order were “not arbitrable.” And they allowed further that no one except themselves was competent to determine “the issue of the open shop.” And, finally, that they would not consent to “cloud the plain issue which this community is eager to face.”

There is no need to dwell upon the rather ludicrous aspect of a situation in which half a dozen men assume to speak for a community like San Francisco. But there seemingly is great need for a more thorough analysis of the “plain issue,” so called.

First, have they the right to consider themselves the guardians of “law and order”?

It is unfair and unjust—yes, it is cowardly to attempt to create the impression that the 65,000 organized working people of this city are less law-abiding than the few business men who support the Chamber of Commerce. The trade unionists of San Francisco bitterly resent the slurs and the insinuations which have been hurled at them by the self-constituted purifiers of San Francisco. The trade unionists of San Francisco stand for “law and order” from A to Z and refuse absolutely to be placed on the defensive upon that issue. Moreover, they will

not permit the successors of the defunct Citizens' Alliance to pose as paragons of virtue and civic decency when the plain record shows quite a different story.

A Few Pertinent Questions.

Who bribed and debauched the public officials of San Francisco?

Who is supporting the restaurant dives, and who owns the land upon which stand the houses of prostitution, in violation of the red light abatement law?

Who, on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, urged the beating up of union men as a means of securing peace and quietness?

Who is raising a million-dollar slush fund, in part through disregard of the national banking act?

Certainly not the trade unionists of San Francisco.

True, the organized working people of this city have their black sheep. So have the merchants, bankers and lawyers. The trade unionists as a whole, however, believe in the fair and impartial administration of law by the regularly constituted authorities and they will resist to the bitter end every attempt of interested parties to intimidate or control any branch of the civil government of our city. Above all, they will not permit the "law and order" committee of the Chamber of Commerce to do so. For no other organization has such an unenviable record for opposing humanitarian legislation.

In Congress and in the Legislature the voice of the Chamber of Commerce has ever been heard in opposition to progress—against child labor laws, against our women's eight-hour law, against the workmen's compensation law and against all things that make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright. The municipality, State and Nation have recognized the justice of the eight-hour work day. But the Chamber of Commerce, true to its past, is to-day making common cause with the interests that would deny the shorter work day to the railroad men and to the culinary workers of San Francisco. Such is the sordid record of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Koster has referred to "the influence of organized labor on politics in San Francisco" as "an outstanding evil."

Truly, much depends upon a person's point of view.

Municipal operation of the Geary street car line was considered an evil by the Chamber of Commerce.

Abolition of the seamen's involuntary servitude was regarded as an evil by the Chamber of Commerce.

And, judging by recent events, the Chamber of Commerce is disposed to classify even our honored Mayor as an evil.

Time forbids a further enumeration of courageous men and progressive issues that have been branded as evils by the Chamber of Commerce.

Organized labor of San Francisco certainly has reason to be proud when its influence on politics meets with the disapproval of the small group of men who control the Chamber of Commerce.

"Labor's Lawlessness."

Mr. Koster has threatened to publish an alleged record of organized labor's lawlessness. We challenge him to do his worst, but respectfully suggest that he devote at least some of his attention to the crimes committed by some of his associates in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Sealer of Weights and Measures in one year condemned and confiscated 24,894 scales, weights, measures and packages, to protect the public from being robbed. We challenge Mr. Koster to publish the details.

The San Francisco Board of Health in a year was compelled to seize and condemn approximately 980,000 pounds of fish and meat and more than 105,000 pounds of provisions. We challenge Mr. Koster to publish the details.

The State Labor Commissioner during the course of a year in San Francisco handled 4,459 cases, principally violations of the women's eight-hour law, child labor law and defrauding employes out of their wages. We challenge Mr. Koster to publish the details.

Thousands of sacks of produce have been held in the warehouses until they rotted. Tons of live fish have been hauled directly from the fishermen's boats to the glue works and fertilizing plants. Thousands of tons of fresh produce has been destroyed and dumped into the bay.

All these crimes have been committed by merchants. And we challenge Mr. Koster to publish those details.

We also challenge the Chamber of Commerce to cite an instance in its history where it has advocated or brought about a raise in wages or a shortening of the hours of the workers.

In connection with Mr. Koster's charges of lawlessness, the friends of organized labor should bear in mind that sensational journalism is ever ready to give prominence to sporadic instances of disorder in the labor world, as it does to

criminal happenings in the community at large. One case of assault and battery perpetrated by a union striker receives a larger headline than is devoted to a thousand gracious acts of fraternity and charity, of mutual helpfulness and uplifting, for which unionism is far more responsible. Trade unions neither teach nor uphold violence. Men fail to live up to ideals in the churches, in the State, in the commercial world, in fraternal orders, but public judgment in these cases does not condemn the institutions for the misdeeds or the acts committed in direct violation of their teachings.

Terms That Disguise Thought.

The other issue raised by the Chamber of Commerce is "the open shop against the closed shop."

The president of the Chamber of Commerce has all too briefly given you his definitions of the open shop and he has kindly and frankly admitted that there are different varieties of closed shops, i. e., he has conceded that some shops are closed against union men.

It has been said that language is a device to disguise thought. Certainly, the terms "closed shop" and "open shop" are examples in point. For these terms effectively disguise the thought that underlies them.

The closed shop is not closed, nor is the open shop open, in the ordinary sense of these terms. The meaning ordinarily conveyed by these terms is the very opposite of the facts in each case. And this, presumably, is exactly what was intended by the invention of these terms.

If we would call a spade a spade, we would use the terms "union shop" and "non-union shop." The use of these terms would leave no room for argument, or would at least compel us to argue upon the merits of the respective institutions.

These terms express thought; they do not disguise anything, and they leave no room for quibbling or generalizing. This, we may be sure, was also well understood by the open shop campaigners. They were determined to start an argument, but also afford the added advantage of a confusion of thought among their hearers.

The open shop, as the proponents of that institution would have us understand it, is a shop that is open to all workmen, both union and non-union, in which wages are proportioned to the earning capacity of the worker, in which the employer exercises sole authority, and in which the worker considers the employer's interest as his own and works for the promotion of the employer's interest as a condition precedent to his own advancement.

Thus stated, the open shop appears to be a very desirable institution. However, to fully appreciate the advantages here set forth we must go backward to a period, say two centuries ago, in which the general characteristics of the economic world were of a part with the methods and objects of the open shop.

But when viewed in the light of existing conditions, the open shop is a glaring anomaly. It is an attempt to maintain a disorganized element in the midst of society all the other elements of which are fully organized. This attempt may succeed in argument, provided one's brains are thoroughly addled for the occasion, but it has not and will not succeed in the practical world of industry.

Just at present we have certain San Francisco restaurants displaying the so-called open shop card, by which the public is informed that the place is operated "without discrimination against union or non-union labor." Yet, some of the culinary workers employed in these restaurants just prior to the open shop declaration were asked to sign an agreement containing the following clause:

"The employes agree that they will work under the present condition of wages and hours, and agree not to pay any dues or strike benefits or other sums to the culinary unions, or any of them, in the event of a strike or lockout."

This is just one illustration of open shop tactics. However, anyone at all conversant with industrial matters knows that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the so-called "open shop" really means the non-union shop and the death of the unions.

The simple truth is that the argument of the open shop is based upon false premises. It presupposes an individualistic state of industry. It falls to the ground immediately we reflect upon the actual conditions under which the world's work is carried on.

Employers Strong for Organization.

All the material and financial elements of industry here and elsewhere are organized. In fact, the leaders in San Francisco's commercial life so thoroughly believe in organization that they are daily working overtime to bring their existing "union" to greater perfection. And surely, they must all concede that the personal will or inclination of the individual employer, even though he may be well disposed toward his employes, is governed by laws more binding, more inexorable, than the laws of humanity. Whether business is conducted in competition or in combina-

tion, the "laws of trade" largely determine the relation between the employer and his workmen.

The employer in competitive business is forced to limit the cost of labor in order to meet the terms of his competitors. Similarly, the employer in business that is combined (i. e., organized) is driven to the same course by the demands of the stock market. The only check upon the process of cheapening labor is that afforded by organization on the part of the latter.

The so-called open shop, while adapted to a state of industry in which the individual conscience has free play, would, in the present state of affairs, reduce labor to the subsistence limit—that is, to the minimum of food, clothing and other necessities upon which men can live and work.

In reality the open shop is open only to the non-union working man, since whoever enters it is forced to work under non-union conditions. Under these conditions wages are based, not upon the industry or skill, but upon the necessities of the workman—that is, upon the workman's capacity to endure long hours, hard labor, hunger, cold and other physical discomforts.

The union being abolished, there is no collective bargaining between the employer and his workers. The organized employer bargains with the unorganized individual workman. Even a child could tell at a glance who would get the better of such a bargain.

Under the system represented by the open shop the workman works, not for what he pleases, but for what his employer pleases.

The will of the employer is supreme. The workman is merely a part of the plant—an automatic tool—without voice or influence in the conduct of the business. The "labor element" is but a part of the employer's business, and the employer "runs his business to suit himself."

When we consider the open shop in its true character as a non-union shop we see that the advantages claimed for it are either purely theoretical or entirely illusory.

The open shop protects the workman in his constitutional right to remain defenseless in the face of those who would exploit him.

It encourages the stronger to overwork the weaker, thus forcing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible point. It eliminates regulation and representation on behalf of labor, and in place thereof establishes the so-called efficiency or speeding-up process.

Finally, the open shop, as a result of overwork and underpay, lowers the efficiency of labor, reduces profits and demoralizes the industrial world so far as its influence extends.

In brief, the open shop is an attempt to revive eighteenth-century conditions of labor in the midst of twentieth-century conditions of industry.

The closed shop—that is, the union shop—is a twentieth-century idea applied to twentieth-century conditions. It is the true open shop—a shop that is open to every workingman upon one simple condition, namely, that he shall join his fellows in organization as a necessity to protection in an organized world.

The union shop recognizes the constitutional right of the non-union workman to work when he pleases, for whom he pleases and for what he pleases, but it denies any obligation on the part of the union workman to work under conditions which the non-union workman is pleased and compelled to accept.

All Have "Constitutional Rights."

The union shop also recognizes, and expresses, the moral as well as the constitutional right of the union workman to withhold his labor—to go on strike, if need be—when conditions warrant that course as the only remaining means of enforcing a decent regard for his needs as a man who possesses not only hands to work and a stomach to fill, but also a heart to hope and a soul to save.

The union shop contemplates the organization of industry, thus affording protection to labor and establishing an equilibrium between the latter and the other forces which bear upon it from all sides. In the absence of the stabilizing force of organized labor the people would be crushed by the weight of the forces surrounding them, and the latter in turn would fall of their own weight.

One of the unfounded claims freely made by the champions of the non-union shop is that the union shop limits the output. Mr. Koster, in his paper read before this club, referred vaguely to "the hampering conditions imposed upon industry by organized labor." He furnished no details, yet in the very next sentence he refers to his unsupported allegations as "facts."

But facts are stubborn things. And the labor organizations of San Francisco are prepared to prove that instead of lessening the output, union conditions mean greater efficiency and an increase in the output.

From a mass of similar data available, the following statement, made under

date of May 31, 1914, by Willis Polk, an architect of national reputation, is submitted in refutation of Mr. Koster's claim:

"In 1891, twenty-three years ago, the Mills building cost 39½ cents per cubic foot. At that time mechanics worked nine hours a day on the job and laborers ten hours a day. Mechanics worked ten hours a day in the factories and shops, and the average wage was \$3 a day for mechanics and \$1.25 per day for laborers.

"In 1908, in the reconstruction of the Mills building and the construction of the first annex thereof, the total cost per cubic foot of the annex was 33 cents. At this time the mechanics worked eight hours a day and at an average of \$6 per day; laborers got \$2.50 per day.

"This disparity of hours and wages, it is easily seen, amounts to nearly 100 per cent., if not more; yet, the building in question cost more than 16 per cent. less. Some allowance should be made for the fact that in this case the Mills annex only had one finished front, otherwise the building was of the same character and finish.

Union Facts vs. Non-Union Fiction.

"At the same time, the First National Bank building, constructed in 1908, had many features such as exterior cut stone finish and lavish interior decorations, and did not exceed 40 cents per cubic foot. In other words, a better building was built under these apparent adverse labor conditions at 40 cents than the Mills building, with apparently the most favorable labor conditions of 1891, at 39½ cents.

"On the other hand, in 1912 and 1913, the Insurance Exchange building was completed at a total cost of only 28 cents per cubic foot.

"The second annex to the Mills building, now just completed, has only cost 26 cents per cubic foot.

"The Hobart building, now in course of construction, will not cost to exceed 36½ cents per cubic foot. This includes entire exterior finishing of four sides of a tower twenty-three stories high.

"The question has frequently been asked me whether or not labor, under the dominion of the Building Trades Council, has not been and is not now a serious handicap to the building investments in this territory.

"I think that the foregoing facts are a sufficient answer to the question. However, I desire to state that from my point of view, at the present time, labor, as organized in this city, is more efficient, more dependable and more accurate than it has ever been during my experience in the past thirty years.

"In truth, the evolution, if not the revolution, in building methods has advanced to a point where from an economical or investment point of view, more advantages in the employment of labor are now at the disposal of the building public than at any other period in the history of building construction."

Again, under date of August 30, 1916, Mr. Polk submits the following facts:

"Early in 1911 I accepted an invitation to act, on the part of the owner, as an appraiser in the adjustment of a fire loss in Los Angeles.

"One of the appraisers, representing some of the insurance companies in this adjustment, was a Los Angeles man.

"During the appraisalment this man contended that my estimates were excessive, on the ground that I based them upon San Francisco prices, and that I was unfamiliar with Los Angeles prices.

"He claimed that costs in Los Angeles were less than in San Francisco for the reason that Los Angeles maintained open shop and other non-union labor conditions, while San Francisco did not. Therefore he demanded that I reduce the claim that I had submitted.

"After the adjustment of this loss to the satisfaction of my client I was then retained to reconstruct the building in question. My position was then in a measure reversed.

"In the first instance I was trying to sell my loss for the highest possible figure. In the next I was trying to buy reconstruction at the lowest possible cost. In the first instance, while my duty forbade me from conceding the point, I conscientiously thought that possibly Los Angeles prices were lower.

Architect Is Amazed.

"In rebuilding, my duty consisted in obtaining such lower prices. Imagine, therefore, my amazement in finding that I could not. As a matter of fact, I found that the reconstruction of this building, notwithstanding lower wages, longer hours and other non-union labor conditions prevailing in Los Angeles, the cost of this work equaled the cost of similar work in San Francisco, where shorter hours, higher wages and other union labor conditions prevailed."

Much other evidence is available upon the subject of union labor efficiency and it would seem as if Mr. Koster himself appreciates this fully, for his own barrel factory is operated under union shop conditions.

Our great ship-building industry, too, is conducted under union conditions, and we challenge any one to make comparisons with non-union plants.

But after all, the point at issue is not the limitation of the output.

Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the fact that some of the most eminent members of the Chamber of Commerce have for years limited the industrial development of San Francisco by demanding inflated prices for real estate. Perhaps Mr. Koster's expert investigation will tell us later just how many prospective industries have been driven to the other bay counties because of the inducement offered by cheaper land.

The main point to be considered is the respective merits of the union shop and the non-union shop. If it be shown that the union shop is a necessity to the protection and the well-being of labor, the conclusion cannot be weakened, and certainly cannot be reversed, by the charge that its conduct in certain respects is open to criticism, even although such charge were proved beyond dispute.

Every institution created for the advancement of the human race has been subject to a charge of abuse at some time or other, and with more or less justification. Abolition has been seriously proposed, and even attempted, as a corrective of the abuses that have accompanied many institutions. These efforts have failed, for the reason, chiefly, that the institutions had within them a vitality that proved superior both to their own weaknesses and to the strength of their opponents.

As time passed, these palladiums of our liberties have grown in strength and respectability. The abuses to which they were at first subject have ceased—or at least have ceased to arouse hostility. So with the institution of organized labor. As it grows older it becomes stronger; as it becomes stronger it becomes more responsible; as it becomes more responsible abuses decrease and disappear.

The remedy for the abuses of organization is not disorganization. Organization has merits of its own which nothing else can replace. The remedy for the abuses is simply more organization.

The union shop spells peace in industry—peace founded upon mutual recognition and intelligent co-operation on the part of employers and employes, not upon the entire defenselessness of the individualized worker.

The union shop stands for stability and progress in the conditions of industry. The non-union shop stands for uncertainty and stagnation. Conditions in the union shop improve in accordance with the accepted rules of progression. Conditions in the non-union shop grow worse under the rules of retrogression and can never improve until they have reached the limit of endurance.

It is futile for the president of the Chamber of Commerce to talk of harmonizing the human element in industry by the establishment of the so-called open shop. The organized workers have no foolish illusions upon that point. And the worthy gentlemen who so generously contributed to Mr. Koster's million-dollar jackpot know exactly what they are after. But they will not succeed.

The organizations of labor are here to stay, and if we may judge the future by the past, they will grow healthier and stronger in the face of all opposition. For in the hour of real danger even the beasts of the field learn to know the value of sticking together.

CONCLUSION OF PRESIDENT HAGGERTY'S REPORT.

However, notwithstanding the recent pernicious activities of trouble-makers in San Francisco, the past year has been a most successful one for the workers throughout our State. The organized as well as the unorganized workers have made substantial gains, and while the general wave of prosperity has not reached all lines of industry, taken as a whole labor has enjoyed a most prosperous year.

At present indications seem to point to another year of progress and prosperity. Now is the time for the organizations of labor to take advantage of their present conditions and prepare for the time when the demand for labor decreases and an unemployment problem looms up on our horizon.

Now is the time to organize. Build up your organizations, strengthen your treasuries—be prepared when the time is more auspicious for the enemies of labor to start a union-crushing crusade.

The demand for union label goods should be even greater than it has been in the past, for with the present prosperity the manufacture, sale and use of union label articles ought to be increased very materially. But like everything else that Labor desires, it is Labor that must create the demand. Demand the label on all articles you use, thereby avoiding future reductions in pay as well as preventing strikes and lockouts.

As presiding officer of this great body it would be unfair for me to retire from office without thanking Organized Labor of my native State for repeatedly honoring me by selecting me as their executive officer. During my four years of service some very pleasant associations have been formed and many sincere and lasting friendships established. Particularly may this be said of Secretary Scharrenberg,

with whom I have been closely associated in the transaction of the business of the Federation. Also Organizers Dale and Vitaich, and the various members of the Executive Council who have so freely and cheerfully helped in our great cause and have ever been ready to render invaluable assistance during my terms of office.

Again thanking you and assuring you of my hearty cooperation in the future as in the past, I am

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 14, 1916.

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

There is little if any improvement over last year's report as regards working conditions in the First District. The floods of last January which devastated a large area in Southern California had the effect subsequently of absorbing a certain amount of the surplus workingmen who had been idle a considerable portion of the time for the two years previous. Later during the year reports of increased prosperity in Eastern States were instrumental in inducing a certain amount of workers in all crafts to emigrate in that direction, but as conditions did not improve materially in this locality there are still quite a number who are not working full time.

Another factor that has materially relieved the burden of enforced idleness was the establishment in San Diego of the potash plant of the Hercules Powder Company, an institution that employs in its various departments about 700 men. During the early part of this year officers of the State Federation were directed to investigate a report that the Hercules Company was paying wages under the prevailing scale in San Diego for certain classes of work, particularly the building trades line, and that discrimination was resorted to in a marked degree. Careful inquiry with employers and those employed revealed that the wages paid were slightly in excess of the local scales, and that the only discrimination resorted to was in the refusal of the company to employ workers of certain nationalities. This was done, the company states, to safeguard the plant, claiming that previous acts of a violent nature in similar plants by persons of the nationalities they desired to exclude forced them to take such measures.

The Bakers, Bartenders, Barbers, Cooks and Waiters and Moving Picture Operators have a certain number of non-union concerns to contend with, but taken as a whole are holding their own. The Horseshoers' Union, although small numerically, is constantly on the aggressive. The printing trades are in excellent condition as regards the closed shop, although considerably reduced in numbers.

The Federated Trades and Labor Councils are all in a state of harmony, with practically all unions affiliated.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY H. LOMAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 2, 1916.

To the Seventeenth 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 last year:

Los Angeles is at last awakening to the fact that they must organize the workers if they expect conditions to improve. The unions must forge ahead in order to retain what they have already secured. The sentiment in favor of Organized Labor is more encouraging than for the last ten years. Those who employ labor realize that to have a prosperous locality they must endeavor to have the workers satisfied and contented, and it cannot be done by working them long hours with a short pay. The Labor Temple, after a hard struggle on the part of the board of directors, with the help of the stockholders and unions, has been able to bring it through another year, and can say it is in good condition to show continued progress toward paying off its large mortgage. Organized Labor will make a big showing when it gets rid of this debt. It can be made a dividend proposition.

The unions throughout this district are progressing, notwithstanding the industrial depression that has prevailed in Los Angeles during the past year.

Many new organizations have been formed. Organizer J. B. Dale was responsible for the larger share of the good results attained. He was successful in holding many organizations intact, and also aided materially in many other ways along organizing lines. Secretary C. L. Meyers of the Central Labor Council also performed excellent service for the various unions. The reed and rattan workers, the moving picture laboratory workers, egg testers and others were organized during the year.

Organizer Dale is entitled to much credit for his untiring efforts in behalf of Organized Labor in this community. The factional fight which developed over the action of Organized Labor proposing to take over the Citizen was settled largely through the good offices of Organizer Dale. The Labor Temple Association now owns the Citizen, and it is published with the aid of an associate editor from the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council, and is in every way a success, financially as well as in other respects. The Citizen now carries out the wishes of the movement here in all matters.

