

Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen



*Forty-Third Session of the
California Legislature*

January 6 to January 24, and
February 24 to April 22, 1919



Issued by
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Underwood Building, 525 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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INDEX

	Page
Introductory	5
Report on Labor Legislation:	
A, Bills enacted into law.....	9
B, Constitutional Amendments	14
C, Bills advocated by Labor, but not passed.....	15
D, Anti-Labor bills defeated.....	18
Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen:	
A, Explanatory	19
B, Records of Senators:	
Part 1, Enumeration and Description of the 10 Roll-Calls upon which each Senator's Record is based.....	20
Part 2, Good and Bad Votes cast by each Senator and number of times absent on the 10 Roll-Calls.....	20
Part 3, "Comparative Records" of Senators, affording an easy glance at the "Best," the "Medium," and the "Worst".....	23
C, Records of Assemblymen:	
Part 1, Enumeration and Description of the 10 Roll-Calls upon which each Assemblyman's Record is based.....	24
Part 2, Good and Bad Votes cast by each Assemblyman and number of times absent on the 10 Roll-Calls.....	24
Part 3, "Comparative Records" of Assemblymen, affording an easy glance at the "Best," the "Medium," and the "Worst".....	30

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The outstanding, distinguishing feature of the Forty-third session of California's Legislature was in the fact that a majority of its members had come to Sacramento to accomplish a particular object, i. e., to vote the State and Nation "dry."

A well-functioning "dry" organization, entirely independent from old party lines, was in full control of the works when the Legislature convened. All wires had been carefully greased and every underground pipeline painstakingly cleared for eventualities. So the full Prohibition program went through without a hitch. The Federal Prohibition Amendment was ratified and a State law was enacted for the proper enforcement of Prohibition as soon as the amendment to the United States Constitution shall take effect.

Right then and there the "dry" organization ceased to function. During the bitter fight which was waged by the associated newspaper publishers to prevent a strengthening of the Child Labor Law as regards newsboys, a Sacramento daily hinted editorially that a new alliance had been perfected between the "dry" leaders and the labor representatives. How far this assertion was from the bald truth can be easily ascertained by anyone who will go to the trouble of analyzing the "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen," published as part 2 in this booklet.

A very cursory analysis of this Record shows that only five members of the Assembly made a perfect Labor record. They voted "for" Labor all the time and they never dodged. Four out of these five were "wets" and only one was a Prohibitionist. Perhaps there is no real significance in this "four to one" comparison. However, just three members in the same legislative body voted against Labor all the time. They never missed a single roll-call in their determination to be recorded against the wishes and desires of Labor. And, strange to relate, all three of them were Prohibitionists.

Of course, this is not an attempt to make propaganda for the "wets." That issue has been "settled." But even though the age of Prohibition appears to be right at our doors we are still a very long way from the millennium. In other words, while it may be conceded that many leaders in the Prohibition movement are inspired by the best of motives, their fanatical zeal seems to run along a single track line. Putting it in still different language: Prohibition and Social Justice do not necessarily ride in the same band wagon!

To be sure, there were many splendid characters and genuine friends of Labor among the "drys." For instance, this was California's first Legislature in which women had direct representation. All four were "drys." Yet even a casual glance at the record will show that Miss Broughton and Mrs. Dorris readily distinguished themselves as real humanitarian and "worth while" legislators. They easily led, not only in comparison with their own sex but in comparison with any two mere men among the remaining one hundred and sixteen. Mrs. Hughes, too, deserves full credit for being "big" enough to change her vote in a bitter contest when she felt that a greater degree of justice was on the other side. Mrs. Saylor alone did not come up to expectation.

This session also had a colored man (Mr. Roberts from Los Angeles) and a minister of the Gospel (Mr. Mather of Pasadena). Both made very poor records.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION.

When comparing the work of the Forty-third session of the California Legislature with that of its more or less illustrious predecessors, there is to be noted a decided slump both in quality and quantity of all things done and planned for the welfare of the State, with the exception of a few progressive measures growing

directly out of war conditions and pertaining to the re-entry into society of returning soldiers and sailors. On the whole it seems as if the members, who were elected while the country was still engaged in the war, had entered into a general agreement to merely mark time and to exercise caution in all matters of legislation affecting social and economic conditions of peace times. This general attitude of caution, however, did not prevent the legislators from acting badly and in a decided reactionary manner in a number of instances. We refer particularly to the failure of the session to keep up the good work of its predecessor in the enactment of a reasonable anti-injunction law, and to the manifest inclination toward restrictive and harassing legislation injuriously affecting the interests of organized labor; the latter is evident from the persistent efforts to weaken the eight-hour law for women and to hamper trade union normal activities by confounding same with certain practices connected with radical propaganda. The general attitude of passivity is proven further by the refusal of the session to adopt many of the well-considered recommendations of the Industrial Accident Commission, as well as the extraordinary timidity shown in dealing with the recognized evils of private employment agencies. Hence, it may be not altogether unjust or inappropriate, from the point of view of progressives as well as reactionaries, to characterize the session as one of the "weak sisters" of which there are abundant examples both among California and other State and National legislative bodies. As in all weak bodies, therefore, the careful reader will find a great number of inconsistencies in the nature of measures enacted, the attitudes of the members, and the general record and history made by the Forty-third session.

As during all the sessions since the inauguration of Hiram W. Johnson as Governor, Labor could not conscientiously complain about the make-up of the two Committees on Labor and Capital. But it is becoming more and more difficult at every session to understand why none but members of the Lawyers' Union should be appointed on the Judiciary Committees. Several of the most important labor bills always find their way to these committees. And invariably a majority in each of these committees, composed exclusively of attorneys-at-law, bring their collective anti-labor prejudice to bear upon Organized Labor's most cherished measures. What is still worse is the average lawyer's longing for star-chamber methods; that is, the calling of "executive sessions" at which Labor bills are either emasculated or retired to the ever-convenient pigeon-hole until the end of the session makes it certain that the bill will die on the files.

At this session twenty-five members of the Assembly gave their occupation as attorneys-at-law. In the Senate seventeen members were lawyers. Thus, out of one hundred twenty legislators more than one-third, or to be exact forty-two, were of the legal profession. To any labor lobbyist who has wearily wandered along the corridors of our State Capitol for ever so many hours a day the question often suggests itself: Why should not the great California Labor movement have representation at least equal in numbers to that enjoyed by the Lawyers' Union?

But this at once brings to the front that other question discussed in previous legislative reports. Everyone concedes that it would be to Labor's greatest advantage if more tried and true trade-unionists were members of the Legislature. Unfortunately, the net compensation of a legislator—\$1000 for the session—is scarcely an inducement to enter the race for a seat in the Senate or Assembly. After the legitimate election expenses are paid there is usually scarcely enough left to pay the actual living expenses at Sacramento. But regardless of this condition it remains an obvious fact that in order to secure the best results, in order to bring the real viewpoint of the workers forcibly to the attention of the lawmakers, more really representative workers must be sent to the Legislature.

In the detailed report found in this booklet under the caption, "Bills enacted into law," only such measures are dealt with in which Labor had a particular interest. Apart from these there were many bills in which organized Labor was more or less concerned.

Among these were numerous appropriation bills, in particular the increased allowance for the support and maintenance of orphans, half-orphans, etc.

Irrigation districts have won the right to develop electric power with water used for irrigation purposes.

The Railroad Commission has been given control of rates and service in the storage of foodstuffs in warehouses, and of persons and corporations furnishing heat, steam, etc., for domestic or business use, by virtue of certain new public utility laws.

A new Real Estate Commission, providing for the regulation, licensing and supervision of real estate brokers, agents, salesmen and solicitors, has been created to cure the constitutional defect in the old law.

Another important law is that creating the Department of Agriculture. Under the provisions of this law ten departments and commissions will be consolidated under one directing head, but the functions of these departments will be continued. The object of the consolidation is to effect economy and produce greater efficiency.

The efforts of certain noted "reformers" to inaugurate reaction by suggested "efficiency" methods and wholesale consolidation proposals did not get anywhere.

Other important laws enacted are:

Providing for establishment of a home for delinquent women.

Regulating the manufacture or sale of imitation milk or milk products.

Regulating the packing and marketing of apples.

Amendments to injunction provisions of Code to prevent moving-picture stars from jumping contracts.

Amendments to direct primary law to prevent a recurrence of the mixup which followed the primary election in 1918.

Acts adding to the power of the Insurance Commissioner and amendments to general insurance laws.

Prohibiting banks from acting as insurance agents.

Providing for the examination of applicants for admission to the bar by three attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court.

SUMMARIZED INFORMATION ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

For the support of the State Government during the ensuing two fiscal years the Legislature voted favorably on Appropriation bills totaling \$55,154,530.93. From this huge sum the Governor eliminated items aggregating \$2,301,598.20, making the actual appropriation \$52,852,932.73, as per the following statement:

Fixed charges per budget.....	\$22,697,425.20	
Increase—General School Fund (Chapter 492).....	1,850,000.00	
Total fixed* charges.....		\$24,547,425.20
Increases—Statutory salaries	101,560.00	
Less not signed	35,040.00	66,520.00
Appropriations Passed.		
General	\$21,072,992.00	
Less not signed.....	476,604.00	20,596,388.00
Special	9,432,553.93	
Less not signed	1,789,954.40	7,642,599.53
Total for 71st and 72nd fiscal years.....		\$52,852,932.73
The Legislature also voted appropriations affecting future fiscal years, as follows:		
73rd Fiscal Year:		
State buildings—San Francisco.....	\$ 350,000.00	
Sutter by-pass project	300,000.00	
State buildings—Sacramento	100,000.00	
Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors.....	580,000.00	1,330,000.00
74th Fiscal Year:		
State buildings—Sacramento	100,000.00	
Sutter by-pass project	300,000.00	400,000.00
75th Fiscal Year:		
State buildings—Sacramento	100,000.00	
Sutter by-pass project	300,000.00	400,000.00
76th Fiscal Year—Sutter by-pass project.....		300,000.00
77th " " " " "		300,000.00
78th " " " " "		300,000.00
79th " " " " "		300,000.00
80th " " " " "		300,000.00
81st " " " " "		300,000.00
82nd " " " " "		290,000.00
Total appropriations affecting future fiscal years.....		\$4,220,000.00

From a purely statistical standpoint it is always interesting to compare any session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors. In 1915 there were introduced 2877 bills; in 1917, 2676, and at the 1919 session, 1879; of this number 1692 before the recess. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1915 were 87, in 1917, 118, and in 1919, 70. The number of measures of all kinds, including numerous joint and concurrent resolutions, all of which require reference to committees as well as separate readings by each house, were in 1915, 3045; in 1917, 2886, and in 1919, only 2065. A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses shows that in 1915, 996; in 1917, 1036, and in 1919, 886 bills were passed and transmitted to the Governor. Of these 886 bills passed at this session and sent to the Governor for approval, 669 were signed and 217 were vetoed.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1915 lasted ninety days, that of 1917 eighty days, and the session of 1919 lasted seventy-seven days. At least a part of the Legislature was again kept together for over twenty-four hours after the time officially set for final adjournment in order to permit the printer and attaches of the Legislature to catch up with the work so that every bill could be properly engrossed and presented to the Governor before the formal ending. All laws enacted at this session, except those having an emergency clause, will take effect on July 22, 1919.

The Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council and the Railroad Brotherhoods was again located in the same old quarters, at 929 K street, where the Labor representatives have held their councils during the last five sessions. It is surely a pleasure to be able to testify to the fact that throughout the session there was perfect co-operation and genuine team work among all those present representing Labor in an official capacity.

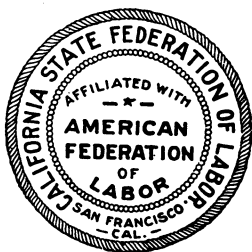
Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1919.

Report on Labor Legislation

A—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SYSTEM.

The California State Federation of Labor advocated three amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act: First, a reduction of the waiting period from ten days to seven days; second, inclusion of agricultural employees under the compulsory sections of the Act; third, provision for the rehabilitation of injured men. The Industrial Accident Commission supported these amendments and did everything possible to secure their enactment into legislation. The waiting period was reduced from ten days to seven days. The amendment to include agricultural employees was defeated by the Senate Judiciary Committee and did not reach a vote in the Senate. Two rehabilitation bills were prepared by the Industrial Accident Commission. One of these bills failed to get past the Senate Finance Committee. (See measures under caption, "Bills Advocated by Labor, but Not Passed.") The other was adopted in an emasculated form, but it gives a foundation for future legislation in this important respect.

S. B. 581 (Chapter 183), by Senator Wm. J. Carr, creates a liability on the part of employers and their insurance carriers in addition to any liability heretofore fixed by law in case of the death of an employee who leaves no dependents. The Industrial Accident Commission asked the Legislature to provide for a death benefit of \$500 in such cases, to be paid into the State treasury, subject to the direction of the Commission. Also, to add to inadequate compensation under certain specified conditions, to pay life pensions for multiple injuries, and in other important respects to benefit the men and women of labor. The Legislature did not approve Senate Bill 581 as presented and eliminated several important sections. In its changed form provision is made for a death benefit of \$350 whenever a fatal injury occurs in industry and the deceased leaves no dependents. The Commission may draw upon this fund for the promotion of vocational re-education and rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry in this State. This special benefit will have the effect of making it more costly to kill single men without dependents and therefore the cause of "Safety First" will be advanced. Another advantage is that it will help to prevent discrimination against married men in favor of unmarried men. It is hoped, of course, to add to the law at each succeeding session of the Legislature, to the end that before long California may have an adequate measure providing for the payment of additional benefits in those isolated cases that the present Act does not fully protect and also for an enlarged system of re-education for those who have to seek new wage-earning occupations.

S. B. 582 (Chapter 471), by Senator Wm. J. Carr, amends the existing Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act in several important respects. First comes the reduction of the waiting period from ten days to seven days. The proposal to give farm employees the same protection as all other employees was defeated by the Senate Judiciary Committee. In all probability it would not have been defeated if the farm employees were organized and in a position to speak for themselves. No good reason exists for the exclusion of farm employees from any compensation system.