The movement in Los Angeles has not lost any members and no local has entirely gone out of business for the want of members. Some organizations have a small membership, but all are holding their charters. The Retail Clerks' organization is in better condition than it has been for years. With a little aid from its International organization it can be made a prosperous local. Machinists' Local No. 311 has a fine ladies' auxiliary, which is doing excellent work in its behalf. The machinists have always been on the firing line. They are conducting a strike at Long Beach and are holding their own there. The Ladies Garment Workers' Union has signed a union shop agreement with its employers and have a hundred per cent organization. The Bakers' Union has a fight on its hands. One of its signed-up shops locked its members out about two months ago. The proprietor was at one time a member of the Bakers' Union. The bakers are putting up a strong fight and expect to win.

The Engineers, Firemen, Ice Wagon Drivers and Machinists signed a new agreement with the two ice companies which are fair to Organized Labor, with no changes over last year.

The Central Labor Council has lost but one affiliated union. The Barbers have seen fit to withdraw from the Council, which in my opinion was ill-advised. I hope in the near future to be able to convince them of their folly in withdrawing.

The Building Trades Council is showing great activity. This is due in large measure to the aggressiveness of its new officials, who are accomplishing excellent results for the movement.

With very much regret I have to report the death of our esteemed Brother, L. D. Biddle, an old-timer in the labor movement of the State of California, and especially of Los Angeles, where he was an active member of Machinists No. 311. He died Labor Day, September 4, 1916. In the taking away of Brother Biddle we lose a very hard worker for the cause. He had attended many of the conventions of the State Federation of Labor and was preparing to attend this one. He was well thought of by all who knew him.

In conclusion, I desire to say to the delegates assembled at the Eureka convention that the trade unionists in Los Angeles and vicinity have come out of their trance and comatose condition, I believe, and are going to be a real asset to Organized Labor in the near future.

Yours fraternally,

F. C. MARSH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

San Pedro, Cal., Sept. 14, 1916.

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

I herewith submit my report for the past year:

Since the last convention some progress has been made in this district in securing shorter hours, better conditions and more wages for several unions affiliated with the San Pedro Central Labor Council.

The benefits derived by smaller unions have unfortunately been offset by the losses of the two largest unions affiliated with the Council, Longshoremen's Local 38-18 and Longshoremen's Local 38-43, the former Local being still on strike and the latter Local having had to resume work under non-union conditions.

Bartenders' Union, Local 591, reports a 100 per cent organization, fair wages and good conditions. Bakers' Union, Local 37, reports all bakeries organized. Barbers' Union, Local 295, has all barber shops organized except one. Culinary Alliance No. 754 have all restaurants and hotels, with the exception of one res-

taurant; they are now taking in the dishwashers. Carpenters' Union No. 1140, membership 60, have been able to control most of the local work. Clerks' Union No. 905 report fair conditions and hours. Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251 report their members are employed on all wagons.

Laundry Workers' Union No. 50, of San Pedro, Cal., although organized in 1915, were unable to make any progress, as members would invariably lose their jobs when it became known that they had joined said union. On March 1st the conditions of employment became so bad that the employees of the Golden State Laundry came to the Central Labor Council for assistance, and a committee was immediately appointed to take up their grievances with the President of the Golden State Laundry. After a number of conferences with the directors of the laundry, which showed plainly that the management of the Golden State Laundry was dominated by the Laundry Proprietors' Association of Los Angeles, the committee arrived at the conclusion that no peaceful arrangement could be arrived at. The committee therefore on March 20th advised the Laundry Workers to strike for a union shop, better conditions and an increase in wages. After having received the indorsement of the Labor Council the union, by a unanimous vote, decided to strike and carried the same into effect the following day. The result of the strike was a victory for the Laundry Workers of San Pedro and also to the labor movement of Southern California, inasmuch that the Laundry Workers returned to work under a union shop agreement, an increase of 20 per cent in wages, a minimum wage scale for all the unskilled workers amounting to 60 per cent of the weekly wages, and the use of the Laundry Workers' International Label on all stationery used. The Golden State Laundry is the only union laundry south of Bakersfield. Much credit is due for the successful termination of this strike to the labor unions of San Pedro and Los Angeles for their financial assistance, which was freely given, and particularly to Longshoremen's Union 38-18, who donated \$250.00 when it was the most needed. Last, but not the least, the advice and help in carrying on the negotiations with the Golden State Laundry Co. of Brother J. B. Dale, Organizer of the State Federation of Labor, had much to do with the favorable conclusion of this strike.

Longshoremen's Local 38-18, who went on strike on June 1st, are still out, and there seems to be no immediate prospect in sight for a successful ending of the strike. Longshoremen's Local 38-43 also went on strike on June 1st and have since been compelled to return to work under non-union conditions at the old rate of wages.

The Moving Picture Operators report all picture theatres organized. The Musicians' Mutual Protective Association reports conditions fair. Employed at all local dances and theatres.

Millmen. On June 1st, at the beginning of the Longshoremen's strike, an effort was made by Brother J. B. Dale and a few local men to organize the men employed in the planing mills at San Pedro and Wilmington. This was accomplished, a local of the Millmen was formed and stood out the full length of the strike, but were compelled to return to work when Local I. L. A. 38-43 gave up the fight. From present indications it appears that the members of the Millmen's Union have lost heart in the organization and the local has ceased to exist.

Butchers' Union No. 551 reports all shops in town organized. Painters' Union No. 949 reports doing most of the work in town.

The Sailors' Union, Marine Firemen's Union and the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association report conditions fair.

A Fishermen's Union was organized in April with the help of Brother Dale, but unfortunately, through misunderstandings and inability to attend meetings, the local has been suspended, but as soon as the fishing season is over an effort will be made to reorganize them.

Teamsters' Union No. 38 reports conditions could be better, but that they are holding their own. Bringing this report to a close, I wish to state that we are deeply thankful for the assistance and advice rendered by Brother Dale, both day and night, when the same was most needed.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY OHLSEN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 15, 1916.

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

The record of organized labor in the San Joaquin Valley during the year which has elapsed since the last annual convention of the State Federation of Labor is so like that of previous years that it seems almost trite to write about it. There have been no startling advance movements and no retrogressions. In every community in the district where a labor organization has been established that organization has grown apace with the development of the community, and today, at the passing of another annual milestone, we may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that union labor in this district is one year older and one year wiser and one year more firmly established in the industrial life of the valley.

The movement in Bakersfield is in as good shape as it has been at any time in its history. When it is understood that it has ordinarily been as good as in any interior point in the State, the foregoing means that it is very good, indeed. There have been no unions organized since the last convention. A diligent effort to organize the oil workers, in which effort the local movement was assisted by Brother J. B. Dale, failed to establish an organization. While there is a strong sentiment among the oil workers favorable to unionizing, conditions of industry as well as conditions of employment seem to conspire to prevent organization. Probably the most favored conditions enjoyed by any unorganized workers in the country are enjoyed by some employees in the oil industry. This condition is true of the employees of the Standard Oil Company in this valley. It is in a large measure true of some of the other large corporations engaged in the recovery of oil.

The Associated Oil Company, under the management of Mr. Schwerin (late of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.), has been practicing during the past year unwonted methods of exploitation which will most assuredly lead to organization at no remotely distant date.

The unions of Bakersfield laid the cornerstone on Labor Day for a \$30,000 home for the unions. The title to the building is vested in the Kern County Labor Council, the central organization of the workers of Kern County.

The movement in Fresno is in good condition. Both the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council are working together in harmony, as was evidenced by the success which attended the joint Labor Day celebration, which was the most successful event of the kind in the history of the Fresno labor movement.

Two new locals have been chartered in Fresno since last convention. They are Office Employees' Local No. 15211 and Packing House Employees' Local. The prospects for both of the new locals are bright.

The general outlook for union labor in the San Joaquin Valley is altogether encouraging. The influence of our organizations is being felt in every line of industrial life. The unorganized workers have come to look upon the unions as the one buffer between labor and exploitation. A rapid extension of union labor lines in this district may be reasonably expected in the near future.

W. W. HARRIS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

To the Seventeenth 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:

The general condition of the movement in this district is very good at the present time. During the past year there has been a great deal of activity in the ranks of a number of the organizations towards bettering conditions, with very satisfactory results.

The Butchers' Union has succeeded in organizing their craft in Palo Alto and Santa Clara, which added about 18 members to their ranks, and practically have a 100 per cent. organization in these two towns and San Jose.

The Barbers have been very active in a campaign to force the unfair 10-cent shops to close on Sunday and observe the week-day hours of the union shops, and it gives me pleasure to report that their efforts have met with very marked success. It was found necessary to picket the shops in question, and with the assistance of the Central Labor Council the good work is still going on.

The Bakers' Union is another organization which has shown good progress,

having, after a hard fight, succeeded in signing up a large plant, newly started, that boasted of non-union backing. After a few weeks of canvassing for patronage and finding that there was actually a demand for the label on the bread, this firm capitulated. The Bakers also have signed up another large baking firm which had been unfair for the past 10 years.

To the Cooks and Waiters goes the credit for the most far-reaching victory of the year. The union decided on a 10-hour day and the enforcement of one day's rest in seven for its members. All restaurants agreed to the same, with the exception of several Slavonian houses, and after all other means had been exhausted these places were picketed. Immediately temporary injunctions were granted by the courts, and in the final hearing the injunctions were made permanent, but the wording of the judge's decision made it plain that peaceful picketing is not unlawful and would not be interfered with by him. The pickets were immediately put on again and in a week's time three of the four houses had signed up. It took several weeks to get the other, but the Cooks and Waiters stuck to it, and with the assistance of the Central Labor Council financially and the backing of the entire labor movement of San Jose finally were entirely successful in their fight. The membership of this union has almost doubled in the past year. A great deal of the credit for the successful ending of this fight is due to the able manner in which their lawyer, Mr. Grant R. Bennett, conducted the legal end of the battle.

The Laundry Workers' Union have signed up another of the large laundries which locked out the union hands in 1906 and has been unfair ever since. There are now only two of the laundries in San Jose which are unfair and one of them is on the verge of signing up.

The Machinists' Union had a little trouble in arriving at a working agreement with the large firm of Anderson & Barngrover, but eventually matters were satisfactorily arranged. This union has increased its membership very materially in the past year.

The Tailors' Union has been very active in booming the use of the label of that organization, a committee visiting every union in the city for that purpose.

Several months ago a union of the Shoe Repairers was organized by Brother Scanlon of the International Shoe Workers' Union, but it is with regret that I report that at the present time there is very little prospect of the charter being held, owing to lack of co-operation between the International and the Local.

The movement, generally speaking, has shown an improvement over last year. The Building Trades have been very well employed, the demand for building mechanics at times exceeding the supply.

It is with considerable satisfaction that mention can be made of another daily paper making its appearance in San Jose. For the past two years one paper has had practically a monopoly of the local business, but with the advent of a man who has been connected with the San Francisco Bulletin for many years, and who has adopted the same policy as that paper, organized labor will get more recognition than of late.

In conclusion I will state that harmony prevails in the ranks of labor in this district, all unions working shoulder to shoulder for the welfare of each other. There is no prospect of trouble in sight and no one is looking for any. Hoping that the same conditions will prevail during the coming year and that other districts are doing as well, I am fraternally

H. J. YOUNG.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 18, 1916.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 2d, 1916.

Some time during the month of July the Oakland Chamber of Commerce declared for the open shop; that is, the executive committee of some fourteen persons took this action. I might add that a few months earlier there was formed an organization, called the Employers' Association of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, this being a local offshoot of its parent body the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco.

This so-called Employers' Association immediately got busy with some of the real estate promoters and representatives of the California Cotton Mills, and with a few kindred spirits in the executive board of the Chamber of Commerce had passed this open shop endorsement. Immediately upon the newspaper announcement of this action, representatives from the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council

gathered and formed a committee to gather data for the fight that had been forced upon them. This committee, composed of some fifty-six business agents, commenced a canvass of the business section of the city. Some eleven hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce were visited and ten hundred and eight repudiated the action of the board of directors.

The names of those who voted to sustain the action of the executive board of the Chamber of Commerce are being given the fullest publicity and members of labor unions are advised fully as to their connections with various mercantile establishments in this city. It is interesting in this connection to state that the chairman of the Committee of Labor personally interviewed six of the executive members of the Chamber of Commerce and these six denied taking any affirmative in the open shop declaration. Following along these lines it might happen that if he saw the other eight members a like denial would be made by them.

A circular letter from the Employers' Association in which a Mr. J. Miller, who by the way is the superintendent of the California Cotton Mills, the corporation that waged such a strong fight against the Woman's Eight-Hour Law, calls to the attention of its members the Tri-City Labor Review and advises all of its members to patronize those firms on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council as published in the paper.

The Union Labor movement of Alameda county feels amply able to cope with the Employers' Association in its attempt to foment industrial discord, and from the hundreds of promises made the Labor Committee by the reputable business element of the community, we feel that in the near future the Chamber of Commerce will no doubt change its policy so far as the open shop is concerned.

Several new unions have been organized in this city in the past year as follows: Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Assistants, Ice and Cold Storage Workers, Porters and Janitors, Laundry Workers, Electrical Shop Employees. A Union Label League has also been formed. All these organizations are doing nicely and are exhibiting a very healthy growth.

The Cooks and Waiters' Union is still waging a vigorous fight against the Colonial Cafeteria, White Lunch and The Clemens Cafeteria, the management of the White Lunch has offered to unionize his place, but they will not owing to this firm being unfair in other cities.

The Longshoremen's situation in this district is good with the exception of the Sunset Lumber Company. This concern is running a scab shop and the unfortunate occurrence recently at this yard where a union man was wantonly shot to death, has in a measure been the means of turning public opinion against the management and policy of this Labor-hating corporation.

All other unions not mentioned in this report are showing the largest increase in both membership and finances than for any corresponding period of time in the history of the labor movement in this district and the heads of the different unions feels that this growth will continue despite the activities of champions of the so-called open shop.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. HART.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.

Richmond, Cal., Sept. 9, 1916.

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

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 2, 1916:

The conditions of the unions affiliated with the Contra Costa Central Labor Council are good, but I cannot report any great gains in the membership.

In the city of Richmond and vicinity construction and building work is about 95 per cent organized.

The unions in Martinez, since the strike at the Shell Oil Co. plant, are making gains. Carpenters' No. 1025 have increased from fourteen members to forty-two at this writing, and about 60 per cent of the work outside of the Shell Oil Co. is done by their membership. The Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Local have lost many of their members, who drifted away during the strike. An Electricians' Union has been established in Martinez and is gaining every day.

I want to call the attention of the California State Federation of Labor to the fact that from Giant to Antioch along the whole water front of this county there is a beehive of industry. All kinds of manufacturing is going on, and practically no organization of any kind in evidence. Wages are low, in some instances, as low as in the City of the Angels. I would, therefore, urgently recommend that the State Federation of Labor send organizers into this field and see what can be done.

The Retail Clerks in Richmond have been doing good work. They persuaded

the merchants to close at 6 p. m., except, of course, on Saturday evenings and pay nights; but don't imagine they got it by goodness of heart. They had to fight for their rights.

The Bartenders have a splendid organization, about 95 per cent in the union. Look for the bar card when you arrive in Martinez.

A charter has been granted to the Carbon Workers of Richmond by the American Federation of Labor, and they seem to be getting along nicely. The Plasterers and Cement Finishers have also applied for a charter, and in a short time I am sure they will be lined up in a satisfactory manner.

A short time ago organized labor of Richmond financed and established a daily newspaper. It has not been a success. In fact, it has been a great detriment to us by exhausting the treasuries of some of the unions affiliated with the Council, and now it is fortunately out of the hands of organized labor entirely.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED W. HECKMAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 18, 1916.

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

There has not been anything of great importance since my last report. The unions, as a rule, have added new members, some having gained as high as 90 per cent. The Boilermakers, who a year ago had hardly enough members to hold a meeting, have built up a very substantial lodge. Other unions who have always had 90 to 100 per cent. organization added new members on account of the increase in work at the Navy Yard. The Building Trades have also added greatly to their membership on account of the increased amount of building in this city, and several crafts have had an increase of wages. The Saturday half-holiday is observed by all crafts in the building industry.

There has been a Coppersmiths' Union formed with nearly 100 per cent. organization. The Butchers have also gained from almost nothing to a healthy union with every shop signed up.

Summing up the whole situation, the mechanics, both in Vallejo and on Mare Island Navy Yard, have a bigger per cent. of organization at this time than ever before.

The office help have made an attempt to organize, but they have dwindled down to almost nothing after starting out with a fair organization. Of all the workers who need organization, the clerks need it most, as they still get the same rate of pay they got 20 years ago.

There has been no general increase of wages this year; but in many individual cases, there has been increases.

Much good legislation benefiting the workers of navy yards passed in the last session of Congress. Altogether, this has been one of the best years for Union Labor in this district, and many a man who never carried a card, has one now, and it is surprising how many come here without a card.

In conclusion, I wish to say that too much good cannot be said for the members of the Napa Garment Workers' Union in the manner they conduct their organization and the way they came forward in helping us entertain the A. F. of L. delegates when the latter visited Vallejo.

Fraternally,

HARRY BARTLEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, 1916.

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

As vice-presidents of District No. 9, we hereby submit our annual report.

During the past year Organized Labor in this district has made great progress notwithstanding the attacks made upon it by our antagonists. It is getting stronger as time goes on despite the reports circulated to the contrary. During the year twenty-two organizations in this district have signed new agreements, every one of which received a shorter workday, or higher pay, or both; and with no exception the "union shop." We have had two strikes of importance, the Longshoremen and the Culinary Workers.

On June 1st, the Longshoremen went on strike for an increased wage and other changes in their agreement. After many conferences a settlement was reached

for all Longshoremen in this district except those engaged in handling lumber. The men went back to work about August 20th, with a substantial raise in pay, good conditions, and a continuance of the union shop. We deem it a great victory, because of the introduction of a new factor in this fight, the Chamber of Commerce.

This body of men injected themselves into this fight with a firm determination to make San Francisco a so-called "open-shop" town, in the name of "law and order," but in this case were doomed to disappointment.

In July the Culinary Crafts of this District asked for an eight-hour day for all and a small increase of pay for waitresses. It was not granted and they went on a strike. They are still out. The Chamber of Commerce also took a hand in this fight and are making strenuous efforts, with all the resources at their command, to defeat the Culinary Workers. The Labor Council and its affiliated organizations have initiated a defense fund to combat those who would destroy unionism in San Francisco. A more detailed account of the Culinary Workers' troubles will be submitted to the convention by Secretary Scharrenberg.

Particular attention should be paid by the delegates to the importance of doing their utmost to defeat several measures that will be placed on the ballot in the fall election. In District No. 9, two initiatives, one for an anti-picketing ordinance and the other for the appointment of Police Judges by the Mayor, will be submitted to the voters. Both of these are vicious measures and are detrimental to Organized Labor and the cause of progress and freedom.

Generally speaking, we are well satisfied with the progress we have made in the past year and feel assured that we will go onward and overcome all obstacles that may be strewn in our path.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. GORMAN,
ALFRED E. STEIMER,
A. J. ROGERS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 9, 1916.

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

Taking everything into consideration, this district, particularly Sacramento proper, has enjoyed a year of peace and prosperity. Many of the locals have received wage increases, while others have received improved working conditions.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, which on June 1st struck for better working conditions and a slight increase in wages, and who returned to work under the compromise that the men would receive their demands, providing that the State Railroad Commission will authorize an increase in freight rates, was the only union to be affected during the year.

The Machinist Lodge No. 33 has made great progress during the year, receiving a great number of applications for membership.

The matter of the pressroom of the Sacramento Bee is still under negotiation.

The Bricklayers' Local have submitted a demand for \$8.00 per day on all material over 15 pounds, and the matter is still pending.

The Bartenders' Local No. 603 have reported a gain in membership of 25, with all members working.

The local Allied Printing Trades Council have had under consideration the plan for the closer affiliation, and such plan looks brighter than at any previous time. They also have the matter of State textbooks being printed in union offices and are using every effort to have this matter adjusted.

Sacramento is looking forward to having the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation held in the Capital City, and the writer believes Sacramento is duly entitled to such honor and trusts all delegates will accept the invitation of the Sacramento trade unionists.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 11, 1916.

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

I hereby submit my report from District No. 11:

Through the efforts of a few unions the Federated Trades have continued their semi-monthly meeting. Attendance has been poor. It has been impossible to effectively organize the building trades this year. A contractor's association would be impossible, as three or four firms who make a specialty of contracting are unfair to organized labor.

The work of Brother Vitaich, who came to this district in July, has been productive of much good, an organization of Retail Clerks in Gents' Furnishing Goods having been effected August 11th. However, many unions remain to be organized, among which the Sawmill Workers, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Woodsmen, Plasterers, Bricklayers, Laundry Workers and Chauffeurs seem at present the most important.

The trade unionists of Humboldt County are in hopes that the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor will revive the spirit for organization, and that the business interests will see the necessity of co-operating with organized labor and thus again bring prosperity to all in Humboldt County.

Fraternally,

N. M. PALMER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12.

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 8, 1916.

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

During the past year considerable progress has been made in District No. 12. The membership of the local unions has been materially increased.

A branch of the Brewery Workers was established at Jackson, and also a Central Labor Council.