About seventeen amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were passed. The Industrial Accident Commission proposed a number of other amendments which were denied the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The more important amendments, in addition to those mentioned, are as follows:

Where an employee is under sixteen years of age the presumption shall be conclusive that an injury sustained in employment was not caused by willful misconduct; the general superintendent is made responsible for the corporation, as well as the executive or managing officer, if willful misconduct is charged against the employer.

Non-resident aliens are not required to prove their dependency and cannot be conclusively presumed to be dependent, as in the case of a wife dependent upon her husband's earnings.

Applications for adjustment of controversies may be filed by the attorney or other representative of an injured employee, if authorized to do so in writing.

A lien against compensation will be permitted for the support of dependents as well as for the living expenses of the employee.

An entirely new section has been adopted to enable proceedings against the third party who may cause the death or injury of an employee.

A new section provides for the issuance of an injunction if a place of employment shall constitute a serious menace to employees, and the Commission is authorized to

tag dangerous machinery, and its use is prohibited until the tag is removed by an authorized representative of the Commission.

The other amendments adopted were not as important as those mentioned herein and deal mainly with the administration of the Act.

Among the amendments submitted which were denied the approval of the Legislature may be mentioned the effort to remove the common law defenses in suits for damages instituted by those employees not under the compulsory provisions of the Compensation Act. This proposed section was mainly a re-enactment of the section in the Roseberry Act that removed the old defenses. The Industrial Accident Commission is of the opinion that, even though the Legislature struck out the submitted provision, the Court will decide that the Roseberry Act governs suits that may be brought by employees outside of compensation. Another proposed section that will appeal to trade unionists asked that the Commission be given authorization to proceed against attorneys who collect fees in addition to those allowed by the Commission. There were too many lawyers on the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees to enable this reasonable proposal to be enacted into law. An attempt was also made to have the Legislature give authorization to permit such a period of time as the Commission might think reasonable in which to allow compensation while an injured man was being re-educated for a new occupation. Unfortunately this proposed amendment failed to win the approval of the solons. Many of the other amendments submitted would have materially strengthened the Compensation Act. The blame for the failure to pass these amendments rests wholly on the shoulders of certain Senators and Assemblymen, plus the activities of a lobby composed of employers' representatives and insurance agents that was large in number and plentifully supplied with the wherewithal to purchase meals and refreshments for the legislators.

IMPROVED CHILD LABOR LAW.

A. B. 553 (Chapter 259), by Mr. Hurley. A digest of this law by sections follows:

Section 1. No minor under the age of 16 years shall work unless permitted by the Compulsory Education Law (Permits to Employ, Age and Schooling Certificate, Vacation Permit) or by part-time Vocational Training Act.

Section 2. No minor under the age of 18 years shall work more than eight hours in a day of twenty-four hours—or forty-eight hours per week, nor before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m. Exemptions: Section 5 below.

Section 3. Messenger, telegraph, telephone service in towns of more than 15,000 population: No boy under 16 years shall work during daytime; no boy under 18 years shall work after 9 p. m. or before 6 a. m.; no girl under 18 years shall work day or night.

Section 3½. Street Trades: In cities of over 23,000 population: No boy under 10 years shall work; no girl under 18 years shall work.

Section 4. Occupations dangerous to life, limb, health or morals: No minor under 16 years shall work in eighteen specified occupations, except in vocational or manual training or in State institutions, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics may add thereto.

Section 5. Exemption Section: In agricultural pursuits and domestic service minors of 16 years may work outside of school hours or in vacation more than eight hours per day and more than forty-eight hours per week. Child actors at any age and after 10 p. m. may perform with the written consent of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section 6. Employers must keep a separate register for minors under 18 years. Permits must be returned to issuing authority within five days after minor's employment ceases. Cancellation of permits. Provides for semi-annual report of permits to be filed by issuing authority with the State Board of Education and with State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section 7. Penalty: Employer, parent or guardian, fine \$50 to \$200 or maximum of sixty days' imprisonment in County Jail, or both. Disposition of fines. Immediate report and semi-annual summary of violations by Bureau of Labor Statistics to State Board of Education.

Section 8. Enforcement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics who may make investigations.

Section 9. Repeals former Child Labor Laws and all other inconsistent acts.

Section 10. Validating law if any part is held unconstitutional.

Assembly Bill No. 154 (Chapter 247), by Mr. Merriam, amends Section 7 of the old Child Labor Law so as to limit the working hours of minors under 18 and women, respectively, to eight hours in any day of twenty-four hours. It was thought necessary to make these amendments to prevent certain abuses in distributing the working hours so as to infringe upon the eight-hour principle by overlapping of shifts from one day to another.

BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE.

A. B. 114 (Chapter 583), by Mrs. Saylor, provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Child Hygiene under the direction of the State Board of Health.

The Bureau is given power to investigate conditions affecting the health of children in the State and to disseminate educational information relating thereto. Twenty thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this law.

PART-TIME VOCATIONAL EDUCATION LAW.

Assembly Bill No. 516 (Chapter 506), by Mrs. Hughes, is a measure to extend the compulsory education law and provide for education of children of defective schooling. The bill directs every school district having fifty or more pupils living within a radius of three miles of a school within the district to establish and maintain part-day time educational classes for children between 14 and 18 years of age. These classes must teach in subjects in which the children are deficient or such as will be of benefit to them in their future trades and vocations. Employers seeking to employ such children must require them to have permits to work from the school authorities, and the time spent in such schools must be included within the limit of eight hours allowable for employment of minors. Night classes for the teaching of the English language to alien minors between the ages of 18 and 21 must be established wherever twenty or more such pupils live within three miles of a school within the district. All such alien minors must also be instructed to understand American institutions and system of government.

IMPROVED LABOR CAMP SANITATION LAW.

S. B. 247 (Chapter 164), by Senator Dennett. The old law regulating sanitation and housing in labor camps was strengthened by this bill in several particulars. The amended Act requires that in or at any camp where five or more persons are employed, bunkhouses, tents or other suitable sleeping-places must be provided; sleeping quarters must be in good structural condition; that is, torn tents or buildings in bad repair cannot be used to house workers.

The amended law also requires that operators of labor camps shall provide suitable bunks or beds for all employees, and that such bunks or beds shall be constructed so as to afford reasonable comfort to the persons occupying the same. A new feature of the Act is that at every camp the operator must provide suitable bathing facilities. This is a very important improvement and should meet with the approval of all. Another important section is the disposal of drainage from kitchen sinks. Frequently it was disposed of by throwing on the ground, usually in front of the kitchen door. Under the amended Act all drainage must be carried through a covered drain to a cesspool or septic tank or otherwise disposed of in such a way as not to become offensive or insanitary.

Frequently camps are constructed in compliance with the law in every detail; after operating for a time they become offensive and insanitary because the operator has placed no one in charge whose duty is to keep the buildings and grounds in a clean condition. This has been remedied by a clause which requires that some person be detailed to keep the camp clean and sanitary.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Assembly Bill No. 187 (Chapter 202), by Mr. Hurley, consolidates the law regulating the time of payment of wages and the semi-monthly pay day law of 1915. The new Act is a great improvement in many respects, but in the last days of the session it was subject to mutilation to such extent that it will again be necessary to take up the subject matter at the next session. The mutilation consisted in cutting out the section which provided for the enforcement of the provisions relating to the payment of wages on regular pay days. It was intended to enforce such regular pay day provisions by means of money penalties to be recovered by civil actions prosecuted by the State Labor Commissioner or the District Attorney, the moneys collected to be used for the proper enforcement of the Act. This is the regular means of enforcing labor laws enacted by Congress. But it seems that California legislators are not yet ready to provide such means for the enforcement of labor laws in this State. As enacted both parts of the title and certain language in sections not amended to conform with the last-minute amendment makes the law in part meaningless and gives proof of the mutilation to which it was subjected. As session after session has been slow to recognize the need for modern laws on the subject of payment of wages, and as California is far behind its sister States in many respects touching this subject, it would be well for Labor's friends at the next session to devise legislation which shall put us at least abreast with other States, and recognize at least in cities the right to weekly pay days and provide proper penalties for the infraction of the law.

WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW STRENGTHENED.

Assembly Bill No. 156 (Chapter 248), by Mr. Merriam, amends the eight-hour law for women to include women elevator operators, and to prevent any woman working for two or more employers on the same day, and exceeding the eight-hour limit under the pretense that the law only limits the amount of work she may work for one and the same employer.

BONDS FOR BAIL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

S. B. 78 (Chapter 159), by Senator Dennett. This bill was introduced at the instance of the State Federation of Labor because under a strict interpretation of the old law Judges could not even accept United States Liberty bonds for bail in criminal cases. The new section which has now been added to the Criminal Code remedies this situation. It reads as follows:

"1298. In lieu of a deposit of money, the defendant may deposit bonds of the United States or of the State of California of the face value of the cash deposit

required, and such bonds shall be treated in the same manner as a deposit of money, except that the clerk shall, under order of the Court, when occasion arises therefor, sell the said bonds and apply the proceeds of such sale in the manner that a deposit of cash may be required to be applied."

APPROPRIATION FOR STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

S. B. 192 (Chapter 441), by Senator Brown, appropriates the sum of \$150,000 for the support of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in meeting the expenses of maintaining free employment bureaus during the seventy-first and seventy-second fiscal years.

STATE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM.

S. B. 221 (Chapter 450), by Senator Breed, amends the State Land Settlement Act of 1917, and appropriates \$1,000,000 to provide employment and rural homes for men who served in the last war or in the wars for the United States.

S. B. 246 (Chapter 540), by Senator Breed, provides, subject to ratification by the people at the general election in November, 1920, for the issuance by the State of 32,000 bonds in various denominations, the grand total not to exceed \$10,000,000, at the rate of interest of 4½ per cent. per annum, to carry on and develop the work outlined in the State Land Settlement Act of 1917, as amended at the 1919 session.

Note.—The proposal for a graduated tax on land values designed to break up large land holdings and make the land available to prospective settlers did not meet a cordial reception at this session.

Mr. Hurley, at the instance of the State Federation of Labor, introduced a constitutional amendment (A. C. A. 38) to this effect, but it never left the committee.

The report on "Large Landholdings in Southern California," issued by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, favored such a tax. Unfortunately, the printing of this report was held up by the State Board of Control until the end of the session. There is ample material in said report, however, to make this a live issue at the next session.

DEFINING AND REGULATING TRADE-SCHOOLS.

A. B. 1048 (Chapter 421), by Mr. Kenney, defines what trade-schools shall be deemed employment agencies and subject to the laws governing such agencies.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR EMPLOYEES OF COUNTIES.

A. B. 609 (Chapter 373), by Mr. Ambrose, authorizes counties of the State of California to establish retirement systems for their employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND LARGE LANDHOLDINGS.

S. B. 493 (Chapter 344), by Senator Irwin, has been appropriately designated as the Homebuilder against the Land & Water Barons. It is designed to compel such landholders as Miller & Lux, controlling the waters of the San Joaquin river and 500,000 acres of land along its banks, and the Kern Valley Land Company, controlling the waters of the Kern river and 378,000 acres of land along its banks, to subdivide the land, and to compel the economic use of the waters of the streams controlled by them and wasted on swamps.

The fact that water cannot be used upon irrigable land in big tracts because of economic and practical reasons compels subdivision. That subdivision of land in irrigation districts is inevitable is manifest from the history of the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts, where one family of five persons existed before the organization of the district and where seventeen families of eighty-five persons live prosperously as a result of irrigation. The values of land intensively farmed and densely settled have increased from ten to fifteen fold, and the intensive farming of husbandmen and their families on their own homes have caused the production of incalculable abundance of foodstuffs of every kind and description.

The large landowners seek to make the organization of these districts difficult; the homebuilder seeks to make it easy. The law as passed at the last session of the Legislature requires a majority vote to organize a district. The law theretofore required a two-thirds vote to organize a district.

All the expenses of the district and its improvement of every kind and nature are paid by the bonds of the district, and no taxes are required of any person outside the district.

This bill was bitterly opposed by Miller & Lux and by those interested in the sale of the eight to ten million dollars of bonds that this corporation is selling on the market. This opposition was also aided by the Kern Valley Land Company and other associated corporations.

The lands of the two corporations alone, if subdivided and water economically used, would provide homes for at least 100,000 people and would create taxable wealth aggregating \$100,000,000, and would make the food of the people of California cheap and abundant.

This bill received thorough hearings on three occasions before the legislative

committees and the Governor, passed the Senate by unanimous vote and the Assembly by a vote of 47 to 14, and received executive approval.

LAWS AGAINST RADICALISM.

Assembly Bill No. 131 (Chapter 101), by Mr. Doran, prohibits the display of the red flag, etc.

Assembly Bill No. 435 (Chapter 125), by Mr. Argabrite, amends the law relating to criminal conspiracy, presumably to facilitate the prosecution of organized radicals.

Senate Bill No. 660 (Chapter 188), by Senator Kehoe, defines and prohibits so-called criminal syndicalism.

While these bills, properly interpreted, should not affect the ordinary and lawful activities of labor unions and trade unionists, they are filled with so much ambiguous and uncertain and unusual legal phrases that it is quite evident and probable that in most counties of the State in which the enemies of Organized Labor have great influence with courts and juries these laws will be used to harass and injure the legitimate trade-union movement. The penalties are unusually severe, wherefore there may result both injustice and undeserved and undue punishment in many cases where at most the law should have set the punishment as for slight misdemeanors. Many things hitherto considered lawful and done as matters of course may be deemed criminal under these statutes and lead to severe sentences. In such instances, we believe the punishment should be proportioned to fit the crime, and these statutes are therefore in every respect too drastic. As long, however, as radicals show little or no regard for our laws and institutions, such legislation will probably have to be endured as a passing evil.