We were very fortunate in having the services of Organizer Vitaich of the State Federation for several months. Brother Vitaich not only assisted in building up local organizations, but did some great work for the label, with the consequence that local merchants are handling more union-made goods now than ever before in the history of the district.

On April 1, 1916, the miners of Amador County were granted an increase in wages amounting to 25 cents per day, an increase that was very much needed for some time in order to keep up with rising cost of living. Shortly after the increase had been granted in Amador County unorganized miners of outside camps revolted for the same amount, and their demands were also granted, but it remained for the organized workers to start the agitation for the increase.

On July 27th your representative received a telegram signed by several mine workers of Kennett and vicinity, stating that the non-union men of that district were out on strike for better wages and working conditions, and urged your representative to go there at once, if possible. Immediately upon my arrival there I found that the strike had been settled, the different mining companies granting every demand made by the men. Nevertheless, the miners and smelter workers were still willing to affiliate with a bona fide labor organization, and within two hours after my arrival Shasta Miners' and Smelter Workers' Union No. 174 had been organized with over 100 charter members. Prospects are good there for a large local. Representatives of a dual organization were also on the job, but the men having had previous experience with that organization, refused to affiliate with it.

Labor spies or agents from the Thiel Agency Company of San Francisco have been very busy during the past three years amongst the miners and other workingmen of the Mother Lode, but after a long period of "Watchful Waiting" one of these degenerates finally fell into a trap and after being confronted with facts made a full confession, begging that publicity be withheld for the sake of his children. Did he care for the children of others whom he caused to be discharged and black-listed during his five years of operations as a spy?

This skunk was known to us under the name of W. W. Holther (smelter workers of Tacoma and lumber workers of Centralia, Washington, should remember the name, as he confessed to having betrayed them also several years ago). However, he was known to the Thiel Agency and the Plymouth Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, of London and Plymouth as Operative No. 16. His business

consisted of attending all meetings of the union and getting in touch with union men and finding out their opinion on matters of an economic nature. He also made sure that he magnified his reports to the Thiel Agency, who in turn reported to the parties who were foolish enough to put up the mazuma.

According to this spy, the blackest conspiracy ever conceived by man or brute was planned during the month of May, 1914, at Jackson, when five of these brave boys were operating in Amador County.

The conspiracy consisted of stealing the books of the Miners' Union and then insinuating that the Secretary-Treasurer of that organization destroyed them in order to cover up shortage. In that way they hoped to succeed in getting the members of the organization to revolt against it. They did succeed in capturing the Secretary's cash book, but fortunately for him he kept duplicates of all cash accounts, thereby foiling these traitors' plans. The above-mentioned book, according to Holther, is now at the office of the Thiel Detective Agency, room 924 Phelan building, San Francisco.

Had these would-be union wreckers succeeded in carrying out their scheme an innocent man would probably be serving time, and would certainly be branded as a crook, all because certain individuals wanted to see the Miners' Union out of existence, and it was immaterial to them how it was accomplished.

In conclusion I will say that it is up to every labor organization in this State, and to individual members thereof, to be on the lookout for the Thiel labor spy, for you cannot tell when and where the snake will make his appearance.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER J. B. DALE.

San Mateo, Cal., Sept. 12, 1916.

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

Upon the adjournment of the Sixteenth Annual Convention in Santa Rosa your Executive Board returned me to Los Angeles, where, in my report of last year, I recommended an organizing campaign, to-wit: That the Internationals direct organizers to Los Angeles and that the organizers organize themselves into an organizing committee and meet once or twice a week.

The International Lathers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Typographical Union, the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, and the United Garment Workers of America assisted in the work. The International Molders' Union also helped by appointing Brother Dan Regan in June, 1916, to help in the work. The Structural Ironworkers also placed an organizer in the field for a time. While there he organized a Bridge Builders' Local. The Bricklayers placed Brother Duffy, Third Vice-President of the International, who entered the field as a contractor and is making splendid progress, keeping union men at work at union wages and under union conditions, and is causing unfair contractors to walk the floor and wonder when this man Duffy will leave town.

The Bakers also placed a man in the field, and the Culinary Workers sent an organizer to assist in the work. The Waitresses also formed a local.

The above organizers met and organized, as set forth in my report to Santa Rosa Convention, and thereafter met every Friday morning at 9:30, and from their efforts the following results were obtained:

Bakers' Local in Pasadena; Reed and Rattan Workers in Los Angeles; Egg Testers in Los Angeles; Motion Picture Laboratory Workers in Los Angeles; Office Employees and Stenographers in Los Angeles; Fishermen's Local in San Pedro; Millmen's Local in San Pedro; Laundry Workers reorganized in San Pedro; Central Labor Council in Long Beach; Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders in Long Beach; Machinists in Long Beach; Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners in Long Beach. Also the waitresses in Los Angeles.

In the latter part of July I was directed by the Executive Board from Los Angeles to Bakersfield to investigate the possibility of organizing the oil fields. I found the men in the field halting between two opinions. Previous to my arrival in Bakersfield the Labor Journal had given considerable space to elucidating the conditions of the men in the fields, which had the effect of stimulating the bosses to increase the pay of practically all of the so-called skilled men in the field—object, of course, to circumvent organization in the fields.

In my opinion these men come under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. I consider them top of ground miners, and would recommend

an industrial organization, an organization that will take in every man employed in the fields, from the dishwasher to the driller.

The oil magnates are going to strenuously oppose the organizing of the oil fields. It will require energy, patience and some brains to outgeneral the magnates and rout them from the industrial trenches in which they are so thoroughly imbedded.

Bakersfield, barring the clerks and teamsters, is practically a union shop city. The clerks are about one-third organized, the teamsters have no organization.

The splendid condition of the Bakersfield unions is largely due to the fact that the building trades have a 100 per cent organization, have the Saturday half holiday, eight hours and the best wage scale in the State, which, of course, reflects its influence upon every craft and every business in Bakersfield. In the unorganized towns where the mechanic works for from \$2.50 to \$3.50 and from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. the clerks receive from \$35.00 to \$60.00 per month, and in many instances sleep in the back room of the store. The Bakersfield merchants claim to be in sympathy with and in favor of organization, but I was told by some of the confidential men in the big stores in Bakersfield that the bosses did not want them organized, and I am satisfied that the statement is correct. The same principle applies to the teamsters. Stores closing early and mechanics ceasing work at 5 p. m. releases the teamster early, and the well-paid mechanic has a healthful effect on the teamsters' wage—hence his indifference to organization. Bakersfield, however, is one of the bright spots in California from the trade-union angle.

From Bakersfield I was directed to San Mateo to work with the representative of that city and county to organize the unorganized. In a day's ride with the Business Agent, Brother Dingwell, we visited every building under construction in the upper end of the county. Not a man on a building was discovered without a card. The miscellaneous crafts are not so well off. The laborers and clerks and some of the teamsters need organizing.

The Central Labor Council in San Mateo is endeavoring to make the county the best trade-union county in California. Let us hope that they will be successful—not only hope but assist them to the fulfillment of their worthy ambition.

Opposition to organized labor is becoming more vigorous. In their endeavors to prevent the growth of organization the enemies of progress adopt the slogan, "To permit the men who are now organized to continue with their work, but to prevent the growth of organization in the manufacturing plants or in the stores," calculating that such a plan of campaign will, in ten years, practically destroy the labor unions.

It is now up to the organized wage earners to continue organizing and to extend their jurisdiction and to use every endeavor to organize especially the unskilled, seasonal—or what is called the migratory worker. This man is now, has been and will continue to knock at the door of organized labor, and is like the Macedonian crying out for help. No force in society can assist him to better working conditions as can the trade-unions. To them he looks for help and in self-defense they must answer his prayer.

As I have said many times, if the organized workers fail to organize this fellow he will disorganize them. The situation in Los Angeles is the most eloquent and logical argument for organization that can be found anywhere. I have stated many times from the platform and in print, predicating the statement upon the fact that there are 100,000 wage earners in the city and county of San Francisco and 100,000 wage earners in the city and county of Los Angeles, "that the 100,000 wage earners in San Francisco receive \$100,000 a day more and work 100,000 hours a day less than the 100,000 wage earners in the city and county of Los Angeles." In the face of these facts—and they are facts—the merchants of the city and county of Los Angeles use their influence and spend their money to maintain so-called open-shop conditions in Los Angeles. In other words, they do what they can to beat down the earning capacity of their own customers. They fail to grasp the truth that the industrial thermometer of the community registers the best business conditions where trade-unions are strongest and which is in reality a cash register argument that has in all ages appealed to the man in business. Strange as it may sound, however, the merchants all over Los Angeles, with a few honorable exceptions, have entered into a conspiracy to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

While I was in Los Angeles the Labor Temple Association acquired the Citizen, a paper published in the interest of Labor, but owned by a private corporation. The paper is now on a paying basis, being operated solely in the interest of the labor movement of Los Angeles city and county, all revenue derived therefrom to be utilized to liquidate the debt of the Los Angeles Labor Temple. I am reliably informed that the paper is paying handsomely each week. The influence of the purchasing of the Citizen will not only be beneficial to Labor from a monetary angle but has been the means, in a measure, at least, of solidifying the

forces of Labor, which is worth more to the unions of Los Angeles than any monetary consideration.

In my opinion the situation in the south is improving, and with well-directed efforts Los Angeles can be placed in the column of the well-organized cities of the country. To do this the Internationals must give time and attention to the solving of the problem that confronts organized labor in Los Angeles. The open-shoppers have had things their way so long that to oppose them in their minds is treason.

The Laundry Workers' strike in San Pedro is prima facie evidence that organization is not impossible in Los Angeles. When that strike was called there was not a laundry in the city of Los Angeles or Long Beach that would handle the laundry from San Pedro. A small laundry at Torrance that had been overlooked by the M. and M. Association, was finally discovered by the committee from the San Pedro Labor Council, and with the assistance and co-operation of the loyal men and women of San Pedro the Golden State Laundry of San Pedro was unionized completely, from the night watchman who winds the clock to the engineer who runs the plant. This, no doubt, will be handled more fully in the Vice-President's report from San Pedro.

The past year has been freighted with opposition to Labor, but in spite of this opposition the State Federation and the American Federation of Labor have made splendid progress. Through the influence and diplomacy of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, in co-operation with the representatives of Labor in Mexico, a war with that country has been averted, and as long as we have a history the grand man of Labor, Sam Gompers, will be considered as one of the men that used the influence of his office—President of the Federation—to avoid bloodshed with our sister republic.

Fraternally and respectfully,

J. B. DALE.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER T. J. VITAICH.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 12, 1916.

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

I herewith submit my report, commencing from date of the adjournment of the last convention. In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Council, Brother Misner, Organizer for the Machinists, and myself spent several days trying to form a local union in Santa Rosa, but were not successful. As per arrangements I then completed other unfinished business and left Santa Rosa October 23d, reported at the office of State Federation of Labor and was directed to Richmond, Cal., where I met Brother Heckman, Vice-President of District No. 7, who is also Business Agent for the Central Labor Council as well as the Building Trades Council. After reviewing the conditions in that district, which I found to be exceptionally good in Richmond, taking into consideration that many of the large employers there take advantage of every opportunity to weaken the Labor movement. The untiring efforts of Brother Heckman, however, seems to keep the conditions for the union men up to their standard. The principal work to be done in this district is to establish union conditions in Martinez, where craftsmen of all trades were working for any wages they could get. Received the applications for affiliation with the State Federation of Labor from the Laundry Workers, Retail Clerks and Steam Fitters, rendered what assistance possible to the Bartenders, Retail Clerks, Laborers, Teamsters and Laundry Workers. Went to Martinez with Brother Heckman to learn the true working conditions of the Building Trades crafts especially. There we found many new cottages and business houses being built under non-union conditions. The State Building Trades Council were in possession of these facts, but were unable to render any assistance at that time. Again went to Martinez with Brother Beck and tried our best to organize a Bartenders' Local, believing that it would encourage other crafts to organize. But we found that there was a determined effort being made by the business men to keep the unions out of Martinez. We left Martinez with the intention of taking the work up again, if possible. Returned to Richmond again and remained there assisting Brother Heckman.

On December 8th I was transferred to Sacramento, stopping off at Stockton to interview Brothers Sesma and Brock. I learned from them that they were making considerable progress at that time in the fight that was being conducted against the unfair restaurants and laundries. Upon my arrival in Sacramento I got in touch with Brother McQuillan, Vice-President of District No. 10, and went over the conditions in Sacramento. During my stay there I visited as many local unions as possible. I found that the Building Trades crafts, with few exceptions, were not

affiliated with either the Sacramento Federated Trades or the State Federation of Labor. I tried to impress upon these local unions the necessity of affiliating with these two important organizations, who were continuously working in their behalf. The Butchers' Union was engaged in a fight with Chas. Silva, the proprietor of five meat markets, who had been unfair for a long time. Brother Cavanaugh, representing the State Federation of Butchers, was making a vigorous attempt to unionize these markets. I assisted Brother Cavanaugh every way possible, after trying to adjust matters with Mr. Silva, who refused to recognize the union and said he would fight it out to a finish. We proceeded to make the boycott effective by diverting as much of his trade as possible to union shops. With the assistance of Brother Drake, Business Agent for the Cooks and Waiters, we succeeded in getting practically every union restaurant that was trading with Silva to buy their meat from union butchers. On December 15th I was directed by Secretary Scharenberg to go to Stockton and consult with Brothers Michael Casey and Theodore Johnson of San Francisco, and to make a thorough investigation of the Laundry Workers' strike. We submitted our findings in detail to the State Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council and International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Returned to Sacramento, where I assisted Brother Eddy, Business Agent for the Federated Trades, with his regular work for the various unions.

Left Sacramento on February 2nd for San Francisco, where I remained the balance of the week. While there I called upon the Secretary of the State Federation of Butchers, Business Agent of the Delivery Wagon Drivers and representative of the District Council of Retail Clerks, in the interest of the State Federation of Labor.

On February 7th I was directed to Jackson, Cal., where I immediately got in touch with Brother Giambruno, Vice-President of District No. 12. I remained in that section about four and one-half months. Practically all of my time was devoted to assisting Brother Giambruno in strengthening the Miners' Union, which had its members scattered all along the Mother Lode, a distance of about 56 miles. Regular meetings were held twice a month at Jackson, Sutter Creek and Amador City. By keeping in close touch with the miners and taking advantage of every opportunity to talk to them in their respective languages, namely American, Italian, Slavonian and Spanish, we were successful in doubling the membership of Local No. 135. We were ably assisted with our work during the months of May and June by Brother Ben Goggin, Organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, who has been through many of the hard struggles for that organization; also Brother Gonzales, who worked hard organizing the Spanish miners. My experience in the mining district has positively convinced me that the only successful way to organize the foreign workers is to secure the services of capable men who can deliver the message of Organized Labor to them in their own language. On account of our success in securing many new members and the desire on the part of the men to better their conditions the various mining companies held a meeting and decided to grant all underground men a voluntary increase in wages of 25 cents per day, to take effect April 1st.

During my stay in the mining region I organized the Jackson Central Labor Council, which has proven to be a very active organization and will, without question, be of great assistance in safeguarding the interest of the wage workers in Jackson and vicinity. The Brewery Workers were organized March 14th. Brother Muri came to Jackson to assist with the work. He secured a signed agreement with the Jackson Brewery, which gave the men an immediate increase in wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per week, and union regulation of working rules. This was quite a boost to the movement in Jackson.

On two different occasions during the month of April I went to Stockton to assist the Central Labor Council and to prevent the Laundry Workers' strike from involving several other unions, if possible. At the regular meeting of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, April 16th, the Central Labor Council of Stockton asked the Federation to use its influence to have Brother Casey go to Stockton to assist in bringing about a settlement of the strike, if possible. Upon my return to Stockton I advised Brother Brock, International President of the Laundry Workers, that he should co-operate with the Central Labor Council and not take it for granted that he represented the entire Labor movement. Brother Casey arrived on April 19th and everything within our power was done to secure a satisfactory settlement for the Laundry Workers. Many conferences were held at the Mayor's office between representatives of Organized Labor, unfair laundry employers, and members of the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association.

The unfair laundry employers appeared to be willing to settle their troubles, but the Committee from the M. M. and E. would not permit them to do so. Mayor Oulohan, who was exerting every effort to bring about a settlement and prevent another labor war in Stockton, was very fair with Labor, and regretted very much

that the fight had to continue after our hard work was at an end. Returned to Jackson to continue my work in behalf of the miners. I also took several complaints for the Barbers' Union while in the district and was successful in adjusting most cases satisfactory to the union.

On account of the unfair methods that were being used by the I. W. W.'s to defeat Charles H. Moyer for President of the Western Federation of Miners, I took an active part in assisting to re-elect a man that has devoted his life to secure better conditions for the members of the Western Federation of Miners.

As per instructions, I left Jackson June 21st for Martinez to render what assistance I could to the men on strike at the Shell Oil Co. plant, which originated from the Plumbers' Union after the company had refused to grant the demands of the men and discharged some of the members without any cause. Organizers Clark of the Plumbers, Sanfacon of the Carpenters, Rhode of the Electrical Workers were in Martinez, representing their respective crafts, most of the time.

The officers of the State Building Trades Council and State Federation of Labor were negotiating with the Shell Oil Co. in San Francisco trying to bring about a satisfactory settlement, but were unable to get much satisfaction on account of the water-front strike that was on in San Francisco at that time. During the progress of the strike in Martinez the spirit for organization had been aroused. The local unions in Martinez all made application to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, also the Contra Costa County Building Trades Council, realizing that with the assistance of these two organizations they would in time be able to build up a labor movement in Martinez. Brother Heckman of Richmond made several trips to Martinez and rendered some valuable assistance. With Brother Maloney of Richmond we succeeded in unionizing four of the best saloons in Martinez for the Bartenders of Richmond.

Left Martinez for San Francisco on July 13th. The following day I left for Eureka to render assistance to the local unions' of Eureka, and to assist in making the arrangements for our Seventeenth Annual Convention.

I find that the labor movement of Humboldt County is confined entirely to Eureka and at present is not as active as it has been in the past. The reason for this condition is that the timbers workers, who represent the largest industry in the county, have been disorganized. From what information I have been able to get, the I. W. W.'s are solely responsible for bringing about this condition. I organized the Retail Clerks and have devoted much of my time in their behalf. Several of the largest stores have signed their agreement, and the local is getting along very well. Received the applications for affiliation to the State Federation of Labor from Musicians and Electrical Workers.

A great deal of credit is due to the officers of the Federated Trades and the Women's Union Label League for the interest they are taking in the work to build up the labor movement of Humboldt County. The recent Labor Day celebration is credited with being one of the best ever held in Eureka, which, indeed, was encouraging to the trade-unionist of this district. Like every other city, the trade-unionists are looking forward to the coming convention with much interest and are doing everything possible to make it a success.

In conclusion I wish to thank the thousands of trade-unionists of California for the honor and the privilege to represent them in advancing the true principles of Organized Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

T. J. VITAICH, Organizer.

REPORT OF DELEGATE

TO THE

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

San Francisco, Cal., December 3, 1915.

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

At the outset of this report I beg leave to thank you for the honor conferred upon me in having chosen me as your representative. I hope the knowledge that I have gained by attending the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will enable me to deliver to the Labor movement bigger ideas and larger effort in behalf of the greatest and noblest of all human endeavor.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., in the California State Building, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, by President Samuel Gompers. The invocation was offered by most Rev. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna. Addresses of welcome were made by Daniel C. Murphy, President of the San Francisco Labor Council; Mr. C. C. Moore, President of the P. P. I. E.; Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of the State of California; James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco; H. D. H. Connick, Director of Works at the Exposition; P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, and Daniel P. Haggerty, President of the State Federation of Labor.

The report of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council is long, comprehensive, and records a year's work well done. The Executive Council held four meetings during the year, and besides there were submitted to them 162 documents. The most important decisions I will mention later in my report.

Secretary Morrison's report showed receipts were \$374,118.34, expenditures \$303,985.95; balance on hand September 30, 1915, \$70,132.39.

During the year there was received on the 1c assessment for the purpose of organizing the women workers \$9,192.62. This entire amount was spent. During the year there were chartered by the American Federation of Labor 1 International Union, 1 State Federation of Labor, 44 Central Councils, 40 Federal Labor Unions and 126 Trades Unions. The membership of the American Federation of Labor in 1915 was 1,946,347, as against 2,020,671 in 1914, showing a decrease of 74,324.

The Executive Council dealt with the question of International Peace and War from a labor standpoint, and suggested that a Labor Congress be held simultaneously with the Peace Congress, and suggested a workable plan for carrying out that proposition.

As a result of the war the work of the International Federation of Unions was practically suspended. The American Federation of Labor exhibit at the P. P. I. E. in the Palace of Education was the subject of many favorable comments.

The Colorado Mine Workers' struggle showed that early in 1915 the miners were forced to return to work through hunger and necessity. The strike, however, has accomplished some of its purposes, for the mine owners are being forced to obey State laws.

Four miners have already been tried for murder before Judge Hillyer, a Rockefeller lawyer. The State Supreme Court has barred Hillyer from sitting as Judge at any more of the trials of workers growing out of activities in the strike. John R. Lawson was granted a new trial after having been convicted of murder. Three others, Louis Zancanelli, David Roff and Ben Richardson, have been tried, and many more cases are pending.

Organized Labor is fighting to the end that strike-breaking detective agencies be abolished by national and State legislation.

The legislation favored by the Seamen's Union was, after 22 years of effort, enacted into law. The lives of passengers and sailors were made more secure by the enactment of that legislation, but, as usual, the greedy employers are trying to undermine the benefits derived from the enactment of good and needed laws.