RETIREMENT ON ANNUITIES FOR AGED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

Senate Joint Resolution 5 (Chapter 14), by Senator Scott, was introduced at the instance of the State Federation of Labor. It urges upon Congress the immediate enactment of the McKellar-Keating bill, which has for its object the retirement on annuities of superannuated and disabled civil service employees of the United States, at a cost to be borne equally by the Government and the employees.

ENDORSEMENT OF FEDERAL SEAMEN'S ACT OF 1915, AND OTHER NAUTICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Assembly Joint Resolution 7 (Chapter 33), by Mr. Brooks, declares that "the United States now has the opportunity to secure a greatly increased foreign trade through the development of our merchant marine."

The resolution then proceeds to memorialize Congress "for the extension and development of the merchant marine of the United States until it shall become the greatest of any nation in the world."

Congress is also unanimously memorialized "to the end that all working conditions of the employees of the merchant marine of the United States, including quarters, food, wages, safety provisions, training, etc., shall be maintained at a standard at least equal to and not lower than that established by 'An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States and to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provision in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea.'"

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (Chapter 47), by Senator Flaherty, declares "that no nation can ever hope to retain and successfully operate a great merchant marine without a virile national maritime spirit back of it, because a native seafaring population to man the ships has ever been as essential to national welfare as the ownership of vessels, for in the final analysis sea power is in the seamen."

It also calls upon the State Board of Education "to so arrange for special courses in history, geography and commercial studies generally so as to instill in the minds of our young men the conviction that the destiny of California and the United States is inseparable from the sea; also to create the basis for a thorough nautical education, to awaken an interest in foreign trade and inspire a genuine appreciation of our unlimited opportunities upon the seven seas."

Senate Joint Resolution 32 (Chapter 64), by Senator Scott, urges the proper Federal authorities to assign a suitable vessel to the port of San Francisco for the purpose of creating a nautical training school under State auspices. A similar request was made at the 1917 session, but action thereon was deferred owing to the urgent need of tonnage during the war. The sum of \$25,000 was again appropriated to provide in conjunction with the Federal Government for the conduct and maintenance of said scholarship.

B—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10. An enabling act providing for the manner of proposing a new State constitution and electing delegates to a convention to draft such proposal. There shall be elected 163 delegates to such convention, one of whom shall be elected from each Assembly district, one for each county, and twenty-five from the State at large. Alpine county, with 500 inhabitants, will thus have the same representation in the convention as San Francisco, with over 550,000 inhabitants. The scheme will perpetuate the control of the country districts of the politics and legislation of the State. It is as unfair as the apportionment of representatives in the Legislature. If California believes in equality of voters at the polls, it should overwhelmingly defeat this measure, and insist upon giving the people in the large cities the same representation as the people in the country.

STATE FUNDS FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 19. Extends the right of the State to appropriate money for humanitarian purposes. Thus, if this amendment passes, the State may care for abandoned children and children and dependents of disabled parents, or children of a father who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent physical disability or is suffering from tuberculosis; the State may likewise support institutions that care for such indigent and needy persons.

STATE HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 27 (Adopted by popular vote at the special election held on July 1), provides for a forty million dollar issue of State highway bonds and the construction of certain State highways and improvements with the proceeds of said bond issue.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE FOR ABSENT VOTERS.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10. To enable absent voters to vote and have their votes counted at State elections, though absent from their precincts on election day. Is better drawn than a similar amendment voted on at the last State election. Is a meritorious measure and endorsed by Labor.

POLL TAX ON ALIENS.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13 levies a poll tax of not less than \$4 a year on every alien male inhabitant of this State over 21 and under 61 years of age, excepting paupers, idiots and insane persons. . . .

TAXATION EXEMPTION FOR ORPHANAGES.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 40 exempts from taxation so much real property as may be required for use by institutions sheltering more than twenty orphan or half-orphan children. The exemption from taxation is a principle which we generally do not favor, but in this instance we deem the purpose of this amendment good and worthy of support.

C—BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR, BUT NOT PASSED

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

S. B. 74, by Senator Flaherty. This was considered Labor's most important measure. It was introduced exactly as approved by the previous Legislature and subsequently vetoed by Governor Stephens. Although four different State Legislatures enacted such a law this year, five California Senators (Evans, Ingram, King, Rigdon and Rush) who voted for this bill two years ago turned against it this year, apparently for no other reason than to save the Governor the embarrassment of again having to veto Labor's Bill of Rights. Senator Flaherty made an exceptionally forceful and able argument for the bill. Most of California's labor papers have printed his address in full. The following excerpts, however, furnish a fitting answer to certain critics and very clearly portray the attitude of the Labor representatives at Sacramento:

"The anti-injunction bill, which I now ask you to support, is the identical measure which was approved by the last Legislature and vetoed by Governor Stephens.

"I shall not comment upon the Governor's veto, nor criticize his published reasons for vetoing Labor's most important bill. I do, however, want to say a word or two in reply to the talk around the lobbies to the effect that it is a mistake and a useless waste of energy to press this measure for passage, when it is known in advance that the Governor will veto the bill.

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the present Federal Immigration Act, containing the literacy test for immigrants, was vetoed by three Presidents, and was finally passed over the veto of President Wilson. And, today, as the result of the lessons taught by the war, the American people are fairly unanimous in demanding even more stringent immigration restrictions than were urged so persistently for all these years by the American Federation of Labor.

"Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. Unlike the I. W. W.'s, who sneer at all laws and assert that the end justifies the means, the workers organized under the American Federation of Labor come here man-fashion, declaring that they suffer under government by Injunction Judges. They ask for a remedy at your hands because they see no other way to protect themselves.

"Our members are intimidated; the more courageous go to jail; but we have no solution of this judge-made law, and can have no solution until such time as, either the law or the power of public opinion or our own power of self-assertion, we can make it impossible for any judge to sit on the bench and take away, directly or indirectly, any constitutional right which we find necessary to exercise in our trade union activities.

"This in brief is our reply to the talk that we are wasting our efforts to push forward the Anti-Injunction bill.

"We ask for this law, and shall continue to do so, because we are convinced that it is just and right.

"We ask for this law because no weapon has been used with such disastrous effect against trade unions as the injunction in labor disputes. By means of it the workers have been prohibited under severe penalties from doing what they had a legal right to do. It is difficult to speak in measured tones and moderate language of the viciousness, with which unions and trade-unionists have been assailed by the injunction, and to the working people of California as to all fair-minded men, it seems little less than a crime to tolerate it longer."

REGULATING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Since the United States Supreme Court (by a vote of five against four) has held that Employment Agencies operated for profit cannot be legislated out of business other means had to be adopted to curb the rapacity of the private employment sharks.

A. B. 375, by Mr. Goetting, among other things, limited the fee charged by private employment agencies to 10 per cent. of one month's pay. This measure passed the Assembly, by a vote of 50 against 15, despite bitter opposition. An amendment to the bill aiming to place "teachers in the public schools in this state" in a separate class by permitting employment agencies to charge them 5 per cent. of the first year's salary was defeated, although Mrs. Saylor, one of the four Assemblywomen, supported this most vicious proposal to authorize special tax on these hard working and usually underpaid employees of the State of California. The bill finally failed of passage in the Senate. (See Labor Record of Senators.)

A. B. 1038, by Mrs. Dorris, increased the license now charged by the State for permits to operate private employment agencies. This bill passed both Assembly and Senate but received a pocket veto by the Governor, without any explanation.

In view of the fact that it seems to be almost impossible to secure redress at the hands of the Legislature against the extortion practiced by private employment agencies, the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor will shortly submit for general circulation an Initiative Petition providing for a limitation of the fees to be charged by private employment agencies and otherwise regulating their operation.

REHABILITATION AND RE-EDUCATION OF INJURED WORKERS

S. B. 661, by Senator Kehoe, provided for the rehabilitation and re-education of injured workers along similar lines to the work done under Federal auspices in behalf of injured soldiers and sailors. The bill, as introduced, asked for \$100,000. This amount was subsequently reduced to \$50,000, but finally the bill died in the Finance Committee. The Smith-Bankhead Bill, now pending before Congress, and which will undoubtedly become law, would give dollar for dollar to each State providing for the rehabilitation of permanently hurt men. It was not proposed in the bill presented to the Legislature to confine the work of rehabilitation to the industrially injured, but to include all men and women who needed this help. The labor movement has always supported the extension of this form of legislation and it would have been good news to be able to report that California had taken a lead in caring for those permanently hurt in industry or otherwise. However, the claim of the Legislature was that there was not sufficient money available to meet such an appropriation.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANT TEN-HOUR BILL

S. B. 88, by Senator McDonald. This measure failed of passage during the previous session, only 21 Assemblymen voting for the bill. It was reintroduced at this session because it was felt that there is a crying need for some relief from the long working hours of female domestic servants. The present California law relating to domestic servants reads as follows:

"Sec. 2013. The entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master; and the time of other servants to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve, not exceeding in any case ten hours in the day. (Enacted March 21, 1872.)"

The bill passed both Senate and Assembly (see roll call vote in "Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen"), but received a pocket veto by Governor Stephens. Thus, the "entire time" of domestic servants in California still belongs "to the master."

PAYMENT FOR SECURING OR RETAINING EMPLOYMENT

S. B. 109, by Senator Lyon. This bill prohibited agents or representatives of employers from demanding or receiving any money, or other consideration, from an employee as a condition of securing employment or of continuing in employment. It also provided for the posting of notices in places of employment setting forth the provisions of this act. Licensed Employment Agencies were specifically exempted from the operation of this measure. Enforcement was to be in the Labor Commissioner's hands. The bill passed both Senate and Assembly but received the Pocket Veto of Governor Stephens.

THE MOONEY CASE IN THE LEGISLATURE

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4, by Mr. Hurley, sought to institute a legislative investigation of the San Francisco District Attorney's office, on the following specific points: "(1) The failure of the district attorney of San Francisco County to properly enforce the red light abatement law; (2) To investigate the charges that persons charged with criminal acts are permitted to escape prosecution where sufficient evidence is at hand to warrant prosecution; (3) That they investigate the charges made in the so-called Densmore report; (4) That they receive any and all testimony that is offered or which they can secure, which tends to show malfeasance or misconduct in the office of the district attorney of San Francisco County, State of California."

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and was kept there until the day of adjournment when it was voted out "without recommendation."

A. B. 89, by Mr. Hurley, sought to amend Section 1182 of the Penal Code of California relating to motions for a new trial in criminal cases. This measure met exactly the same fate as the foregoing resolution.

Thus Labor's efforts to secure justice for Mooney, came to naught in the Forty-third Session of the California Legislature.

MINERS' EIGHT-HOUR "COLLAR TO COLLAR" BILL

A. B. 136, by Mr. McColgan. This bill has been before several sessions of the California Legislature and, was again introduced at the specific request of the miners, but never came out of Committee. As previously stated, practically the only reason for the defeat of this bill is to be found in the fact that the miners of

the State are very poorly organized, and until such time as they become aware of the necessity of coming into the trade-union movement, they can expect to work an unlimited number of hours.

Other mining states have "collar to collar" laws and California will doubtless swing in line when the men who toil in the mines begin to realize that organization is the only hope for industrial and economic betterment.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION

A. B. 1099, by Miss Broughton. The purpose of this measure is explained by the title, which reads as follows:

"An act to provide for the extension of the public works of the State of California during periods of extraordinary unemployment caused by temporary industrial depression, and regulating employment therein, and constituting an emergency public works commission and defining the power and duties of said commission; and repealing all acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof."

This was an earnest attempt to deal sanely with California's ever recurring unemployment problem.

The bill passed both Assembly and Senate but received the Pocket Veto of Governor Stephens.

MINIMUM WAGE ON PUBLIC WORK

A. B. 709, by Mr. Brooks. This bill was introduced as a feeble attempt to keep pace with the ever rising cost of living. It sought to increase the minimum compensation for public work from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, which is surely a very modest and just raise considering living conditions in California. The bill passed both Assembly and Senate but received the Pocket Veto of Governor Stephens.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY FOR CERTAIN STATE EMPLOYEES

S. B. 110, by Mr. Kenney. This bill sought to give a Saturday half-holiday with pay to state employees, except those employed in state hospitals, asylums, penitentiaries and reformatories.

It passed both Assembly and Senate but received the Governor's Pocket Veto.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL

S. B. 77, by Senator Dennett; and A. B. 142, by Mr. Brooks, were introduced at the request of the State Federation of Labor, as per action of the San Diego convention.

An earnest effort was made to get some action on the Assembly bill, but Labor's persistence in this respect only resulted in making a football out of the measure, it being referred to three different committees: 1st, to the Committee on Public Morals; 2nd, to the Committee on Labor and Capital; and 3rd, to the common grave yard, the Judiciary Committee, where it was kept until the closing day.

THE BARBERS' SANITATION BILL

S. B. 343, by Senator Crowley; and A. B. 606 by Mr. Bennett, provided for the creation of a Board of Barber Examiners, and otherwise regulating the occupation of barbering. Neither of these bills left the committees to which they were referred.

POWER OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS TO OPERATE PUBLIC UTILITIES.

S. C. A. 23, by Senator King, proposed, subject to ratification by the people, to authorize municipal corporations to establish, maintain and operate colleges, hospitals, hotels, theaters, etc. This proposed amendment received the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate (See Labor Record of Senators) but failed in the Assembly.

POOR PERSONS' ACTIONS IN COURTS.

A. B. 144, by Mr. Brooks, prescribed conditions under which poor persons may commence, maintain or defend actions and provided for the payment of court costs and fees in actions commenced, maintained or defended by poor persons. This bill passed the Assembly but was defeated in the Senate. See "Labor Record of Senators."

D—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

ATTACK ON WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Assembly Bill No. 63, by Mr. White. This measure was introduced at the behest of laundry owners of the South who are well known opponents of the eight-hour law for women, and sought in this bill to secure the privilege to work women in laundries nine hours a day in any week containing an extra holiday. Although the bill limited the total number of hours to be worked by women in each week to forty-eight, it was plain that it was, if passed, to serve as a precedent for extending the same privilege to other occupations, thus eventually breaking down the entire principle of the eight-hour law for women. The San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union materially assisted the Labor lobby in defeating this measure through convincing evidence from laundry owners in San Francisco showing no necessity for such reactionary legislation.