The Executive Council handled many of the jurisdiction disputes, and where the contending parties agreed to sit down and reason the thing out an amicable adjustment invariably resulted.

The delegates from the British Trades Union Congress were Brothers C. G. Ammon, a member of the Postal Clerks of Great Britain, and E. Bevin, a member

of the Dock Workers' Union. Brother Fred Bancroft was sent as the delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Council. The message of fraternity and sameness of purpose of the British and Canadian workers with those of the American workers was very eloquently and ably delivered by the fraternal delegates.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald of the Women's International Union Label League addressed the convention and told of the work being accomplished by that organization to advance the purchase of union-made products.

Jerome Jones represented the Southern Labor Congress and told of the progress being made in organizing the workers of the South.

B. Suzuki, representing the Workers' Friendly Society of Japan, was, upon recommendation of the Executive Council, granted the privilege of addressing the convention. He told of the efforts and needs of the Japanese workers and delivered a message of fraternity.

As per instructions I introduced resolutions:

No. 34—To secure civil service employees a retirement measure, which was adopted.

No. 35—Prohibiting the employment of aliens in preference to citizen labor on Government work. Adopted.

No. 36—Compensation for Government employees. Adopted.

No. 37—Repeal of Sections 15, 16 and 17, in Article XIII, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution, dealing with initiation fees of Federal Unions, was defeated.

No. 38—On affiliation of local unions with State and central bodies. In this connection I wish to say that no definite action could be taken, but the position of the Thirty-fourth Convention of Philadelphia was reiterated and efforts will be made to have international unions bring pressure to bear upon their organizations to affiliate with the central bodies and State federations.

No. 39—On the organizing of Los Angeles, approved.

No. 40—Remedial legislation for postal clerks, approved.

There were a total of 157 resolutions introduced and considered by the convention.

Mr. J. H. Patten, Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Union and Farmers' National Congress, addressed the convention on Friday, November 12th. He urged the farmers and toilers to work hand in hand for mutual advancement.

On Monday, November 15th, Tom Mooney, representing the International Workers' Defense League, asked for and was granted the privilege of addressing the convention on the case of Joseph Hillstrom, under sentence of death, in the State of Utah. At the conclusion of Brother Mooney's talk the matter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and they were instructed to bring in a report Tuesday morning, which they did. The convention went on record as being of the opinion that Hillstrom did not get a fair trial. The convention appealed to the Governor of Utah, the Board of Pardons, and the President of the United States, urging a new and fair trial. On Wednesday morning the President of the United States, through his secretary, Tumulty, replied that he had wired the Governor of Utah urging justice and a reconsideration of the case.

Delegate Fred L. Bourne of the Oregon State Federation of Labor introduced a resolution, No. 10, calling for an investigation of the Industrial Plan vs. The Graft Plan of Unionism. The committee to which the resolution was referred recommended non-concurrence. The debate on the resolution was sharp and earnest, the report of the committee being finally adopted by a vote of 181 to 31.

Resolution No. 53, introduced by a delegation from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, requesting moral and financial support for the relief of 24 officers and members of said organization, charged with crime, including murder, robbery, extortion, etc., growing out of the strike of some years back, was recommended favorably by the convention.

Resolution No. 144, introduced by the delegates of the United Hatters of North America, brought to the attention of the convention the fact that 186 members had had their bank accounts taken from them on the decision of the Supreme Court; that in the Danbury Hatters' struggle the Sherman anti-trust law had been violated, and that in the next two months their homes will be taken away. The victims were never charged with any crime other than that of belonging to a labor organization. Upon recommendation a motion carried that one hour's pay be donated by every worker to go toward reimbursing the despoiled hatters. Thus, January 27, 1916, was selected as the day for each and all to make their contribution.

The convention heartily endorsed the work of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and the American Federation of Labor is pledged to support such legislation as may be recommended to remedy the evils made apparent by the investigation, and is further pledged to support the effort being made to

print the proceedings of the Commission in sufficient numbers to the end that all who desire a copy may be able to obtain same.

Resolution No. 79, introduced by Adolph Germer of the United Mine Workers, that the American Federation of Labor protests against the introduction in the schools of military propaganda, and a similar resolution by your delegate. The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, and after a long debate, during which the entire subject matter of war and peace was discussed, the convention adopted the committee's report for recommendation.

At Friday night's session the committee dealing with the jurisdictional quarrel between the Carpenters and Machinists recommended that the Carpenters stand suspended for failure to recognize the jurisdictional rights of other organizations. A compromise resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to attend the next convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and urge them to recede from actions they took in defying the American Federation of Labor, carried.

The proposition of voting on the officers of the American Federation of Labor by referendum was introduced by Delegate Fitzpatrick, representing the Illinois State Federation of Labor, but was rejected by the convention.

The following officers were re-elected:

President—Samuel Gompers.

Vice-Presidents—James Duncan, James O'Connell, Dennis A. Hayes, Joseph F. Valentine, John R. Alpine, H. B. Perham, Frank Duffy, and William Green.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon.

Secretary—Frank Morrison.

Fraternal Delegates to British Trades Congress—William B. Mahon and Mathew Woll.

To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—Harry P. Corcoran.

The city of Baltimore was selected as the next convention city.

The jurisdiction quarrel between the Sheet Metal Workers and Carpenters was decided in favor of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Resolution No. 152, introduced by John J. Fitzpatrick of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, that the convention hold solid for the eight-hour workday, and that all efforts, industrial and political, be used to establish same, was considered on the last day of the convention. The committee recommended a substitute resolution, which placed the American Federation of Labor in a negative position as far as it opposed the securing of the eight-hour day by legislation. Roll-call vote on the committee's recommendation resulted 8,500 votes in favor of the committee's recommendation and 6,396 votes against, 4,061 not voting. Though the California labor movement is positively on record as being in favor of the eight-hour day by legislation, the following voted against the position of the California State Federation of Labor: M. J. McGuire, P. H. McCarthy, Andrew Furuseth, Michael Casey and M. Decker. I mention these names so that the movement in the state can prepare one way or the other when the question of a referendum on the eight-hour day comes up before the California voters again.

On Monday, November 22d, at 8:30 p. m., the convention adjourned sine die.

Before closing this report I want to relate one incident that was striking. All must realize that the convention is body and soul in the control of the delegates that represent the Internationals; **they have the votes**. The voice of the delegates of the State Federations and Central bodies are heard and their resolutions considered, but when it comes to real power they have none, and yet one international officer, in one of the discussions on a resolution introduced by a delegate from a Central Council, made the remark that he would welcome the day when delegates from State Federations and Central Councils were not seated in the convention. Whether he will dare to make a move to that end remains to be seen, but I for one would almost welcome such a move, for it would give us an opportunity to show up some of these international per capita tax patriots.

I am glad that I had the opportunity to be part of that splendid body of men and women that met in San Francisco. I learned a good deal and am satisfied that despite the heated arguments and acrimonious discussions at times the spirit of Labor is fine. Much has been accomplished; more can and will be done, so that Labor will succeed in bringing about the happiness in the form of plenty for all the toilers of the world.

Thanking you again, I beg to subscribe myself

HUGO ERNST.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23, 1916.

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

In compiling the report of the Secretary-Treasurer an effort has again been made to include in it all important transactions of the Executive Council unless the matter is already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents. The Executive Council held five regular meetings during the year and disposed of a great volume of routine business to which little or no reference is made herein. The printed minutes of these meetings have, of course, been mailed to all affiliated unions.

The past year has been a most eventful period in the history of the California labor movement. Having been defeated time after time in the political arena and having dismally failed to break the spirit of the organized workers, either in Los Angeles or at Stockton, the would-be labor crushers of California are now engaged in a campaign—first to discredit, and then to destroy the organizations of labor in San Francisco. Rightly they reason that organized labor in San Francisco and the other Bay cities forms the backbone of the trade union movement in California, and that the disruption of the unions in other sections of the State will be mere routine work when the unions in and near San Francisco have ceased to exist. That they will not succeed is a foregone conclusion, for in the present attack upon the San Francisco unions the oppressors of Labor utterly lack the courage of their convictions. They have grown tired and weary of General Otis' frank and open union-baiting methods. They have lost faith in the efficacy of a frontal attack. So each of the spokesmen for the federated union-busters of San Francisco has told us that "he personally" believes in unions and that all his confederates would be disposed to favor union labor, provided the unions were "properly conducted." That, in brief, seems to be the crux of the San Francisco situation. All we are asked to do is to so conduct our unions as the employer himself would conduct them. All our unions are expected to do is to take care of the sick and bury the dead. Such matters as shorter hours, higher wages and more favorable working conditions for the men and women who produce all wealth should be left to the discretion of that charming sextette which operates under the name of the "law and order committee" of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Of course, trade-unionism of California has not accepted the altruistic advice of its new and self-proclaimed friends. And when the people generally begin to understand the full purport of the issues raised by the gentlemen who at present manipulate the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, they will gladly join hands with the organized workers and effectively silence the greedy profitmongers who would Chinaize dear old California.

ORGANIZERS' REPORTS—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The Federation has been fortunate in being able to finance the work of organizers Dale and Vitaich throughout the year. We were in a position to do so (1) because of the continued financial aid from the American Federation of Labor, (2) because of an arrangement whereby the Western Federation of Miners paid one-half of the salary and expense of Brother Vitaich while in the mining region, and (3) because more advantageous arrangements in the publication of the Federation's Year Book yielded greater returns.

In addition to the very satisfactory services of organizers Dale and Vitaich, whose reports speak for themselves, the Federation was able to render material assistance to the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union of California in their campaign to organize the San Francisco Ferry Deckhands.

As directed by the Santa Rosa convention, the executive officers of the Federation did their very best to secure the cooperation of National and International unions in an organizing campaign at Los Angeles and vicinity. A resolution urging such cooperation was introduced by our delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, and approved. Brother Dale, in his report, goes into details upon the results of this campaign. It should be noted in this connection that the plant of the California Shipbuilding Company at Long Beach was effectively tied up on May 1, when 332 men, constituting practically the entire force, walked out

because of constant vicious discrimination against all workers who were members of unions. Less than 30 per cent. of the men who struck were organized and there was urgent need for finances from the very beginning. Through the efforts of the State Federation, \$465.00 (see financial report elsewhere) was collected at San Francisco and Oakland and forwarded to the Secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council for the Long Beach Strike Fund. At this time the yard is badly crippled for competent help, the bulk of the former employees having remained away from this concern with a most commendable determination to secure recognition before returning to work.

At San Francisco no serious trouble took place until June 1. Prior to that time many affiliated unions secured substantial increases in wages. During the month of April, the unions composing the Pacific District of the International Seamen's Union of America obtained for their members a minimum increase in wages of 10 per cent. in the coastwise trade and a very substantial increase in the off-shore trade. As is well known, shipping business, especially in the foreign trade, had been exceptionally good and practically every union along the water front asked for an increase in wages and for better working conditions. In nearly every instance satisfactory adjustments of conditions of employment were arrived at through collective bargaining.

Steamboatmen and Longshoremen.

Collective bargaining was of no avail, however, in the case of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union. This union was finally compelled to go on strike for a very modest increase in wages. However, after a strike of 48 days the union deemed it best to call off the strike and return to work under the old conditions with the employers' promise that the wages would be raised as per request as soon as arrangements could be made with the California Railroad Commission for a raise of rates.

At the same time (on June 1) the organized longshoremen in California ports and all along the Pacific Coast went on strike for an average advance of thirty per cent. upon the then prevailing schedules. Space forbids the publication of a detailed account of the many deplorable events in connection with the longshoremen's strike. Suffice to say, this particular strike demonstrated that the labor movement does not lack men who can point out the promise of the future. What it frequently does lack (and did lack in this instance) is men who remember and profit from the lessons of the past. The Waterfront Workers' Federation has published a brief historical sketch of the longshoremen's strike. Any trade-unionist desirous of familiarizing himself with the details may secure a copy of said pamphlet from the Secretary, as long as a supply is on hand. At the present time the lumber handlers at San Francisco are still on strike and the situation at Eureka, San Pedro and San Diego is not at all encouraging. But notwithstanding the vicious influence of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce all longshore work on general freight and passenger carriers at San Francisco (both coastwise and off-shore) is again done under a "union shop" agreement, with wage increases, etc., negotiated through the good offices of the Waterfront Workers' Federation. The longshore situation at Oakland and San Pedro is also referred to by Vice-Presidents Ohlsen and Hart. It should be noted that the only longshoremen's unions affiliated with the State Federation are those at San Pedro.

Culinary Workers' Strike and Lockout.

About the middle of May, the Culinary Crafts of San Francisco, comprising the Cooks, Waiters and Cooks' Helpers, formulated a revised wage scale calling for an eight-hour day without increase of pay. This action was the culmination of a desire that had been held in abeyance for the past two years, awaiting the passing of the unsettled era of the World's Fair and the concurrent ebb and flow of culinary workers. For ten years, no reduction had been made in the working hours of any culinary craft (with the exception of the Cooks' Helpers) nor had any increase in pay been obtained. As a matter of fact, the wages to-day are considerably less than the wages paid in the years immediately following the earthquake and fire of 1906.

The new scale,—calling for a straight watch for the Cooks and Cooks' Helpers,—eight hours within twelve for the waiters, and the same pay for girls working in cafeterias (members of the Waitresses' Union) as for waitresses in restaurants,—received the required endorsement of the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers, their International and the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Restaurant Men's Association, upon the receipt of the communication containing the Unions' new schedule, met and passed resolutions containing a refusal to comply with the new schedule. After a conference, numerous proposals and counter proposals, the unions offered to accept a workday of nine hours to be completed within twelve for all crafts. The employers refused to concede even this

reasonable demand and made an insidious but unsuccessful attempt to split the forces of the workers by offering the following agreement:

"Cooks to work nine hours within thirteen, broken watch, same rate of wages which prevail at present.

"Same terms for waiters.

"Conditions of wages and working hours of cooks' helpers and cafeteria girls to remain same as at present.

"A conference to be held after January 1st, 1917, for the purpose of further considering the hours of cooks' helpers and cafeteria girls."

The proposed agreement was submitted to a referendum vote of all the culinary locals, was overwhelmingly defeated, and a three-to-one vote cast to enforce the original demand by striking if necessary.

While these negotiations were pending, the Restaurant Men's Association was advertising all along the coast for strikebreakers, discharging men who would not sign petitions calling for the retraction of the new scale and protesting against a strike. In some instances they refused admittance to the business agents and generally showed that the negotiations were but a pretense to cover their preparations for what has turned out to be an evidently premeditated plan to use the slightest excuse to disrupt the culinary unions. These evidences of bad faith led to the determination of the employees to hasten a decision one way or another.

The Labor Council was appealed to to grant a blanket boycott and permission to picket. The request was referred to the Executive Committee. Another conference was arranged between the employers, employees and the Committee. The whole matter was reviewed and the submission of the matter to arbitration was offered to the Association Committee, who claimed not to have power to act and asked for a brief delay in submitting an answer. On July 28th, the Executive Committee met in order to receive a reply, which, while formally accepting the offer of arbitration, inserted the condition that the basis of settlement should be the existing conditions in certain cities of the United States enumerated in the letter, such as New Orleans, Baltimore, New York, etc. This, of course, was not acceptable to either the Executive Committee or the Unions, but to avoid a break another effort was made to have the Association recede from its position. This also was a failure, and on July 31st, the Executive Committee, which had been empowered to act, sanctioned such action as might be necessary to enforce the demand.

Tuesday forenoon, August 1st, the crews of four restaurants were withdrawn by the unions on the refusal of the proprietors to grant the eight-hour day, and the Association, in fulfillment of a threat previously made, locked out all union culinary workers in about one hundred and fifty houses. Members of the Musicians', Bakers', White Rats' and Moving Picture Operators' Unions working in these establishments, walked out in sympathy.

Printed forms containing the following clause were handed to each employee to sign just before the lockout:

"The employees agree that they will work under the present conditions of wages and hours and agree that they will not pay any dues or strike benefits or other sums to the culinary unions or any of them in case of a strike or lockout."

The restaurant men had confidently counted on the retaining of the allegiance of their overworked employees, but desertions were practically nil. As a result, scores of places were closed for days, even weeks, and those that remained open only made a pretense of doing business. Negroes and Chinamen, cooks and waiters whose previous experience had never gone beyond a railroad camp, were recruited at fabulous wages to cook for and serve San Francisco's elite. Within a week of the strike, the unions signed up over 150 houses which displayed the eight-hour card. Since then, as many more have seen the folly of opposing humane conditions.

But an outside factor entered into the dispute. The Chamber of Commerce, with its self-appointed and self-styled Law and Order Committee, tendered its services and offered its swag to the Restaurant Men's Association and sought to cloud the issue of a demand for humane hours by making the dispute the wedge for an "open shop" campaign.

Restaurant and cafe proprietors who desired to concede the wage scale were compelled to displace their union help with non-union and to display a lying placard reading: "This place is conducted as an Open Shop Restaurant without discrimination against union or non-union labor."

This was accomplished by threats to cut off credit and supplies by the wholesale dealers and to call in outstanding notes, etc. The usual coterie of hired armed thugs were engaged to assault peaceable pickets. Pickets were arrested on trumped up charges and special prosecutors hired to secure convictions. The last move was met by fearless police judges who ruled that until the regular court prosecutors were found incompetent, no special prosecutors would be allowed.

In the courts, the Law and Order Committee has met with more success.

Without a hearing, Judge Hunt has issued forty restraining orders against picketing and has for over a month after the prescribed ten days, refused to hear any motion by the unions' attorney because one picket was found on the flimsiest evidence to have violated the order, thus being in contempt of court. Twenty other injunction cases are pending before Judges Deasy and Crothers, although they have ruled that peaceful picketing is permissible. (In the contempt case, Judge Hunt has practically ruled that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing.)

One thousand men and women are still out, determined as ever to better their conditions. The San Francisco Labor Council has levied an assessment of twenty cents per week to finance the strike and to resist any further effort that may be made for the non-union shop. There can be no doubt that the ultimate outcome will be a material gain for the Culinary Workers in conditions and in solidarity, born of their common needs. While increased respect and admiration for their loyal and steadfast allies, the Musicians and Bakers, White Rats Actors, etc., will be unstintingly given.

LEGISLATIVE WORK—THE INJUNCTION ISSUE.

In accordance with the established custom your executive officers have again endeavored to ascertain the attitude of candidates for Congress and the State Legislature upon questions vitally affecting the workers.

The three questions submitted to candidates for the Legislature, follow:

1. A satisfactory law regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes has recently been enacted by Congress. Unfortunately, this law applies to Federal courts only. Are you in favor of enacting a similar law for the State of California?

2. Private employment bureaus in California are annually collecting approximately \$500,000 in fees from men and women seeking work. Realizing this crying evil the last session of the Legislature created "free State public employment bureaus." Are you in favor of enacting a law which will abolish all employment agencies operated for profit?

3. The California Workmen's Compensation Act should be strengthened and improved in several respects. To this end we hope to have the law amended as follows: (a) to guarantee payment of compensation after same becomes due; (b) to give to the injured worker a voice in the selection of his doctor; (c) to reduce the waiting period to one week. Do you favor such amendments?

The six questions submitted to candidates for the United States Senate and the House of Representatives were as follows:

1. Will you urge and vote for a bill providing for a more comprehensive Employers' Liability Law, or for a bill that will insure automatic compensation to employees injured by accident during employment, (a) for all federal employees; (b) in all interstate commerce?

2. Will you urge and favor a bill which will protect the people of one State from the ruinous competition of contract convict labor in another State?

3. Will you stand by the Seamen and the traveling public in opposing all reactionary amendments to the Seamen's Act of 1915?

4. Do you favor the right of the people to recall federal judges?

5. Do you favor an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to bar all Asiatics?

6. Do you favor the literacy test for all immigrants to the United States?

The answers received are now being compiled for publication in a pamphlet, under the title "What they Promise to do for Labor." In fact, it is hoped that the pamphlet will be ready when the convention is called to order.

As in the past, all replies received prior to the Primary Election were tabulated and submitted to the labor press for publication, together with a synopsis of the incumbents' records.

That the general results of this sort of publicity are highly satisfactory is now very generally acknowledged. Wendell Phillips, whose record as an unselfish and devoted social reformer stands second to none in our country and whose life's work was fruitful to the highest degree, gave some advice to workingmen which is well worth repeating at this day. He said:

"My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, 'We Never Forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did

the act," and we will say, "It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave, never!" "

It has been truly said that the great significance of the speedy passage by Congress of the eight hour law does not lie in what the measure itself may or may not do, but in the fact that a practical demonstration has been given of the power of organized labor to secure promptly desired legislation against the opposition of most powerful financial interests. The same method by which the eight-hour law was secured can secure legislation more fundamental—legislation that will free the workers from the need of arbitrary regulation as a means of protection against oppression, and that will make strikes unnecessary. Of course we will never voluntarily relinquish our right to strike. When Congress was dealing with the railroad men's affair, your executive officers, on behalf of the Federation, protested against the enactment of any legislation providing for compulsory arbitration. For in any free country, the right to quit work must always remain a lawful weapon to be used as a last resort against those who stand in the way of economic justice.

The Anti-Injunction Bill.

The most important labor measure before the next session of our State Legislature will be the Anti-Injunction bill. In California the Injunction judge has been very much in evidence during the past year. Somehow, all too many of our judges and lawyers utterly fail to understand that just three really great struggles have taken place among mankind to establish those conditions of liberty which would make men truly free. Two of these great struggles have brought religious and political liberty, now firmly established in all the civilized nations of the earth. Industrial liberty alone remains more of a shadow than a reality for a large portion of the world's workers, and it is unfortunate, but true, that many of the workers' efforts to establish a necessary degree of industrial liberty have been frustrated through judicial decisions which seemingly have for their foundation the belief that what labor desired to accomplish in freeing itself was an interference with or an injury to some "property right."

Within the recent past the Third Appellate District Court of California has actually resurrected the old rule of the Emperor Tiberius, and held that it can punish anybody for violating the majesty of a Superior Court. This Court maintained that a person found on a public street with a red sash on, in the vicinity of a place on which an injunction has been granted, even though this person is neither a defendant nor an agent or an assistant of a defendant, is nevertheless guilty of a contempt for interfering with the dignity of the Court. In their superior wisdom they held that this was a criminal contempt, which they could punish by summary proceedings and that a person so accused could be tried and convicted in his absence, without being brought before the Court. They held that while a voluntary unincorporated association cannot be sued, it could in a labor case. They held that while peaceful picketing was lawful, it nevertheless constituted "constructive violence," which appears to be a new legal term especially invented to persecute labor unions. In effect, this decision re-establishes all the objectionable practice of the Court of the Star Chamber. It goes even further than the decision of Pontius Pilate, in that it allows a man to be convicted of a crime, who has not been given the opportunity of hearing his accusers, or of knowing what testimony has been introduced against him. It violates all rules of civilized or uncivilized law.

Of course, for the sake of industrial liberty and human progress the California decision briefly reviewed must be appealed to a higher court. This means long wrangling by lawyers some of whom will have to be paid from trade-union funds. In other words, these outrageous decisions must always be contested to the last ditch and the bills will have to be footed by men and women who earn their money in the sweat of their brow.

The State Federation has been fortunate in having at its disposal the services of Attorney Henry B. Lister of San Francisco. In October of last year Mr. Lister was retained by the Federation to look after the Stockton Injunction cases which were pending at the time of the Santa Rosa convention. Subsequent thereto another batch of injunctions were issued at Stockton and Mr. Lister was again engaged to take care of the workers' interests. Finally, at the request of the Sacramento Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union and at the earnest solicitation of the San Francisco Labor Council he has been retained by the Federation to carry the Sacramento Appellate Court injunction case to the Supreme Court of California. All of these financial obligations have been met from the \$721.54 balance which remained in the Stockton Strike Fund, as per report made to the Santa Rosa convention.

THE NOVEMBER BALLOT.

Seven propositions will be submitted to the people of California at the November general election. They will be placed on the ballot in the following order:

1. Complete Prohibition, 1920. (Initiative.)
2. Partial Prohibition, 1918. (Initiative.)
3. State Highway \$15,000,000 bond issue (Legislative Proposal.)
4. Direct Primary. (Referendum.)
5. Taxation on Land Values only. (Initiative.)
6. Making legislators ineligible to other office. (Initiative.)
7. Amending highway act of 1909 so counties will bear part of interest on road bonds. (Legislative Proposal.)

Your Executive Council recommends favorably upon propositions Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7. For obvious reasons, we urge the convention to declare against propositions Nos. 1, 2 and 6.

ACTION ON PROPOSAL TO CALL POLITICAL CONVENTION.

During the year the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, submitted resolutions to the Executive Council, urging the "State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council of California, to call a convention of delegates from bona fide recognized labor unions in this State to convene at some place and time as may be deemed best for the purpose of devising ways, means and plans for a program that will more effectually further the election of candidates to the Judiciary, the State Legislature and the National Congress, who either are representatives of Labor, or who have pledged themselves to give labor a greater degree of justice than it had been accorded in the past by our courts and our legislative bodies."

Your Executive Council referred the matter to all the Central Labor Councils of the State for an expression of opinion upon the advisability of calling such a convention with the following results:

Of the twenty Labor Councils, in the State, nine in effect rejected the proposal, eight endorsed it, and three failed to reply.

The attitude of the various Labor Councils follows: Rejected (9): Bakersfield, Oakland, Pasadena, Petaluma, Richmond, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton and Vallejo. Endorsed (8): El Centro, Eureka, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Rafael and Santa Rosa. Failed to reply (3): Marysville, San Bernardino and San Pedro.

The Executive Council thereupon decided to take no further action in the matter.

PREVENTING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

On January 1, 1916, the Industrial Accident Commission, formally issued the General Safety Rules drafted by the committee representing the California Employers' Federation, the California State Federation of Labor and the Casualty Underwriters' Association of California. A copy of these rules has been sent to each affiliated union. Additional copies may be had upon application to the Commission. These rules are now being enforced.

When the Workmen Compensation bill was pending before the California Legislature a few years ago the reactionary press predicted that its enactment would spell ruin to the State's leading industries. Let us briefly examine what sort of ruin has actually resulted from the enforcement of this meritorious law.

The Industrial Accident Commission has just issued some very interesting statistical information concerning injuries in the industries of the State. During the year 1915 there were reported to the Commission a total of 67,538 injuries, as follows:

Fatal	533
Permanent	1,264
Temporary	65,741

The total payments for the above injuries, reported up to June 30, 1916, amounted to \$2,002,706.04. This sum was apportioned between

Compensation to injured	\$1,150,503.56
Medical payments	852,202.48

Out of the 67,538 reported injuries 13,254 lasted 15 days and over.

It is interesting to compare the 1915 figures with those tabulated for 1914. During the latter year there were 691 industrial deaths, 1,292 permanent injuries and

60,241 temporary injuries, a total of 62,224. Last year's death list shows a reduction of 158, due largely to the gospel of "safety first" and the activities of employers and employees in co-operating to remove industrial hazards. The permanent injuries also decreased 28.

SENATOR OWENS' RECALL EXPENSES.

The long-pending claim of Senator J. C. Owens against the State of California on account of expenses incurred during the unsuccessful recall election, initiated by the State Federation of Labor, was finally heard before the State Board of Control at Sacramento on June 23rd, the Secretary and Vice-President Heckman being present. The original claim of Senator Owens, filed August 16, 1915, amounted to \$6,730.10. This claim was withdrawn and a revised claim was filed for \$6,388.65. During a four hours' hearing the State Board of Control eliminated sundry items from the revised claim, totaling \$1,835.45. Among these items were the salaries of two Contra Costa county editors who not only asked payment for the thousands of copies of their respective papers, but had also placed themselves upon the payroll of the Senator. The Senator's automobile bill was reduced from \$1,499.90 to \$719.95. However, the most interesting feature of the detailed schedule presented by Senator Owens was the conclusive proof which he furnished to the effect that the Democratic and Republican bosses both in Marin and Contra Costa counties joined in common cause to defeat the recall initiated by organized labor.

UNEMPLOYMENT, THE LAND, AND THE IMMIGRANTS.

As is generally known, immigration to our country has received quite a check on account of the world war. As a natural sequence the unemployment problem has ceased to be a pressing issue. It is important to note, however, that the decrease in immigration to California has not been in proportion to that of other States in the United States, as a whole. This seems to indicate that the trend of immigration is to the Pacific Coast and emphasizes the necessity for the right kind of "preparedness" in the premises.

Your Secretary, as a member of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, has given serious and earnest consideration to the California land situation, and commends the following extract from the Commission's report to the attention of the delegates to this convention:

"Few will take issue with the contention that California should comfortably support many, many times her present population. On the other hand it must be conceded that there have been times during the past few years when it seemed as if California was unable to support even her present limited population. That this paradoxical state of affairs does exist is in itself conclusive evidence of a weak spot in our social structure.

"The explanation seems to rest in the facts that on the one hand growth of population depends upon easy access to the land; whereas, on the other hand, the prospective purchaser finds land either obtainable only at excessive prices, or withheld altogether from the market by those who refuse to sell in the hope that the future will bring them a much higher price. To this increased value, these latter contribute nothing but mere abstinence. Land withheld from sale is practically non-existent; thus the available supply is limited, and consequently prices on the land offered for sale are artificially and unnaturally forced up.

"Idle and unimproved lands seem to constitute one of the safest and most profitable investments. And, unfortunately for the unemployed, the investment in land does not need the assistance of labor or require the payment of wages, nor does it compel owners of wealth to bid against each other for labor. Wealth may thus be invested and large gains realized from it by merely waiting, without its owners paying out one dollar in wages or contributing in the slightest degree to the success of any wealth-producing enterprise, while every improvement in the arts and sciences and in social relations, as well as increase of population, adds to its value. By this means we foster unemployment, yet it is considered legitimate business to purchase land for the avowed purpose of preventing capital and labor from being employed upon it until enormous sums can be extracted for this privilege.

"This deplorable situation was recently splendidly summarized as follows:

"California wants immigrants—with money enough, earned somewhere else, to buy our land of us, at a higher price than we paid for it. In other words, California wants customers. We are looking, not for people or development, but for mercantile profit in a commercial transaction. And we have the goods to sell, too; the mercantile bargain is a good one, on both sides.

"Is this too cynical a view? If you think so, just try the experiment of cross-examining anybody engaged in promoting immigration, and see whether it is human beings he is looking for, or check books.

"It is a humiliating confession, and we shall not be really civilized so long as

it remains true. What we really need is human beings, to work, to transform the latent resources of the State to active wealth, for their own good and ours. California is all right and the workers are all right. If, somehow, they cannot be got together, the fault is ours. We are not organized right; and we might as well confess it.

"In brief, the evidence seems to show that the men and women of California who are building up the State and creating its wealth are tolerating a system which encourages rather than prevents holding and speculating in idle land. Those who have made particular study of the problems of unemployment and immigration realize that one of the most natural outlets, and one of the most logical, is in the direction of releasing to small owners the land now held in large parcels. A recent study of California's assessment rolls reveals the following striking examples of existing conditions:

"In Siskiyou County the Central Pacific Railroad Company was assessed for 664,830 acres of land, being approximately 36 per cent of all land assessed in that county.

"In San Bernardino County the Southern Pacific Land Company was assessed for 642,246 acres.

"Kern County had, according to the California Blue Book, 2,793,605 acres with an assessed valuation. The assessment rolls showed that nearly one-half of that vast acreage was assessed to four concerns, namely, the Southern Pacific Land Company, the Kern County Land Company, R. F. Elliott (Trustee, Tejon Ranch), and Miller & Lux.

"The total California holdings of Miller & Lux approximate 700,000 acres. In Merced County alone 245,000 acres were assessed against this corporation.

"There is no evidence to show that large land holdings are confined wholly to California. Competent authorities have estimated that the total gifts to the public, i. e., national land grants to railways, have aggregated more than 215,000,000 acres. There does seem to be ample evidence, however, that today the large landholders find it to their advantage 'to hold on' to the vast acreage of unimproved lands in their possession.

"That it would be to the great advantage of our State to break up these large holdings, there can be no doubt. * * * There are those who contend that a revision of our methods of taxation would serve that end. To transform the latent resources of the State, they say, we must shift the tax burden from improvements on land, such as houses, trees, etc., and from personal property, such as horses, cows, merchandise and other products of labor, to land values.

"Those who look to taxation as the remedy point to the fact that the California assessment rolls show that our tax laws enable the owners of idle, unimproved land to escape with only a nominal, and in many instances a positively ridiculous, low tax. For example, 22,061 acres of Central Pacific lands in Yuba County paid an average tax of 6 cents per acre; 69,008 acres assessed to the same concern in Tehama County paid 7½ cents per acre; 16,000 acres owned by the Agoure interests in Ventura County paid an average of 8½ cents per acre; 13,732 acres assessed to the Southern Pacific Land Company in Tulare County paid an average of 4½ cents per acre.

"So, though good citizens may question the advisability of adopting radical means to pry the land monopolists loose from their holdings, all must agree that the present method of taxation will not do it."

ESSENCE OF THE "UNION SHOP."

Many malicious efforts have been made by the enemies of Labor to mislead the public as to the true meaning of certain terms freely used during industrial disputes.

The Federal Commission of Industrial Relations, composed of employers, employees and representatives of the public, by unanimous vote declared that the terms "open shop" and "closed shop" have each a double meaning. Therefore, they decided not to use those terms. In lieu thereof they used the terms "union shop" and "non-union shop." These expressions they defined as follows:

Authoritative Definitions.

The UNION SHOP sometimes called the C L O S E D SHOP.

"The union shop is a shop where the wages, the hours of labor, and the general conditions of employment are fixed by a joint agreement between the employer and the trade-union."

The NON-UNION SHOP sometimes called the O P E N SHOP.

"The non-union shop is one where no joint agreement exists, and where the wages, the hours of labor, and the general conditions of employment are fixed by the employer without co-operation with any trade-union."

In brief, the union shop stands for collective bargaining and insists that in this age and generation neither the employer nor the individual wage worker can be permitted to do "just as he pleases."

When men are cast away at sea they have a right to insist that each shall do his share in bailing out the boat and keeping lookout for a passing sail. So, when men are engaged in any task involving a certain amount of co-operative effort to insure the personal safety of all, they have a right to require that whoever seeks to join them shall first pledge himself to perform his due share of such effort. These propositions are rudimentary, they are universally conceded as just, and universally practiced as necessary.

In principle the attitude of the labor movement is based upon the same conception of justice and necessity. When the members of a trade-union have by the expenditure of their own time and means created certain conditions necessary to their safety and well-being in a given industry or institution, it is morally their right and logically their duty to insist that the non-unionist who seeks to share these conditions shall first agree to share the labor and expenditure necessary to their maintenance—in other words, to insist that he shall join the union. Such, in essence, is the whole argument for the union shop, or the so-called "closed shop." It is an argument every whit as sound as that of the castaways, and its soundness would be generally perceived and as generally granted but for the fact that other, and entirely different, arguments have been raised to obscure it.

The opponents of the labor movement confuse the issue by attributing to it claims which it has not made, claims which, on the contrary, it has distinctly and emphatically disclaimed. In fact, the basis of the opposition to the labor movement is a man of straw. It is charged that "the union shop is a blow at the freedom of the individual to sell his labor to whom he will and to work where he pleases." Leaving aside the obvious and entirely unwarranted inference contained in this statement, i. e., that in the case of the so-called "open shop" the individual is free to work where he pleases, the charge is absolutely baseless. Again, it is charged that the union shop "creates arbitrarily a class of men whose rights are taken away in violation of the principle upon which our very existence as a government depends." If the labor movement were really guilty in these respects there would be ground for serious criticism. But the truth is that the labor movement does not deny any right of either the non-unionists or the employer of non-union labor. The labor movement grants the right of the non-unionist to "sell his labor to whom he will and to work where he pleases"; also, it grants the right of the employer to buy his labor of whom he will and to hire where he pleases. The labor movement grants these rights upon legal, although it questions them upon moral grounds. Practically, the only obstacle to these rights offered by the labor movement consists in the refusal of its members to work where these rights are insisted upon. In the latter regard the trade-unionist is simply exercising his own right in the premises. As long as the right of the trade-unionist to refuse to work is recognized as equal with that of the non-unionist to work where he pleases the argument against the union shop will never rise above the dignity of bugaboo.

Of course, it is contended that the refusal of the trade-unionist to work with the non-unionist results practically in one or the other of two conditions. Either the non-unionist must join a union, or he must remain idle. This, so far as it is true, is merely confessing that the organized workers in a given industry are in the majority. In such case the question becomes simply one as to whose rights—those of the majority or those of the minority—shall prevail. The answer to that question seems obvious. Certainly, when it is considered that the rights of the trade-unionist are a practical, substantial quantity, while those of the non-unionist are purely theoretical, there can be no room for argument among sensible, unprejudiced men. The shipwrecked man undoubtedly has both a legal and a moral right to share the life boat with his mates, yet his refusal to share the labor of keeping her afloat, should it result in the refusal of his companions in distress to take him on board, may mean his death by drowning. But who can blame the men in the boat if they refuse to give practical effect to the right of one man at the risk of drowning all hands? The union shop is a life boat on the industrial sea, open to every swimmer and closed only to the fellow who won't bail.

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

Report of Membership, 1915-1916.

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1915.....	18
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1915.....	498
	<hr/> 516
Local Unions affiliated during year	35
Local Unions reinstated during year	4
Central Labor Councils affiliated during the year	4
	<hr/> 559
Withdrawn for unknown reasons	7
Amalgamated with other unions	7
Disbanded	8
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax	35
	<hr/> 57
Organizations in good standing, September 23, 1916.....	502
<hr/>	
Approximate membership of unions withdrawn, disbanded and suspended.....	4,500
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated	6,000
	<hr/>
Net increase	1,500

NEW AFFILIATIONS.

Thirty-five organizations, with an approximate membership of 3,000, and four Central Labor Councils affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 26, 1915, to September 23, 1916, as follows:

El Centro.

Central Labor Council.

Eureka.

Musicians Mutual Protective Association No. 333.
Electrical Workers No. 482.
Plumbers, Steam & Gas-fitters No. 471.
Woman's International Union Label League No. 303.

Hanford.

Musicians No. 462.

Jackson.

Central Labor Council.

Kennett.

Shasta Mine & Smelter Workers No. 174.

Los Angeles.

Broom & Whisk Makers Union No. 28.
Granite Cutters Union.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 52.
Motion Picture Laboratory Workers No. 15,074.
Plumbers Union No. 78.

Martinez.

Carpenters No. 1025.
Electrical Workers No. 302.
Plumbers, Steam-fitters & Helpers No. 159.

Marysville.

Musicians No. 158.

Oakland.

Electrical Workers No. 257.
Steam-fitters & Helpers No. 342.

Pasadena.

Bakers No. 25.

Richmond.

Retail Clerks No. 1179.
Laundry Workers No. 88.

Sacramento.

Plumbers No. 447.

San Bruno.

Federal Labor Union No. 14,989.

San Francisco.

Automobile & Carriage Painters No. 1073.
 Chauffeur's Union No. 265.
 Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256.
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.
 Railway Postal Clerks No. 20.
 Stable Employes No. 404.
 Switchmen's Union of North America No. 197.

San Mateo.

Central Labor Union of San Mateo County.
 Passenger Auto Drivers No. 429.

San Pedro.

Laundry Workers No. 50.

Santa Barbara.

Central Labor Council.

Santa Rosa.

Bartenders No. 770.

Stockton.

Barbers No. 312.

Vallejo.

Laundry Workers No. 113.

Reinstatements.

1. Electrical Workers No. 61, Los Angeles.
2. Plumbers No. 444, Oakland.
3. Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco.
4. Janitors No. 10,367, San Francisco.

Withdrawn.

1. Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers No. 33, Alameda.
2. Barbers No. 508, Richmond.
3. Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 31, San Francisco.
4. Ship Fitters No. 410, San Francisco.
5. Steam Engineers No. 64, San Francisco.
6. Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.
7. Plumbers No. 494, Long Beach.

Amalgamated with Other Unions.

1. Boilermakers No. 205, with Boilermakers No. 6, of San Francisco.
2. Carpenters No. 1640, with Carpenters No. 22 of San Francisco.
3. Tailors' Union No. 400, with Tailors' Union No. 80 of San Francisco.
4. Electrical Workers No. 302, with Electrical Workers No. 180 of Vallejo.
5. Waitresses No. 98, with Waiters No. 17, of Los Angeles.
6. Machine Hands No. 215, with Machinists No. 68 of San Francisco.
7. Cement Workers No. 138, with Hod Carriers No. 274 of Richmond.

Disbanded.

1. Timber Workers No. 34, Fort Bragg.
2. Cement Workers No. 195, Pasadena.
3. Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 102, San Diego.
4. Timber Workers No. 23, Eureka.
5. Miners No. 211, Skidoo.
6. United Laborers No. 13,116, Stockton.
7. Molders No. 387, San Diego, Cal.
8. Carpenters No. 1632, San Luis Obispo.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax.

1. Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles.
2. Carpenters No. 884, Los Angeles.
3. Marble Workers No. 63, Los Angeles.
4. Painters No. 350, Los Angeles.
5. Shinglers No. 2, Los Angeles.
6. Carpenters No. 828, Menlo Park.
7. Carpenters No. 1697, Modesto.
8. Boilermakers No. 233, Oakland.
9. Hod Carriers No. 308, Oakland.
10. Steam Engineers No. 507, Oakland.
11. Steam Engineers No. 533, Oakland.
12. Central Labor Council, Petaluma.
13. Painters No. 780, Riverside.
14. Stationary Firemen No. 149, Sacramento.
15. Material Teamsters No. 803, Sacramento.
16. Barbers No. 253, San Bernardino.
17. Hod Carriers No. 89, San Diego.
18. Horseshoers No. 187, San Diego.

19. Steam Engineers No. 365, San Diego.
20. Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
21. Bottle Caners No. 10,535, San Francisco.
22. Broom Makers No. 58, San Francisco.
23. Felt & Composition Roofers No. 25, San Francisco.
24. Gas & Water Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
25. Housesmiths No. 78, San Francisco.
26. Pavers No. 18, San Francisco.
27. Electrical Workers No. 250, San Jose.
28. Barbers No. 582, San Rafael.
29. Painters No. 649, Santa Cruz.
30. Plumbers No. 251, Santa Rosa.
31. Bootblacks No. 13,156, Stockton.
32. Hod Carriers No. 73, Stockton.
33. Painters No. 274, Stockton.
34. Carpenters No. 982, Turlock.
35. Cement Workers No. 185, Watsonville.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding his report for the year, the writer is painfully aware of the fact that much has been left unsaid and that many things we set out to do remain unaccomplished.

Still, even the most pessimistic onlooker must concede that we are not standing still. The struggle of organized labor for an eight-hour day has become world-wide. Not very long ago the hours of labor were from 12 to 15 a day. It was no child's play to bring them down to 10 and then to 9. And the struggle to bring them down to 8 is now on.