ATTACK ON INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

There were a number of attacks upon the Initiative and Referendum. A. C. A. 5, by Mr. Baker and S. C. A. 5, by Senator Gates sought to increase the required number of signatures on Initiative petitions relating to the assessment or collection of taxes, from 8 to 25 per cent.

S. C. A. 6, by Senator Crowley, required the appearance of petition signers before a public official.

A. C. A. 16, by Mr. Wickham, sought to practically deprive the people of the power of the initiative.

S. B. 12, by Senator Crowley, sought to make it unlawful "to pay or to receive money or anything of value for procuring signatures to any petition."

Only one of the measures enumerated herein came to a vote, namely, S. C. A. 5, receiving 14 ayes, 22 noes, 4 absent. (See Labor Record of Senators.)

It would require several chapters to tell the full story of the silent but persistent battle waged by California reactionary forces to weaken or destroy our State's present instrumentalities for direct self-government. This summary, however, will not be complete without at least mentioning the fact that invaluable aid in defeating the enemies of popular government was rendered by Dr. John R. Haynes, President of the Direct Legislation League of California. It is only fair to state, also, that Senator Crowley made no attempt to press either of the measures introduced by himself when their full purport had been explained to him.

ATTACK ON STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

A. B. 791, by Mr. Prendergast. This bill was an attempt by the insurance interests to take away the management of the State Compensation Insurance Fund from the Industrial Accident Commission. The bill did not get past the Assembly, where it was buried by a heavy majority of the votes cast. (See Labor Record of Assemblymen.) Labor contributed largely to the defeat of this iniquitous measure. Nearly all the central labor bodies of the State passed resolutions condemning the activities of the insurance fraternity. As further attempts will undoubtedly be made at the next session of the Legislature to injure or discredit State Insurance, it is worth bringing to the attention of trade-unionists the fact that the American Federation of Labor is committed to the State monopoly of insurance in the field of workmen's compensation. The latter is a function of government, designed to relieve want and misery, and private profit should not be made out of the deaths and injuries sustained by the workers.

MAKING DEBT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

A. B. 473, by Mr. Wickham, was introduced in an effort to "compel" farm laborers to go to work, under penalty of imprisonment, at the particular job to which they had journeyed at the employer's expense. It was a middle age remedy of most vicious character which would have had the very opposite effect from that intended. This bill passed the Assembly but failed in the Senate. See "Labor Record of Senators."

REACTIONARY HOUSING BILLS

S. B. 393, by Senator Rominger; Senate Bills 546 and 617 by Senator Burnett, were all three aimed at California's model housing laws. These were sinister efforts to reduce the standards of sanitation as well as the light and air now required in tenements, hotels, etc. By particularly clever manipulation all three of these bills passed both Senate and Assembly, but were fortunately vetoed by Governor Stephens.

Labor Records of Senators and Assemblymen

EXPLANATORY

Each Senator's and Assemblymen's record on a selected list of important measures affecting Labor will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Assemblymen."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll-calls upon which the legislators' records are based. It should be distinctly understood that the test votes enumerated are not necessarily of equal importance. Thus, for example, in the Senate the roll calls designated by the letters "A," "B," and "C" are of far greater weight and significance than the three roll calls specified under the letters "H," "I," and "J." In estimating a legislator's real worth this fact should be borne in mind.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Assemblyman voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

RECORDS OF SENATORS

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 ROLL-CALLS UPON WHICH THE SENATORS' RECORDS ARE BASED.

(Unless otherwise noted an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Senators as a "good" vote.)

- A. S. B. 74. Anti-Injunction bill. (March 28.)
- B. A. B. 375. Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged by Private Employment Bureaus to ten per cent. of one month's wages. (April 19.)
- C. A. C. A. 5. Attack on the Initiative. (April 15.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. S. B. 88. Female Domestic Servants' Ten Hour bill. (April 9.)
- E. S. B. 582. Improved Workmen's Compensation bill. (April 11.)
- F. A. B. 1038. Increasing the license of Private Employment Bureaus. (April 22.)
- G. A. B. 473. Relating to advances for transportation and making debt a criminal offense. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "notes" are good votes.
- H. A. B. 144. Enabling poor persons to prosecute actions without payment of court fees. (April 22.)
- I. S. C. A. 23. Authorizing municipalities to establish and operate as public utilities the following: Colleges, Hospitals, Hotels, Universities, Theaters. (April 14.)
- J. A. B. 114. Establishing a Bureau of Child Hygiene. (April 22.)

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

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.

For explanation of Roll-Calls, see upper part of this page.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ANDERSON, A. P. (Rep.), Alameda.
7 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, G, H, J.
2 Bad Votes: B, F.
Absent 1 roll call: I.
- BENSON, FRANK H. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
8 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J.
2 Bad Votes: H, I.
Voted on every roll call.
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Amador.
4 Good Votes: C, E, G, J.
5 Bad Votes: A, B, F, H, I.
Absent 1 roll call: D.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Alameda.
4 Good Votes: G, H, I, J.
4 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F.
Absent 2 roll calls: D, E.
- BROWN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
6 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, I.
4 Bad Votes: A, F, G, J.
Voted on every roll call.
- BURNETT, LESTER G. (Rep.), San Francisco.
4 Good Votes: D, E, H, J.
5 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, I.
Absent 1 roll call: G.
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
7 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, H, I.
Bad Votes: NONE.
Absent 3 roll calls: B, G, J.

CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Alameda.
 2 Bad Votes: **B, C.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, J.**
 5 Good Votes: **A, D, E, H, I.**

CARR, WM. J. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 4 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, J.**

CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 4 Good Votes: **E, H, I, J.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G.**
 Voted on every roll call.

CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: NONE.
Voted on every roll call.

DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Modesto.
 3 Good Votes: **A, D, F.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, G, H, I, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, E.**

DUNCAN, W. E., JR. (Dem.), Oroville.
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, F, I, J.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, D, G, H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

EVANS, S. C. (Rep.), Riverside.
 7 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: NONE.
 Voted on every roll call.

GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: **I, J.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**

HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G.**
 4 Bad Votes: **F, H, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

HART, DWIGHT H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: **I.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley.
 8 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, B.**
 Voted on every roll call.

INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **H, I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**

IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Hanford.
 4 Good Votes: **D, E, G, I.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, F, H, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**

JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara.
 5 Good Votes: **C, D, G, H, J.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, F, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), Santa Clara.
 7 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, H, I.**
 Voted on every roll call.