The Same Old Struggle for Progress.

Just at present the railroad magnates and all the hirelings and apologists for the "House of Have" are coining words and manufacturing new catch phrases to belittle the justice of an eight-hour workday. But 'twas ever thus. It was Gladstone who said "that in almost every great controversy of the last fifty years the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today."

And so it is today in this Republic and throughout the civilized world. The great labor movement is the one unconquerable barrier against reaction.

It is the most uncompromising factor with which plutocracy is ever forced to reckon.

It is the greatest living challenge of the cynical doctrine: "Every man for himself, his own ends, the devil for all."

The very existence of an organized labor movement tends to reduce race, creed and political prejudices. It fosters education, and uproots ignorance, increases independence, and decreases dependence. It develops manhood and balks tyranny. It establishes fraternity, discourages blind selfishness, and makes the whole world better.

Labor's Most Effective Weapon.

To the Cigarmakers of San Francisco belongs the credit and the glory of first employing Labor's most effective weapon—the Union Label.

But all too few of us seem to appreciate that the purchasing power of the worker is a potential and an ever available weapon in the industrial field and that its power for good can be augmented one hundred fold by increasing the demand for union label products.

In the endeavor to promote the general welfare of the workers, every honorable means should be employed for the attainment of this laudable object. A persistent agitation for products made by union men and women will accomplish most gratifying results.

Suppose every one of the 100,000 trade unionists in California considered it a crime to buy prison products or non-union products; suppose the merchants knew every penny of the millions spent by these trade unionists would be spent only for union goods, what would we see? Practically every store in this broad land patronized by workingmen would have a big union label over its door. Merchants would themselves advertise the union label, and manufacturers would produce union products and hire union labor or go bankrupt. If trade unionists used their purchasing power they would not have to strike so much. And we would hear less "open-shop" talk from the arrogant hucksters who have recently appointed themselves the guardians of Labor.

High Dues and Low Initiation Fees.

When the employing interests raise million dollar funds to give battle to the organized workers the proposal is usually made in the Councils of Labor that we, too, must accumulate a large fund for defensive purposes. It would seem prudent, however, to urge upon all local unions to begin this sort of defensive work right at the bottom of the ladder.

Those who have a full conception of the labor movement in general, and who have their own best interest at heart, must from force and logic of circumstances be advocates of high dues. Those labor organizations that try to maintain themselves on low dues, are ineffective and impotent to carry out the requirements of the present day industrial struggle; and the sooner the members of our unions realize this, the better. When the history of the world's labor movement is analyzed, it will be found that the unions with high dues have been the most successful in increasing wages, shortening hours and generally improving conditions for their members. This applies with equal force to city central bodies and State federations. Only by adopting these tried and true tactics can they be successful in the work of organizing, educating and federating the workers. Low initiation fees and high dues should be the underlying principle of preparedness for the organized workers.

Worth While Preparedness for Workers.

There is no easy way toward the millennium. Freedom and rights come as a result of organization and struggle. They can be maintained only through organization, eternal vigilance, and, above all else, the proper kind of preparedness.

Every wage earner in California should be prepared, not for war to shoot some other worker, but for intelligent co-operation with his fellow workers to obtain higher wages, a shorter workday and better conditions for himself and those dependent upon him.

The State Federation of Labor is not only willing to assist, but stands ready to carry on a continuous agitation for the true preparedness of the workers, to obliterate the many wrongs perpetrated upon the men and women who toil, and to secure for ourselves a just share of all the good things we produce. The preparedness slogan of the organized workers should be Education, Organization and Federation. This is the only war cry that will win the workers' battles. It is the only kind of "Preparedness" propaganda from which the workers may expect substantial and worth while returns.

Fraternally and respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 26, 1915, to September 23, 1916, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts.	
Affiliation Fee.....	\$ 39.00
Per Capita Tax.....	7,164.64
Miscellaneous	1,937.70
	<hr/> \$ 9,141.34
Disbursements.	
Santa Rosa Convention.....	\$ 1,023.15
Executive Council.....	122.10
Office Expense.....	205.98
Organizing	3,581.55
Postage and Mailing.....	188.35
Printing	299.75
Rent	300.00
Salaries	1,919.25
Legislative Work.....	64.50
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.....	150.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	74.28
Miscellaneous	289.28
	<hr/> \$ 8,218.19
Recapitulation.	
Balance on hand September 25, 1915.....	\$ 3,396.28
Total receipts for twelve months.....	9,141.34
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$12,537.62
Total Disbursements.....	8,218.19
	<hr/>
Balance on hand September 23, 1916.....	\$ 4,319.43

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.		EL CENTRO.	
ALAMEDA.		Carpenters No. 1286.....	4.97
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers No. 33.....	\$ 6.30	Central Labor Council.....	3.00
BAKERSFIELD.		Typographical No. 707.....	2.48
Bakers No. 146.....	1.19	EUREKA.	
Barbers No. 317.....	6.40	Barbers No. 431.....	2.80
Bartenders No. 378.....	16.34	Bartenders No. 406.....	6.25
Butchers No. 193.....	2.97	Carpenters No. 1040.....	7.02
Carpenters No. 743.....	10.50	Cigarmakers No. 338.....	4.21
Cement Workers No. 130.....	.79	Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	3.48
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	1.44	Electrical Workers No. 482.....	1.15
Retail Clerks No. 1217.....	1.80	Federated Trades Council.....	9.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 550.....	19.20	Machinists No. 540.....	2.12
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	5.00	Musicians No. 333.....	3.70
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	4.80	Painters No. 1034.....	4.44
Labor Council	11.00	Plumbers No. 471.....	1.25
Machinists No. 5.....	4.24	Stage Employes No. 430.....	.91
Musicians No. 263.....	6.00	Typographical No. 207.....	3.01
Painters No. 314.....	5.26	Women's Union Label League No. 303	1.13
Sheet Metal Workers No. 369.....	.65	FRESNO.	
Stage Employees No. 215.....	4.16	Bakers No. 43.....	7.41
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	6.69	Bartenders No. 566.....	9.60
Tailors No. 339.....	3.02	Carpenters No. 701.....	38.62
Typographical No. 439.....	2.35	Carpenters No. 1496.....	9.91
BERKELEY.		Retail Clerks No. 170.....	8.15
Carpenters No. 1158.....	13.45	Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	17.89
Post Office Clerks No. 47.....	1.32	Electrical Workers No. 100.....	2.10
BODIE.		Electrical Workers No. 169.....	2.80
Miners No. 61.....	.98		

Hod. Carriers No. 294.....	2.40	Musicians No. 47.....	66.00
Labor Council	14.00	Photo Engravers No. 32.....	6.00
United Laborers No. 14113.....	3.34	Plumbers No. 78.....	6.00
Lathers No. 83.....	2.00	Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	24.00
Machinists No. 653.....	4.86	Press Feeders No. 37.....	6.75
Musicians No. 210.....	10.41	Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	4.90
Painters No. 294.....	12.00	Web Pressmen No. 18.....	12.78
Plasterers No. 188.....	2.21	Sheet Metal Workers No. 108..	6.36
Plumbers No. 246.....	4.58	Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831	4.47
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	3.10	Stage Employees No. 33.....	11.47
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252...	4.35	Steam Engineers No. 72.....	11.55
Stage Employes No. 158.....	2.51	Stereotypers & Electrotypers No.	
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	4.29	58	3.59
Teamsters No. 431.....	13.03	Tailors No. 81.....	14.00
Typographical	4.50	Teamsters No. 208.....	3.05
GLENDALE.		Trunk & Case Workers No. 9...	1.01
Carpenters No. 563.....	.82	Typographical No. 174.....	48.00
GRASS VALLEY.		Waiters No. 17.....	24.90
Miners No. 90.....	2.00	MARTINEZ.	
HANFORD.		Carpenters No. 1025.....	1.25
Carpenters No. 1043.....	5.65	Electrical Workers No. 302.....	1.20
Musicians No. 462.....	2.23	Plumbers, Steam Fitters and	
Painters No. 594.....	1.50	Helpers No. 159.....	1.50
JACKSON.		MARYSVILLE.	
Barbers No. 533.....	2.04	Bartenders No. 699.....	6.30
Central Labor Council.....	8.00	Carpenters No. 1570.....	7.62
Miners No. 135.....	44.50	Hod Carriers No. 121.....	1.30
KENNETT.		Labor Council	12.00
Shasta Mine and Smelter Work-		Musicians No. 158.....	5.45
ers No. 174.....	3.95	Painters No. 146.....	2.15
KNOWLES.		Stage Employes No. 216.....	3.11
Granite Cutters	35.60	Teamsters No. 137.....	5.20
LODI.		Typographical No. 223.....	2.35
Carpenters No. 1641.....	.84	MERCED.	
LONG BEACH.		Carpenters No. 1202.....	2.28
Plumbers No. 494.....	1.06	MILL VALLEY.	
LOS ANGELES.		Carpenters No. 1710.....	3.15
Bakers No. 37.....	20.00	MODESTO.	
Bartenders No. 284.....	69.77	Barbers No. 24.....	1.57
Bookbinders No. 63.....	15.99	Painters No. 317.....	.60
Broom & Whisk Makers No. 28	2.20	Plasterers No. 429.....	.75
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	13.50	Plumbers No. 25.....	1.04
Retail Clerks No. 83.....	1.06	MOJAVE.	
Cooks No. 27.....	5.60	Bartenders No. 445.....	1.80
Coopers No. 152.....	2.78	MONTEREY.	
Electrical Workers No. 61.....	20.46	Carpenters No. 1451.....	4.18
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	3.12	Plumbers No. 62.....	.50
Garment Workers No. 125.....	70.78	NAPA.	
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 52	12.00	Garment Workers No. 137.....	12.58
Granite Cutters.....	3.00	Glove Workers No. 40.....	3.44
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	2.88	OAKLAND.	
Horseshoers No. 24.....	2.00	Bakers No. 119.....	22.10
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251.....	7.65	Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	13.80
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 3	5.60	Bartenders No. 525.....	42.00
Labor Council	12.00	Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324	5.61
Lathers No. 42.....	6.20	Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187	3.00
Lithographers No. 22.....	2.91	Butchers No. 120.....	13.00
Machinists No. 311.....	18.00	Carpenters No. 36.....	61.64
Mailers No. 9.....	5.13	Carpenters No. 1473.....	19.95
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	2.06	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Molders No. 374.....	3.00	Retail Clerks No. 47.....	3.00
Motion Picture Laboratory		Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	6.00
Workers No. 15074.....	2.24	Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	36.00
Motor Bus Owners & Operators		Electrical Workers No. 257.....	1.40
No. 300	3.43	Electrical Workers No. 283.....	27.00
Moving Picture Operators No.		Horseshoers No. 45.....	6.60
150	6.91	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	3.45

Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	5.40
United Laborers No. 13018.....	9.90
Leather Workers No. 172.....	2.31
Machinists No. 284.....	65.00
Material Teamsters No. 577.....	24.00

Moving Picture Operators No. 169	6.29
Plumbers No. 444.....	5.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	9.00
Stage Employes No. 107.....	3.60
Steamfitters & Helpers No. 342..	2.90
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00
Tailors No. 266.....	11.25
Team Drivers No. 70.....	39.44
Typographical No. 36.....	27.21

PACIFIC GROVE.

Carpenters No. 806.....	3.60
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PALO ALTO.

Carpenters No. 668.....	9.24
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PASADENA.

Bakers No. 25.....	3.71
Carpenters No. 769.....	12.09
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	5.46
Labor Council	10.00
Lathers No. 81.....	.54
Plumbers No. 280.....	3.49
Typographical No. 583.....	4.00

PETALUMA.

Barbers No. 419.....	3.30
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335..	3.95
Carpenters No. 981.....	6.04
Laundry Workers No. 53.....	.75
Machinists No. 575.....	2.60
Musicians No. 439.....	7.10
Painters No. 293.....	3.50
Plumbers No. 478.....	.84
Teamsters No. 348.....	4.62

RANDSBURG.

Miners No. 44.....	3.59
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REDLANDS.

Plumbers No. 364.....	3.20
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REDWOOD CITY.

Cement Workers No. 39.....	2.17
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	1.92
Musicians No. 570.....	8.20

RICHMOND.

Bartenders No. 595.....	2.50
Boilermakers No. 317.....	9.00
Butchers No. 130.....	2.90
Carpenters No. 642.....	15.95
Cement Workers No. 138.....	1.70
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Retail Clerks No. 1179.....	1.50
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	5.20
United Laborers No. 13085.....	2.58
Laundry Workers No. 88.....	1.25
Musicians No. 424.....	4.41
Plumbers No. 436.....	11.20
Potters No. 89.....	9.90
General Teamsters No. 420.....	13.84
Typographical No. 597.....	.60

RIVERBANK.

Carpenters No. 1315.....	1.89
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RIVERSIDE.

Barbers No. 171.....	1.17
Electrical Workers No. 440.....	3.50

ROCKLIN.

Granite Cutters	4.79
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ROSEVILLE.

Carpenters No. 1928.....	.55
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SACRAMENTO.

Bakers No. 85.....	7.34
Barbers No. 122.....	13.80
Bartenders No. 603.....	17.40
Boilermakers No. 94.....	2.25
Bookbinders No. 35.....	4.80
Boxmakers No. 1165.....	1.49
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118.....	8.06
Butchers No. 498.....	5.82
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	3.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	11.92
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	9.00
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	6.40
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 12369.....	2.34
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767	1.88
Horseshoers No. 47.....	2.34
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	2.20
Lathers No. 109.....	2.40
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	19.50
Machinists No. 33.....	10.00
Molders No. 199.....	5.40

Moving Picture Operators No. 252	1.38
Musicians No. 12.....	13.50
Plumbers No. 447.....	4.54
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	5.00
Stage Employes No. 50.....	3.90
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	7.65
Stereo & Electrotypes No. 86..	1.20
Street Carmen No. 256.....	24.00
Tailors No. 107.....	7.20
Teamsters No. 557.....	5.20
Typographical No. 46.....	24.05

SAN BERNARDINO.

Bartenders No. 558.....	7.13
Carpenters No. 944.....	2.60
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses, No 673	4.54

SAN BRUNO.

Carpenters No. 848.....	2.00
Federal Labor Union No. 14989	2.23

SAN DIEGO.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 255354
Bakers No. 90.....	6.27
Barbers No. 256.....	8.43
Bartenders No. 768.....	17.79
Carpenters No. 810.....	11.83
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	9.30
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	1.30
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 402.....	10.00
Federated Trades & Labor Council	4.00
Machinists No. 389.....	2.16
Moving Picture Operators No. 279	1.75
Musicians No. 325.....	23.08
Painters No. 333.....	9.17
Plumbers No. 230.....	5.42
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	8.86

Tailors No. 277.....	1.85
Theatrical Stage Employes No. 122.....	4.50
Typographical No. 221.....	16.91

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alaska Fishermen	180.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	2.22
Bakers No. 24.....	76.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125	23.80
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	7.60
Bartenders No. 41.....	142.00
Bay & River Steamboatmen....	30.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	46.50
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	64.50
Bindery Women No. 125.....	31.65
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	24.00
Boilermakers No. 6.....	23.07
Bookbinders No. 31.....	24.00
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156	12.00
Brass & Chand. Workers No. 158	4.50
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	60.00
Butchers No. 115.....	9.19
Butchers No. 508.....	36.00
Carpenters No. 1082.....	30.87
Carpenters No. 22.....	56.45
Carpenters No. 483.....	112.85
Chauffeurs' Union No. 265.....	6.48
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	39.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	27.00
Retail Clerks No. 432.....	3.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	10.80
Cooks No. 44.....	136.51
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	102.04
Coopers No. 65.....	17.60
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	60.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	6.20
Elevator Conductors & Starters No. 13105	15.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8....	11.45
Fed. Civ. Serv. Empl. No. 14374	9.51
Stationary Firemen No. 86.....	18.00
Garment Cutters' Union No. 45	4.94
Garment Workers No. 131.....	50.00
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432	3.40
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22....	32.25
Glove Workers No. 39.....	2.60
United Hatters No. 23.....	1.95
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	4.50
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	9.70
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 5	8.77
Janitors No. 10367.....	4.02
Labor Council	12.00
United Laborers No. 12992.....	96.00
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	34.75
Leather Workers No. 57.....	5.07
Machine Hands No. 715.....	3.50
Machinists No. 68.....	135.00
Mailers No. 18.....	6.75
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	26.00
Marble Cutters & Finshers No. 38	18.00
Marine Cooks & Stewards' Assn.	84.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water-tenders	180.00
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40	21.46
Metal Polishers No. 128.....	6.00
Milkers No. 8861.....	10.50
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	40.87
Millmen No. 42.....	94.65
Molders No. 164.....	78.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 162	9.00
Musicians No. 6.....	120.00
Office Employes No. 13188.....	14.25
Automobile & Carriage Painters No. 1073	6.79
Pattern Makers' Ass'n.....	20.78
Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26..	2.86
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	18.00
Pile Drivers No. 77.....	60.00
Plasterers No. 66.....	13.75
Plumbers No. 442.....	49.55
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	39.00
Railway Postal Clerks No. 20...	2.30
Press Assistants No. 33.....	21.62
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	35.20
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	9.60
Sailors' Union of the Pacific....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104...	52.00
Ship Caulkers No. 554.....	9.48
Stable & Garage Employes No. 404	23.50
Stage Employes No. 16.....	18.68
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26	156.00
Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 2	24.00
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 29...	8.25
Street & Electric Railway Em- ployes No. 518.....	59.55
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	21.87
Switchmen's Union No. 197....	1.15
Tailors No. 2.....	28.00
Tailors No. 400.....	1.30
Teamsters No. 85.....	180.00
Typographical No. 21.....	81.50
Upholsterers No. 28.....	20.15
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134	21.90
Waiters No. 30.....	240.90
Waitresses No. 48.....	76.44
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	3.48

SAN JOSE.

Barbers No. 252.....	9.75
Bartenders No. 277.....	14.70
Bricklayers No. 10.....	3.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Work- ers No. 107.....	3.15
Builders' Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	1.05
Butchers No. 506.....	4.25
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	2.40
Retail Clerks No. 428.....	4.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	24.00
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	2.75
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	4.90
United Laborers No. 14190.....	3.00
Lathers No. 144.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	5.10
Machinists No. 504.....	7.20
Moving Picture Operators No. 11	1.16
Musicians No. 153.....	8.40
Plumbers No. 393.....	3.72
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	2.95
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309...	3.65
Stage Employes No. 134.....	3.40
Street Railway Employes No. 365	19.21
Tailors No. 108.....	2.65

General Teamsters No. 287.....	10.20
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	14.45
Typographical No. 231.....	9.64
Upholsterers No. 82.....	1.32

SAN LEANDRO.

Musicians No. 510.....	6.15
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SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Typographical No. 576.....	1.35
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SAN MATEO.

Butchers No. 516.....	2.97
Carpenters No. 162.....	13.45
Cement Workers No. 88.....	3.96
Central Labor Union.....	2.00
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	1.80
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272...	1.40
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	5.45
Passenger Auto Drivers No. 429	1.30
Typographical No. 264.....	4.40

SAN PEDRO.

Bartenders No. 591.....	4.56
Carpenters No. 1140.....	3.60
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	4.50
Laundry Workers No. 50.....	3.00
Longshoremen No. 38-18.....	21.40
Longshoremen No. 38-43.....	27.65
Painters No. 949.....	1.50

SAN RAFAEL.

Bartenders No. 542.....	2.21
Carpenters No. 35.....	8.99
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	1.20
Labor Council.....	15.00
Teamsters No. 694.....	6.00

SANTA ANA.

Electrical Workers No. 311.....	3.20
Stage Employees No. 538.....	1.18

SANTA BARBARA.

Barbers No. 560.....	2.76
Carpenters No. 1062.....	14.96
Central Labor Council.....	7.00
Musicians No. 308.....	5.24
Plumbers No. 144.....	2.89
Typographical No. 394.....	3.06

SANTA CRUZ.

Musicians No. 346.....	7.84
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SANTA ROSA.

Barbers No. 159.....	4.60
Bartenders No. 770.....	4.90
Carpenters No. 751.....	4.83
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Electrical Workers No. 594.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 43.....	2.05
Musicians No. 292.....	4.81
Painters No. 364.....	2.19
Paving Cutters No. 31.....	12.14
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	1.80
Team Drivers No. 417.....	7.20
Typographical No. 577.....	4.19

SKIDOO.

Miners No. 211.....	9.10
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STOCKTON.

Bakers No. 120.....	6.00
Barbers No. 312.....	4.00
Bartenders No. 403.....	22.68
Butchers No. 127.....	3.25

Carpenters No. 266.....	22.96
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 197.....	3.15
Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	12.85
Electrical Workers No. 207.....	8.99
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	3.21
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 472	1.20
Lumber Handlers No. 292.....	1.20
Moving Picture Operators No. 3	1.59
Musicians No. 189.....	13.80
Plasterers No. 222.....	1.68
Plumbers No. 492.....	1.20
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	1.75
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	5.25
Street Railway Employees No. 276	9.02
Teamsters No. 22.....	7.76
Theatrical Protective Union No. 90	2.28
Typographical No. 56.....	4.40

SUTTER CREEK.

Steam Engineers No. 223.....	3.00
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TIBURON.

Machinists No. 238.....	3.63
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VALLEJO.

Barbers No. 335.....	5.66
Carpenters No. 180.....	8.72
Retail Clerks No. 373.....	1.35
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	11.60
United Laborers No. 11345.....	4.80
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	5.50
Machinists No. 252.....	19.80
Musicians No. 367.....	5.62
Plumbers No. 343.....	2.40
Stage Employees No. 241.....	2.00
Trades and Labor Council.....	12.00
Typographical No. 389.....	2.61

VISALIA.

Painters No. 899.....	2.95
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VISTA GRANDE.

Carpenters No. 1913.....	2.76
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WOODLAND.

Carpenters No. 1381.....	2.47
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MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters	\$ 24.35
Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, one-half share of Convention badges	80.00
Western Federation of Miners, one-half of salary of Organizer Vitaich for March-June..	352.64
Brewery Workers, Donation...	25.00
Machinists No. 252, Vallejo, Telegrams sent to Congressmen	5.05
Refund on Scrip.....	.66
B. B. Rosenthal, 1915 Year Book	450.00
John E. Houston, 1916 Year Book	1,000.00
	<u>\$1,937.70</u>

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL.

SANTA ROSA CONVENTION.

James E. Hopkins, services on Auditing Committee.....	\$ 3.50
Alf. E. Steimer, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50
D. J. Gorman, Sergeant-at-Arms	3.50
Frank Johnson, Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
M. A. Caldwell, Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
W. E. Pitschke, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Paul Scharrenberg, expense, etc.	72.10
Overton Hotel, rent, etc.....	18.00
Geo. W. Salisbury, signs.....	5.50
Rent of Hall.....	46.00
Alice M. Zimmerman, expense of attending convention.....	50.00
The Press-Democrat, daily proceedings, roll-calls and ballots	146.50
R. I. Wisler, 1000 Prop. blanks, 400 badges.....	164.25
Jas. H. Barry Co., 5th day proceedings	15.00
Jas. H. Barry Co., 1200 convention proceedings, 500 officers' reports	346.50
Halftone of convention photo..	16.00
Printing of same.....	20.00
Postage on proceedings.....	27.80
Total	\$1,023.15

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

Wm. J. McQuillan.....	\$ 34.00
H. J. Young.....	22.00
Harry Bartley.....	18.00
Fred W. Heckman.....	23.50
D. P. Haggerty.....	13.50
E. H. Hart.....	11.10
Total	\$122.10

OFFICE EXPENSE.

Star Towel Supply Co., towel service	\$ 9.75
Telegrams	46.87
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, phone.....	81.06
Wobbers, stationery.....	16.85
H. S. Crocker Co., stationery....	29.05
Daily News, one year's subscription	3.00
Underwood Typewriter Company, repairs.....	6.50
Desk clock.....	2.25
Aetna Insurance Co., fire insurance policy.....	1.15
Miscellaneous office expense....	9.50
Total	\$205.98

ORGANIZING.

Contribution to Migratory Labor Fund (see statement of fund)	\$1,200.00
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T. J. Vitaich, organizing work, 12 months ending Sept. 26, 1916	2,217.85
G. Lundgren, organizing work, May 8 to July 6, 1916.....	163.70
Total	\$3,581.55

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$175.35
James H. Barry Company, revising and printing mailing list	13.00
Total	\$188.35

PRINTING.

R. I. Wisler, Oct. 13, 1000 clasp envelopes, \$12.75; Nov. 30, stationery for Executive Council, \$46.20; 700 circular letters, \$7.25; Jan. 31, 1500 sheets paper, \$4.50; 2000 bill heads, \$7.80; Feb. 28, 200 envelopes, \$6.50	\$ 85.00
Walter N. Brunt Company, Nov. 30, 1300 constitutions, \$34.00; June 29, 12 receipt books, \$6.00	40.00
James H. Barry Co., Dec. 29, 200 cards for Secretary, \$2.00; Jan. 31, 700 minutes, \$25.00; Feb. 28, 1000 circulars (Jap. Delegates), \$20.00; April 29, 700 minutes, \$16.00; July 26, 750 minutes, \$20.00; Aug. 1, 2200 letter circulars ("Questioning Candidates"), \$20.00; Aug. 29, 600 postals and printing, \$8.50.....	111.50
The Donaldson Printing Company, April 29, 500 letterheads, \$2.75; 500 yellow sheets, \$1.00; May 31, 2000 small envelopes, \$6.50; July 26, 3000 credentials, \$14.75; 700 convention calls, \$7.00; 5000 roll calls, \$14.50; Aug. 29, 2000 envelopes, \$6.50; 1200 record cards, \$9.25; 500 yellow sheets, \$1.00.....	63.25
Total	\$299.75

RENT.

Typographical Union, Leo Michelson, Treasurer, rent of office Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1916..	\$300.00
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SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1916.....	900.00
Salary of Alice M. Zimmerman, stenographer, 9 months ending June 30, 1916.....	792.25
Salary of Helen Quinn, stenographer, 3 months and 16 days ending Sept. 30, 1916.....	218.00
S. Torgersen, stenographic work (Dec. 18-20, 1915).....	9.00
Total	\$1,919.25

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE.

Helen Sodeman, Sept. 27, stenographic work, 2 days.....	\$ 6.00
Jas. H. Barry Co., Oct. 30, 300 circulars, "Constitution Amendments"	12.00
Postage on Legislative Report, Oct. 30, \$19.50; on "Questioning Candidates," Aug. 29, \$14.00....	33.50
Eleanor Coady, July 15, office help	2.50
A. M. Williams, Aug. 3, stenographic work.....	4.50
Ruth Cameron, Sept. 23, stenographic work.....	4.50
Underwood Typewriter Co., Aug. 29, rent of machine.....	1.50

Total\$64.50

DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Hugo Ernst, 15 days, at \$10.00 per day.....	\$150.00
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FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

F. W. Wentworth, Nov. 13, 4 sectional book cases.....	\$24.00
Sanborn, Vail & Co., Jan. 31, framing	4.95
Rucker-Fuller Desk Co., Mar. 31, 1 desk.....	39.03
M. Friedman & Co., May 31, 1 rug	6.30

Total\$74.28

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

Frank Morrison, Jan. 31, 25 copies San Francisco Proceedings, \$6.25; 2 volumes bound pro-	
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ceedings, \$4.00; 12 months Per Capita tax to Feb., 1917, \$10.00; May 31, premium on bond for Secretary-Treasurer, \$10.00....	\$ 30.25
Paul Scharrenberg, Nov. 30, trip to Vallejo, \$1.50; Jan. 31, trip to Vallejo, \$1.50; Mar. 31, trip to Sacramento, \$5.00; May 1, 1 Santa Fe scrip book, \$30.00; May 31, expense at San Diego, \$2.50; 2 trips to Sacramento, June 15 to 23, \$12.00.....	52.50
Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Dec. 16, 1000 Christmas seals..	10.00
Jas. W. Mullen, Jan. 31, trip to Vallejo	2.50
1 volume "English Synonyms" ..	1.64
Henry B. Lister, April 4, costs in Suits case.....	11.00
California League for Home Rule in Taxation, April 17, Donation	100.00
American Association for Labor Legislation, 1916 subscription..	5.00
Committee on Industrial Relations, April 29, contribution...	25.00
John Ginty, Assessor, April 29, property tax.....	3.39
Bancroft-Whitney Co., May 31, Codes, General Laws of California	20.00
New York Call, June 29, 1 year's subscription for Richard Ford..	5.00
The Survey, July 26, 1 year's subscription	3.00
The Bulletin, Sept. 5, 1000 copies (Sept. 2).....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$289.28

STATEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY LABOR FUND.

For the fiscal year ending September 23, 1916.

Receipts.

From California State Federation of Labor.....	\$1,200.00
J. B. Dale, refund on Scrip Book.....	7.83
	<u>\$1,207.83</u>

Disbursements.

J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary* and expense, October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.....	\$1,045.65
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Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 25, 1915.....	\$ 457.38
Receipts, September 25, 1915, to September 23, 1916.....	1,207.83
	<u>\$1,665.21</u>
Disbursements, September 25, 1915, to September 23, 1916.....	\$1,045.65

Balance on hand September 23, 1916.....\$ 619.56

[*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.]

STATEMENT OF THE LONG BEACH STRIKE FUND.

Receipts and disbursements made through the Secretary-Treasurer's office, from the inception of the strike to September 23, 1916, inclusive:

Receipts.

Pattern Makers' Assotiation, San Francisco.....	\$ 50.00
Blacksmiths No. 168, San Francisco.....	5.00
Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.....	250.00
Steam Fitters No. 590, San Francisco.....	10.00
Machinists No. 284, Oakland.....	50.00
Shipwrights No. 875, Oakland.....	50.00
Total.....	<u>\$415.00</u>

Disbursements.

Forwarded to C. L. Myers, Secretary Los Angeles Labor Council.....	\$415.00
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REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Cal., September 23, 1916.

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

We, the undersigned Finance Committee appointed by President Haggerty to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 23, 1916, 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 23, 1916, was \$4319.43.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2837.19, from which should be deducted \$100.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the First National Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1500.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$82.24.

We find that the Secretary-Treasurer is bonded through the American Federation of Labor for the sum of \$2000.00; the premium being paid to June 6th, 1917.

(Signed) A. E. STEIMER,
A. J. ROGERS,
D. J. GORMAN.

“What They Promise to do for Labor”

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE

California State Federation of Labor

INTRODUCTORY.

To the Voters of California, Greeting:

In accordance with the established custom of organized labor, the California State Federation of Labor has again endeavored to ascertain the attitude of candidates upon questions vitally affecting the working people.

Three questions were submitted to all candidates for the Legislature, and six questions were asked of all candidates for Congress.

Please read and digest the questions as well as the answers and note the failures to reply; also bear in mind that many candidates for office have a record which is an open book.

In all instances where candidates have a legislative record brief reference is made of same, the authority being the carefully compiled records of the State Federation of Labor. Those candidates who obtained their nomination by having their names written on the ballot were not questioned and are so marked in the compilation of the various legislative districts.

All replies received to date are recorded herein. Of course, replies from unsuccessful candidates are not published.

The different compilations are presented in the following order:

1. Questions submitted to candidates for U. S. Senate and House of Representatives	Page 99
2. Replies of candidates for U. S. Senate.....	“ 99
3. Replies of candidates for House of Representatives.....	“ 99
4. Record of Congressmen.....	“ 101
5. Questions submitted to candidates for the State Legislature.....	“ 106
6. Replies of candidates for State Senate.....	“ 106
7. Replies of candidates for Assembly.....	“ 108

The labor record of members of the House of Representatives is published just as furnished by the American Federation of Labor.

The complete labor record of members of the 1915 Session of the Legislature was issued last year under the title of “Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen.” Those who desire further information in regard to the subject should consult said pamphlet. The general estimate of the record of each candidate seeking reelection is shown herein under the terms of excellent, good, fair, poor, bad and very bad. As indicated, however, complete data upon each incumbent’s record may be had by consulting the pamphlet previously issued by the State Federation of Labor.

It is hoped that voters in all sections of the State will carefully scrutinize the promises and records of the candidates in their respective districts. It is hoped, further, that the result of such scrutiny will help to elect those who desire to give Labor a square deal in the legislation herein proposed, and to defeat those who are opposed to Labor’s ideals and aims in the premises.

Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

DANIEL C. MURPHY, President.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary.

Dated, San Francisco, California, October 14, 1916.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1. Will you urge and vote for a bill providing for a more comprehensive Employers' Liability law, or for a bill that will insure automatic compensation to employees injured by accident during employment, (a) for all Federal employees; (b) in all interstate commerce?
2. Will you urge and favor a bill which will protect the people of one State from the ruinous competition of contract convict labor in another State?
3. Will you stand by the Seamen and the traveling public in opposing all reactionary amendments to the Seamen's Act of 1915?
4. Do you favor the right of the people to recall Federal judges?
5. Do you favor an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to bar all Asiatics?
6. Do you favor the literacy test for all immigrants to the United States?

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATOR.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON (Prog. Rep.).

No reply. Has well-known record as Governor of this State.

GEO. S. PATTON (Dem.).

No reply.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

MARSHALL W. ATWOOD (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**First Congressional District.**

EDWARD H. HART (Rep.).

Yes to 1, 2, 5 and 6; non-committal on 3 and 4.

CLARENCE F. LEA (Dem.).

Yes to all questions except 4, which he favors with restrictions.

MARY F. MORGAN (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

J. SCOTT RYDER (Prohib.).

No reply.

Second Congressional District.

JAMES T. MATLOCK (Rep.).

No reply.

JOHN E. RAKER (Dem., Soc.).

Yes to all questions See record.

Third Congressional District.

C. F. CURRY (Rep.).

No reply. See record.

O. W. KENNEDY (Dem.).

Not questioned.

BEN COOPER (Soc.).

Submits Socialist party platform as answer to all questions.

E. F. VAN VLEAR (Prohib.).

Not questioned.

Fourth Congressional District.

JULIUS KAHN (Rep.).

No reply. See record.

J. M. FERNALD (Dem.).

Yes to all questions, except 4, which is answered in the negative.

A. K. GIFFORD (Soc.).

Yes to 1, 2, 3 and 4; No to 5 and 6.

HENRY W. HUTCHINSON (Prohib.).

No reply.

Fifth Congressional District.

JOHN I. NOLAN (Rep., Dem.).

Answers each question yes. See record.

CHAS. A. PRESTON (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

FREDERICK HEAD (Prohib.).

No reply.

Sixth Congressional District.

J. A. ELSTON (Rep., Prog.).

Yes to all questions. See record.

H. AVERY WHITNEY (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

LUELLA TWINING (Soc.).

Yes to all questions, except 6, to which she answers No.

H. E. WOLCOTT (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Seventh Congressional District.

W. W. PHILLIPS (Rep.).

No reply.

DENVER S. CHURCH (Dem.).

No reply. See record.

HARRY A. McKEE (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

J. F. BUTLER (Prohib.) Not questioned.

Eighth Congressional District.

E. A. HAYES (Rep., Dem.).

No reply. See record.

GEO. S. WALKER (Prog., Prohib.).

Yes to all questions. Made fair record in Legislature, but voted in favor of compulsory arbitration.

CORA P. WILSON (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Ninth Congressional District.

CHARLES H. RANDALL (Prohib., Rep., Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made good record in State Legislature. See record in Congress.

RALPH L. CRISWELL (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Tenth Congressional District.

HENRY S. BENEDICT (Prog.).

Yes to all questions.

HENRY Z. OSBORNE (Rep.).

No reply.

RUFUS H. BOWDEN (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

JAMES H. RYCKMAN (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

HENRY C. NEEDHAM (Prohib.).

No reply.

Eleventh Congressional District.

ROBERT C. HARBINSON (Rep.).

Yes to 1, 2, 5 and 6; uncertain on 3; No to 4.

WM. KETTNER (Dem.).

Yes to all questions, except 4, on which he is non-committal. See record.

JAMES S. EDWARDS (Prohib.).

Yes to 1 and 2; non-committal on 3, 4, 5 and 6.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS (Soc.).

No reply.

RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM CALIFORNIA ON MEASURES ADVOCATED BY LABOR

(Sixty-third Congress)

1. On April 21, 1913.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill contained the following provisos favored by Labor:

"Provided, however, That no part of this money shall be expended in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, NOT IN ITSELF UNLAWFUL; provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

On the special rule to consider this bill a record vote was taken. The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Church	Bell	Kent
Kettner	Curry	Knowland
Nolan	Hayes	
Raker	Kahn	
	Stephens	

On the final passage of this bill through the House there was no record vote.

2. On February 4, 1914.—The House of Representatives passed the Immigration bill containing the literacy test, advocated by the organizations of Labor. Two votes were taken on that occasion—one on the motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the literacy test. The motion to recommit failed to carry, and the bill was then placed before the House and passed by a vote of 252 "ayes" to 126 "nays." Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows on the motion to recommit:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Unfavorable	Favorable	
Kahn	Bell	
	Church	
	Curry	
	Hayes	
	Kent	
	Kettner	
	Knowland	
	Nolan	
	Raker	
	Stephens	

On the final passage of the Immigration bill the California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Bell	Kahn	
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kent		
Kettner		
Knowland		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

3. On March 4, 1914.—The Convict Labor bill, favored by Labor, passed the House by a vote of 302 "ayes," 3 "nays," 4 answering "present," and 125 "not voting." The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Bell		
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kahn		
Kent		
Kettner		
Knowland		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

4. On April 17, 1914.—A record vote was taken on an amendment by Representative Buchanan to increase the appropriation for the Children's Bureau. This was favored by Labor. The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Bell		Knowland
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kahn		
Kent		
Kettner		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

5. On June 5, 1914.—The Clayton Anti-Trust bill, which contained sections exempting labor and farmers' organizations from the anti-trust laws; injunction limitations during labor disputes, and right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, passed the House by a vote of 277 "ayes," 54 "nays," 3 answering "present," and 99 "not voting." This bill was strongly urged by Labor. The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Bell	Hayes	Knowland
Church	Kahn	Stephens
Curry		
Kent		
Kettner		
Nolan		
Raker		

6. On October 8, 1914.—The Clayton Anti-Trust bill, which had been changed in the Senate and referred to conference, was reported to the House by the conferees. The changes made in the Labor sections of the bill by the Senate met with the approval of Labor. The House adopted the conferees report by a vote of 244 "ayes," 54 "nays," 4 answering "present," and 126 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Hayes	Curry	Bell
Kettner	Kahn	Church
		Kent
		Knowland
		Nolan
		Raker
		Stephens

7. On January 15, 1915, the conferees made a report on the Immigration bill which had been changed in the Senate in various ways. The Literacy Test was the same as previously passed by the House on February 4, 1914. Terrific opposition was again raised against the Literacy Test being retained in the bill. The conference report, however, passed the House with the Literacy Test included, by

a vote of 227 "ayes," 94 "nays," 103 "not voting." The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Bell		Kahn
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kent		
Kettner		
Knowland		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

8. On January 28, 1915, President Wilson vetoed the Immigration bill because it contained the Literacy Test, and on February 4, 1915, the House took action upon the measure in an endeavor to pass the Immigration bill with the Literacy Test over President Wilson's veto. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote to pass a measure over a President's veto. The bill failed to carry by four votes; the record being 261 "ayes," 136 "nays," 2 answering "present," and 24 "not voting." The California Representatives are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Bell		
Church		
Curry		
Hayes		
Kent		
Kettner		
Knowland		
Nolan		
Raker		
Stephens		

Kahn answered "present."

9. On February 15, 1915, the House passed the Palmer Child Labor bill, which was strongly advocated by Labor, the vote being 233 "ayes," 43 "nays," 2 answering "present," and 145 "not voting." The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:	AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
	Bell		Hayes
	Church		Kahn
	Curry		Kettner
	Kent		Nolan
	Knowland		
	Raker		
	Stephens		

(Sixty-fourth Congress)

1. On February 2, 1916.—The Keating Child Labor bill, H. R. 8234, was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 337 "ayes," 46 "nays," 3 answering "present" and 48 "not voting."

Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Church		
Curry		
Elston		
Hayes		
Kahn		
Kent		
Kettner		
Nolan		
Raker		
Randall		
Stephens		

2. On February 28, 1916.—A motion was made in the House to recommit the Parcel Post bill, Representative Lewis of Maryland endeavoring to raise the limit to 100 or 150 pounds. This motion was defeated because Representative Madden of Illinois had succeeded in reducing the limit to 50 pounds while the bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, the vote being 139 "ayes," 179 "nays," 3 answering "present" and 113 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Church	Curry	Elston
Kettner	Hayes	Kahn
Nolan	Stephens	Kent
Raker		
Randall		

3. On March 14, 1916.—The Borland Amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill for the purpose of increasing the length of the work day for Government employes without extra compensation and without overtime rates, which the American Federation of Labor vigorously opposed, failed to pass the House by a vote of 282 to 67.

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Unfavorable	Favorable	
	Church	
	Curry	
	Elston	
	Hayes	
	Kahn	
	Kent	
	Kettner	
	Nolan	
	Raker	
	Randall	
	Stephens	

4. On March 24, 1916.—The rule to consider the Immigration bill containing the Literacy Test favored by Labor came up in the House. The resolution passed by a vote of 283 "ayes," 73 "nays," 7 answering "present" and 70 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Church	Kahn	
Curry		
Elston		
Hayes		
Kent		
Kettner		
Nolan		
Raker		
Randall		
Stephens		

5. On March 30, 1916.—Two votes were taken on the Immigration bill—one on the motion to recommit the bill and strike out the Literacy Test, and the other on the final passage of the bill, by the House. The motion to recommit was defeated by a vote of 284 to 107, 3 answering "present" and 39 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Unfavorable	Favorable	
Kahn	Church	
	Curry	
	Elston	
	Hayes	
	Kent	
	Kettner	
	Nolan	
	Raker	
	Randall	
	Stephens	

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 307 "ayes," 87 "nays," 3 answering "present" and 36 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Favorable	Unfavorable	
Church	Kahn	
Curry		
Elston		
Hayes		
Kent		
Kettner		
Nolan		
Raker		
Randall		
Stephens		

6. On May 26, 1916.—The House of Representatives took up for consideration the change of reference of two retirement measures—H. R. 6915 by Representative Griffin of New York, and H. R. 10130 by Representative Tague of Massachusetts. A motion was made by Representative Beakes of Michigan to discharge the Committee on Reform in Civil Service and refer the two bills to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. The motion met the approval of the American Federation of Labor. It passed the House by a vote of 177 "ayes," 112 "nays," 9 answering "present" and 136 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Church		Kahn
Curry		Kent
Elston		Kettner
Hayes		
Nolan		
Raker		
Randall		
Stephens		

7. On June 22, 1916.—Representative Tavenner of Illinois offered an amendment to the Fortifications bill, H. R. 14303, which prohibits the use of the "stop-watch," "Taylor System" and other time-measuring devices in navy yards, arsenals and other Government workshops. A roll call vote was taken and the amendment passed by a vote of 197 "ayes," 117 "nays," 14 answering "present" and 106 "not voting." Labor strongly urged this most important provision.

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Curry		Church
Elston		Hayes
Kettner		Kahn
Nolan		Kent
Raker		
Randall		
Stephens		

8. On July 12, 1916.—The Federal Employees' Automatic Compensation for Injuries bill, H. R. 15316, by Representative McGillicuddy of Maine, passed the House by a vote of 285 "ayes," 3 "nays," 5 answering "present," and 142 "not voting." The American Federation of Labor first urged the enactment of this measure in 1908 during the Sixtieth Congress. Due to the opposition of Speaker Cannon a very inadequate law was passed as a substitute at that time. Nevertheless, the American Federation of Labor, constantly pressed for passage the former clear and comprehensive measure so that employees injured in the Government service should be reasonably assisted in their misfortune.

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.	NOT VOTING.
Church		Kahn
Curry		Kent
Elston		
Hayes		
Kettner		
Nolan		
Raker		
Randall		
Stephens		

9. On August 7, 1916.—Representative Nolan of California called up his bill providing that \$3.00 per day should be the minimum wage of Federal employes. The American Federation of Labor strongly urged the passage of Mr. Nolan's bill. Representative Cox of Indiana and Representative Mann of Illinois opposed the bill, and in order to defeat it they called for a quorum, then a vote was taken on adjournment, which carried by a vote of 100 "ayes," 93 "nays," 7 answering "present" and 232 "not voting."

The Representatives from California are recorded as voting as follows:

AYES. Unfavorable	NAYS. Favorable	NOT VOTING.
Church	Curry	Elston
	Nolan	Hayes
	Raker	Kahn
	Randall	Kent
		Kettner

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE SENATE AND THE ASSEMBLY.

1. A satisfactory law regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes has recently been enacted by Congress. Unfortunately, this law applies to Federal courts only. Are you in favor of enacting a similar law for the State of California?

2. Private employment bureaus in California are annually collecting approximately \$500,000 in fees from men and women seeking work. Realizing this crying evil, the last session of the Legislature created "free State public employment bureaus." Are you in favor of enacting a law which will abolish all employment agencies operated for profit?

3. The California Workmen's Compensation Act should be strengthened and improved in several respects. To this end we hope to have the law amended as follows: (a) to guarantee payment of compensation after same becomes due; (b) to give to the injured worker a voice in the selection of his doctor; (c) to reduce the waiting period to one week. Do you favor such amendments?

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE.

First Senatorial District.

WILLIAM KEHOE (Rep., Prog., Prohib.).

No reply. Good record at four sessions of Legislature.

JOSEPH BREDSTEEN (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Third Senatorial District.

THOMAS INGRAM (Rep., Dem.).

Non-committal on 1. Favorable to 2 and 3.

Fifth Senatorial District.

BENJAMIN F. RUSH (Rep.).

No reply. Fair record in Senate.

FRANK M. SILVA (Dem.).

Not questioned.

Seventh Senatorial District.

J. M. INMAN (Rep., Dem., Prog.).

No reply. Excellent record at previous session of Legislature.

E. A. BRIGGS (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Ninth Senatorial District.

WILL R. SHARKEY (Rep.).

No reply. Made fair record at last session of Legislature.

EDWIN E. GRANT (Dem., Prog., Prohib.).

Yes to all questions. Made good record at previous session of Legislature.

Eleventh Senatorial District.

M. R. JOHNSON (Rep., Dem.).

No reply.

Thirteenth Senatorial District.

FRANK M. CARR (Rep.).

No reply.

GEORGE BECK (Dem.).

Non-committal on all questions. Had 11 good votes and 7 bad votes at the 40th Session. Had 6 good votes and 10 bad votes at the 41st Session.

ELDRIC B. SMITH (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Fifteenth Senatorial District.

A. H. BREED (Rep., Prog.).

No reply. Had 10 good votes and 16 bad votes at the 40th Session. Had 4 good votes and 14 bad votes at the 41st Session.

A. F. EDDY (Soc.).

Not questioned.

JAMES O. DAVIS (Prohib.).

No reply.

Seventeenth Senatorial District.

A. E. BOYCE (Rep.).

No reply. Had 3 good votes, 4 bad votes, absent 14 roll calls at last session of Legislature.

E. S. RIGDON (Dem., Soc., Prohib.).

No reply.

Nineteenth Senatorial District.

LESTER G. BURNETT (Rep.).

No reply. Made fair record at two previous sessions of Legislature.

ANDREW EINSFELD (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-first Senatorial District.

FRED C. GERDES (Rep., Prog.).

Yes to all questions. Made fair record at 4 sessions of Legislature.

JAMES C. NEALON (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

FRED BERGSTROM (Soc.).

No reply.

Twenty-third Senatorial District.

WALTER A. McDONALD (Rep., Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at three sessions of the Legislature.

C. F. LOSCHENKOHL (Soc.).

No reply.

Twenty-fifth Senatorial District.

WILLIS M. SLOSSON (Rep.).

No reply.

J. R. THOMPSON (Dem.).

No reply.

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District.

FRANK H. BENSON (Rep., Prog., Prohib.).

Refers to his record, which is excellent.

CHAUNCEY F. TRAMUTOLO (Dem.).

No reply.

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District.

HENRY H. LYON (Rep., Dem.).

No reply. Good record at three sessions of Legislature.

JAS. A. MUSSETTER (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Thirty-first Senatorial District.

HENRY A. CHAMBERLIN (Rep.).

No reply. Had 5 good votes and 12 bad votes at last session of the Legislature.

ARTHUR S. KUCK (Dem., Prohib.).

No reply. Had 10 good votes and 6 bad votes at 40th Session of Legislature.

IRENE M. SMITH (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-third Senatorial District.

PRESCOTT F. COGSWELL (Dem., Prog.).

No reply. Poor record at 5 sessions of Legislature.

JOSEPH A. ROMINGER (Rep.).

No reply. Had 8 good votes and 9 bad votes at last session of Legislature.

LEVI D. JOHNSON (Prohib.).

Non-committal to question 1. Yes to questions 2 and 3.

EMMA J. GORDON (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Thirty-fifth Senatorial District.

EGBERT J. GATES (Rep., Dem.).

Non-committal to all questions. Had 7 good votes and 12 bad votes at 40th Session of the Legislature.

ALBERT S. SPAULDING (Prohib.).

Not questioned.

Thirty-seventh Senatorial District.

WILLIAM E. BROWN (Rep., Prog., Dem., Prohib.).

No reply. Fair record at last two sessions of the Legislature.

DAYTON TURNEY (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-ninth Senatorial District.

S. C. EVANS (Rep., Prohib.).

Non-committal on all questions.

W. L. DUGGAN (Dem.).

No reply.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

First Assembly District.

W. W. BARHAM (Rep.).

No reply.

R. B. REAM (Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Had 7 good votes, 8 bad votes, absent 6 roll calls at last session of Legislature.

Second Assembly District.

GEORGE H. BURCHARD (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

JOHN F. QUINN (Dem.).

No reply. Had 5 good votes, 10 bad votes, absent 6 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

GEORGE KEELING (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Third Assembly District.

C. C. McCRAY (Rep.).

No reply. Had 8 good votes, 11 bad votes, absent 2 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

WADE H. WILSON (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

LESLIE T. ALWARD (Prog.).

Not questioned.

R. P. BERNSTEIN (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Fourth Assembly District.

A. J. MATHEWS (Rep., Dem.).

Non-committal on all questions.

Fifth Assembly District.

HARRY POLSLEY (Rep., Dem., Soc.).

Yes to all questions. Had good record at previous session of Legislature.

Sixth Assembly District.

J. A. PETTIS (Rep.).

No reply. Very bad record at last session of Legislature.

GEORGE L. MAGNESON (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

P. E. WILLIAMSON (Prohib.).

No reply.

Seventh Assembly District.

C. H. BROWN (Rep., Soc.).

No reply.

GEORGE E. CANFIELD (Prohib.).

No reply.

Eighth Assembly District.

LOUIS TARKE (Rep.).

No reply.

A. G. BAILEY (Dem.).

Not questioned.

Ninth Assembly District.

IVAN H. PARKER (Rep., Dem., Prog.).

Yes to all questions.

Tenth Assembly District.

OSCAR W. HILTON (Rep., Dem., Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Eleventh Assembly District.

BISMARCK BRUCK (Rep.).

No reply. Had bad record at last session of Legislature.

PERCY H. MILLBERRY (Dem., Prog., Soc.). Yes to 1 and 3; non-committal on 2.

Twelfth Assembly District.

LYMAN GREEN (Rep.).

Non-committal on all questions.

OLE JOHNSON (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

KNOX BOUDE (Prog., Dem., Soc.).

Not questioned. Had good record at last session of Legislature.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

ROBERT MADISON (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

GEO. W. SALISBURY (Dem.).

No reply. Had good record at last session of Legislature.

RAYMOND L. RANDALL (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

LEE GEBHART (Rep., Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Good record at last session of Legislature.

D. C. NEWELL (Prohib.).

No reply.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

F. G. STEVENOT (Rep., Prog.).

Non-committal on all questions.

C. P. VICINI (Dem.).

No reply.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

J. E. MANNING (Rep.).

No reply. Poor record at last session of Legislature.

JOS. S. THOMPSON (Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

WILLIAM E. CALAHAN (Rep., Prohib.).

No reply.

MRS. MARY A. WOODS (Dem.).

No reply.

O. J. GIBBONS (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

GEO. W. ASHLEY (Rep.).

No reply. Had 6 good votes, 9 bad votes, absent 6 roll calls, at last session of the Legislature.

EDITH DOW MOULTON (Rep., Dem.).

Non-committal on 1 and 2. Yes to 3.

Twentieth Assembly District.

E. H. MCGOWEN (Rep.).

No reply.

LAWRENCE EDWARDS (Dem.).

No reply. Had 6 good votes, 2 bad votes, absent 13 roll calls at last session of the Legislature.

MILES WILLIAM BECK (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

FREDERICK C. HAWES (Rep., Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

THOMAS F. FEELEY (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

WILLIAM P. KENNEDY (Prog.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at two previous sessions of Legislature.

THOMAS A. MITCHELL (Rep., Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

FRANK X. LINTNER (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

JAMES J. RYAN (Rep., Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at three last sessions of Legislature.

WALTER E. WALKER (Soc.).

No reply.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

WILLIAM M. COLLINS (Rep., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at two last sessions of Legislature.

FRED SEMSIRG (Soc.).

No reply.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

CHARLES WILLIAM GODSIL (Rep., Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

A. M. CLARK (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

J. J. HAYES (Rep.).

Yes to all questions. Made fair record at last session of Legislature.

WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

J. A. RAGSDALE (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

NICHOLAS J. PRENDERGAST (Rep., Prog., Dem.).

No reply. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

W. H. EASTMAN (Soc.).

No reply.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

CHARLES W. GOETTING (Rep.).

No reply.

PETER HOY (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

H. S. WHITTHORNE (Dem.).

Not questioned.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

HARRY F. MORRISON (Rep., Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

THOMAS CONWAY (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirtieth Assembly District.

JOSEPH EDMUND MARRON (Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Had 5 good votes and no bad votes at last session. Was absent on 16 roll calls.

CLARENCE W. MORRIS (Rep.).

No reply.

LILLIAN B. SYMES (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-first Assembly District.

MILTON MARKS (Rep.).

No reply.

GEORGE FRANKLIN OWENS (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

MENYHART STERN (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-second Assembly District.

HENRY D. BYRNE (Rep.).

No reply.

KATHARINE SIERING (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

JOHN A. NESS (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-third Assembly District.

LEO R. FRIEDMAN (Rep.).

No reply.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

J. LEONARD ROSE (Rep., Dem.).

No reply.

CHAS. OSTERBERG (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

NAOMI B. SITTON (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

PAUL J. ARNERICH (Rep.).

Yes to 1 and 2. Non-committal on 3. Had 10 good votes, 6 bad votes, absent 5 roll calls, at last session of the Legislature.

MARK SILCOX (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

DAVID McLEOD (Prohib.).

Non-committal on 1 and 3. Yes to 2.

Thirty-sixth Assembly District.

FRANK M. SMITH (Rep.).

No reply. Made fair record at previous session of Legislature.

CHARLES SUMNER KING (Dem.).

No reply.

FRED W. VOIGT (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

JOHN M. NEAD (Prohib.).

No reply.

Thirty-seventh Assembly District.

WILLIAM T. SATTERWHITE (Rep., Prog.).

No reply. Made very bad record at last session of Legislature.

JAMES C. WALSH (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

JOHN G. WANHOPE (Soc.).

No reply.

CHARLES W. BROWN (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-eighth Assembly District.

LOUIS SCHAFFER (Rep., Dem.).

No reply.

WM. R. BRACKETT (Ind.).

Yes to all questions.

H. C. TUCK (Soc.).

No reply.

ELLA L. CURTIS (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Thirty-ninth Assembly District.

FRANK W. ANDERSON (Rep.).

Yes to all questions. Fair record at last session of Legislature.

W. F. LENANE (Prog., Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

H. K. ALBRIGHT (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

HAROLD W. MEADS (Prohib.).

No reply.

Fortieth Assembly District.

GEORGE GELDER (Rep., Dem., Prog.).

Yes to 1 and 3. Non-committal on 2. Had good record at last two sessions of Legislature.

WILLIAM D. PATTERSON (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

HARLEY H. GILL (Prohib.).

Non-committal on all questions.

Forty-first Assembly District.

C. C. YOUNG (Rep., Prog.).

No reply. Had 10 good votes, 9 bad votes, absent on 4 roll calls at the 40th Session. Had 9 good votes, 6 bad votes, absent on 6 roll calls at the 41st Session.

MAURICE E. HARRISON (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

FLORENCE LOGAN JOHNSON (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

SIMEON P. MEADS (Prohib.).

Non-committal on all questions.

Forty-second Assembly District.

JOHN DAVID WILLARD (Rep., Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Forty-third Assembly District.

R. H. HUDSON (Rep., Dem., Prohib.).

No reply.

Forty-fourth Assembly District.

T. V. BROWN (Rep.).

Non-committal on 1. Yes to 2 and 3.

Forty-fifth Assembly District.

D. R. HAYES (Rep.).

No reply. Good record at several sessions of Legislature.

E. W. JACK (Dem.).

No reply.

Forty-sixth Assembly District.

LEWIS L. DENNETT (Rep.).

Non-committal on all questions. Had fair record at last session of Legislature.

E. R. LEEDY (Prohib.).

No reply.

J. E. HOSMER (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Forty-seventh Assembly District.

DAN E. WILLIAMS (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

E. N. BAXTER (Dem.).

No reply.

Forty-eighth Assembly District.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN (Rep., Dem., Prog.).

No reply.

S. G. BUTTON (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Forty-ninth Assembly District.

H. KYLBERG (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

WALTER C. MALOY (Dem.).

No reply.

Fiftieth Assembly District.

A. W. CARLSON (Rep.).

No reply.

WILLARD BROOKS (Dem.).

No reply.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSEN (Soc.).

Non-committal on all questions.

Fifty-first Assembly District.

JOHN FAIRWEATHER (Rep.).

Non-committal on all questions but very frank in his expressions.

HENRY HAWSON (Dem.).

No reply. Bad record at last session of Legislature. Championed the interests of the Cement Trust against that of the workers who sought protection from the injurious cement dust.

JOHN CLOAK (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-second Assembly District.

L. B. CARY (Rep.).

No reply. Bad record at last two sessions of Legislature. Reactionary of a pronounced type.

MELVIN PETTIT (Prog., Dem.).

No reply.

CLAUD ROUCH (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-third Assembly District.

CARLTON W. GREENE (Rep., Dem.).

Non-committal on all questions.

C. S. WILLIAMS (Soc.).

Not questioned.

Fifty-fourth Assembly District.

W. A. LONG (Rep.).

No reply. Had 6 good votes, 12 bad votes, absent 3 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

Fifty-fifth Assembly District.

ROBERT HORBACH (Rep.).

No reply.

FRED C. SCOTT (Dem.).

No reply. Made fair record at last session of Legislature.

PETER SCHULP (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-sixth Assembly District.

WITTEN W. HARRIS (Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

W. C. THIELE (Rep.).

No reply.

Fifty-seventh Assembly District.

CROMBIE ALLEN (Rep., Prohib.).

No reply.

J. J. WILKINS (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

N. A. RICHARDSON (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Fifty-eighth Assembly District.

SAMUEL KNIGHT (Rep., Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

PETER DOMENIGONI (Dem.).

No reply.

Fifty-ninth Assembly District.

IRA E. KRAMER (Rep., Prog., Prohib.).

No reply. Made good record at last session of Legislature.

T. R. FINLEY (Dem.).

Not questioned.

Sixtieth Assembly District.

ROGER G. EDWARDS (Rep.). No reply. Had 4 good votes, 9 bad votes, absent 8 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

JOSEPH M. ARGABRITE (Dem., Prohib.).

No reply.

Sixty-first Assembly District.

HARRY A. WISHARD (Rep.).

No reply. Made good record at last session of Legislature.

WILLIAM B. KELLY (Dem.).

No reply.

ENOCH ARDEN HOLTWICK (Prohib.).

No reply.

Sixty-second Assembly District.

CHAS. W. LYON (Rep.).

No reply. Had 8 good votes, 10 bad votes, absent 3 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

FREDERICK H. WALES (Prohib.).

Yes to 1 and 3; non-committal on 2.

THOMAS W. AISBITT (Dem.).

No reply.

WALTER RAILSBACK (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-third Assembly District.

ALFRED L. BARTLETT (Rep.).

No reply. Had 10 good votes, 10 bad votes, absent 1 roll call, at last session of Legislature.

DOUGLAS L. EDMONDS (Dem., Prog., Prohib.).

Non-committal on all questions.

JOHN M. BENJAMIN (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-fourth Assembly District.

HARRY LYONS (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

MATTIE M. ROBINEAU (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-fifth Assembly District.

PETER C. PHILLIPS (Rep., Dem.).

No reply. Made good record at last session of Legislature.

CHARLES W. KINGSLEY (Soc.).

Not questioned. Made excellent record at previous session of Legislature.

Sixty-sixth Assembly District.

THOMAS L. AMBROSE (Rep., Prog., Prohib.).

No reply. Made good record at previous session of Legislature.

THOMAS WHITE (Dem.).

No reply.

STANLEY C. WHEELER (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-seventh Assembly District.

HOWARD J. FISH (Prog.).

No reply. Had 6 good votes, 11 bad votes, absent 4 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON (Rep.).

No reply.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON (Dem., Prohib.).

No reply.

ODELL T. FELLOWS (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Sixty-eighth Assembly District.

E. R. SHEPHERD (Rep.).

No reply.

LEONARD S. SHELTON (Dem.).

Yes to 1 and 3. No to 2.

HENRY LEBASQUETTE KUNS (Prohib.).

No reply.

Sixty-ninth Assembly District.

MRS. ALICE P. WOERTENDYKE (Prohib.).

No reply.

HENRY W. WRIGHT (Rep., Prog., Dem.)

No reply. Had 4 good votes, 10 bad votes, absent 7 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

Seventieth Assembly District.

FRANK F. MERRIAM (Rep.).

No reply.

L. BERT MORGAN (Dem., Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

IDA H. SPANGLE (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Seventy-first Assembly District.

BERT L. FARMER (Rep.).

No reply.

JOHN H. MARTIN (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

LEWIS A. SPENGLER (Soc.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

JAMES Gillespie (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Seventy-second Assembly District.

JOHN S. STUBBLEFIELD (Prog., Dem.).

No reply.

GEORGE C. WATSON (Rep.).

No reply.

EARL H. HAYDOCK (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

Seventy-third Assembly District.

HARVEY B. DALTON (Prohib.).

Yes to all questions.

HENRY H. YONKIN (Rep.).

No reply.

GEORGE W. DOWNING (Soc.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

Seventy-fourth Assembly District.

FRANK H. MOUSER (Rep., Dem.).

Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at two last sessions of the Legislature.

LOUIS BERNSON (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Seventy-fifth Assembly District.

EDWIN BAKER (Rep.).

Yes to all questions.

JAMES S. McKNIGHT (Prog., Dem.).

No reply. Had 4 good votes, 11 bad votes, absent 6 roll calls, at last session of the Legislature.

LOUISE AUERBACK (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Seventy-sixth Assembly District.

JOE C. BURKE (Rep.).

No reply. Had 7 good votes, 11 bad votes, absent 3 roll calls, at last session of the Legislature.

W. W. SIMON (Dem., Prohib.).

No reply.

Seventy-seventh Assembly District.

CHESTER M. KLINE (Rep.).

No reply.

THOMAS C. YAGER (Dem.).

No reply.

Seventy-eighth Assembly District.

ROBERT E. WILLS (Rep., Dem., Prohib.).

No reply. Had 9 good votes, 7 bad votes, absent 5 roll calls, at last session of Legislature.

Seventy-ninth Assembly District.

HUGH J. BALDWIN (Rep.).

No reply.

CHARLES J. CRELLER (Dem.).

Yes to all questions.

DAISY M. BARTEAU (Soc.).

Yes to all questions.

Eightieth Assembly District.

W. A. DORAN (Rep., Dem., Prohib.).

Yes to 1 and 2; non-committal on 3.