KEHOE, WILLIAM (Rep.), Eureka.
 6 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **H, I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, G.**

KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.), Redlands.
 5 Good Votes: **D, E, F, G, I.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, C, H.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, J.**

LYON, CHAS. W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: **D, F, I.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

McDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **E, J.**

NEALON, JAMES C. (Dem.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

OTIS, EDWIN M. (Rep.), Alameda.
 7 Good Votes: **D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, C.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**

PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.), Willows.
 2 Good Votes: **G, I.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

RIGDON, E. S. (Dem.), Cambria.
 6 Good Votes: **D, E, F, G, H, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, C.**

ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 2 Good Votes: **I, J.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, H.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, D, G.**

RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Suisun.
 3 Good Votes: **D, F, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **A.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **B, C, E, G, H, I.**

SAMPLE, ED. P. (Rep.), San Diego.
 7 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, C, H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

SCOTT, WILLIAM S. (Prog.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, F, G, H, I, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **B.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **E, J.**

SHEARER, WM. B. (Dem.), Yreka.
 3 Good Votes: **B, G, I.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, F, H, J.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **C, D, E.**

SLATER, HERBERT W. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**
 Voted on every roll call.

THOMPSON, J. R. (Dem.), Santa Barbara.
 4 Good Votes: **C, D, I, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, H.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **E, F, G.**

YONKIN, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: **D, I.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, F, G, H.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **C, E, J.**

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS.
Based upon 10 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll-Call
Group I.	{ 1. CROWLEY, JOHN JOS.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	{ 2. FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J...	Rep.	10	0	0
Group II.	{ 3. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Rep.	9	1	0
Group III.	{ 4. McDONALD, WALTER A....	Rep.	8	0	2
	{ 5. NEALON, JAMES C.....	Dem.	8	1	1
	{ 6. SCOTT, WM. S.....	Prog.	8	1	1
	{ 7. BENSON, FRANK H.....	Rep.	8	2	0
	{ 8. INGRAM, THOMAS.....	Rep.	8	2	0
Group IV.	{ 9. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	7	0	3
	{ 10. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	7	1	2
	{ 11. ANDERSON, A. P.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	{ 12. OTIS, EDWIN M.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	{ 13. EVANS, S. C.....	Rep.	7	3	0
	{ 14. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	7	3	0
	{ 15. SAMPLE, ED. P.....	Rep.	7	3	0
Group V.	{ 16. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	6	2	2
	{ 17. KEHOE, WILLIAM.....	Rep.	6	2	2
	{ 18. RIGDON, E. S.....	Dem.	6	2	2
	{ 19. BROWN, WILLIAM E.....	Rep.	6	4	0
	{ 20. HARRIS, M. B.....	Rep.	6	4	0
Group VI.	{ 21. CARR, FRANK M.....	Rep.	5	2	3
	{ 22. KING, LYMAN M.....	Rep.	5	3	2
	{ 23. DUNCAN, W. E. Jr.....	Dem.	5	4	1
	{ 24. JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	5	4	1
Group VII.	{ 25. THOMPSON, J. R.....	Dem.	4	3	3
	{ 26. BREED, A. H.....	Rep.	4	4	2
	{ 27. CARR, WM. J.....	Rep.	4	4	2
	{ 28. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	4	5	1
	{ 29. BURNETT, LESTER G.....	Rep.	4	5	1
	{ 30. IRWIN, J. L. C.....	Dem.	4	5	1
	{ 31. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A....	Rep.	4	6	0
Group VIII.	{ 32. RUSH, BENJ. F.....	Rep.	3	1	6
	{ 33. SHEARER, WM. B.....	Dem.	3	4	3
	{ 34. DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	Rep.	3	5	2
	{ 35. LYON, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	3	6	1
Group IX.	{ 36. ROMINGER, JOSEPH A.....	Rep.	2	5	3
	{ 37. YONKIN, HENRY H.....	Rep.	2	5	3
	{ 38. GATES, EGBERT J.....	Rep.	2	6	2
	{ 39. PURKITT, CLAUDE F.....	Dem.	2	7	1
Group X.	{ 40. HART, DWIGHT H.....	Rep.	1	8	1

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 ROLL-CALLS UPON WHICH THE ASSEMBLYMEN'S RECORDS ARE BASED.

(Unless otherwise noted an "Aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Assemblymen as a "good" vote.)

- A. A. B. 63. Attack on Women's Eight Hour Law, permitting employees of laundries to work eight and one-half hours per day in weeks having holidays. First vote. (March 18.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- B. A. B. 63. Women's Eight Hour Laundry bill. Reconsideration. (March 19.)
- C. A. B. 63. Attack on Women's Eight Hour Law. Second vote. (March 25.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. A. B. 375. Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged by private employment bureaus to ten per cent. of one month's wages. (April 1.)
- E. A. B. 791. Attack on State Insurance Fund. (April 7.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. A. B. 25. Domestic Servants' Ten Hour bill. First vote. (March 21.)
- G. A. B. 25. Domestic Servants' Ten Hour bill. Second vote. (March 26.)
- H. S. B. 581. Re-education and Rehabilitation of Injured Workmen. (April 22.)
- I. S. B. 660. Amendment to Syndicalism bill to safeguard lawful purposes and acts of labor organizations. (April 22.)
- J. S. B. 660. Syndicalism bill, without amendment offered by Labor. Final vote. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.

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

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.
For explanation of Roll-Calls, see upper part of this page.

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ALLEN, CROMBIE (Rep.), Ontario.
 - 3 Good Votes: **D, G, H.**
 - 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, I, J.**
 - Absent 1 roll call: **F.**
- AMBROSE, THOMAS L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 - 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.**
 - 2 Bad Votes: **I, J.**
 - Voted on every roll call.
- ANDERSON, FRANK W. (Rep.), Oakland.
 - 7 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, I.**
 - 3 Bad Votes: **A, E, J.**
 - Voted on every roll call.
- ARGABRITE, JOSEPH M. (Rep.), Ventura.
 - 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H.**
 - 2 Bad Votes: **I, J.**
 - Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- BADARACCO, JOHN B. (Dem.) San Francisco.
 - 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 - Bad Votes: **None.**
 - Voted on every roll call.
- PAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 - 2 Good Votes: **F, G.**
 - 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, I, J.**
 - Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- BENNETT, GRANT R. (Rep.), San Jose.
 - 8 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 - 2 Bad Votes: **A, C.**
 - Voted on every roll call.
- BROMLEY, ELMER P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 - 3 Good Votes: **D, F, G.**
 - 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, H, I, J.**
 - Voted on every roll call.

BROOKS, CLIFTON E. (Rep.), Oakland.
 4 Good Votes: **B, D, E, G.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, H, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, I.**

BROUGHTON, MISS ESTO B. (Rep.), Modesto.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

BROWN, J. STANLEY (Rep.), El Centro.
 3 Good Votes: **B, D, E.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, H.**

BROWNE, MAURICE B. (Dem.), Sonora.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J.**
 2 Bad Votes: **H, I.**
 Voted on every roll call.

BRUCK, BISMARCK (Rep.), St. Helena.
 1 Good Vote: **D.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **E, H.**

CALAHAN, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), Antioch.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, H.**
 2 Bad Votes: **F, G.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **E, I, J.**

CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: **F, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, I, F.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

CLEARY, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Lindsay.
 3 Good Votes: **D, E, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

COLLINS, WILLIAM M. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **E.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, J.**

CUMMINGS, FRANK J. (Rep.), Ferndale.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, H.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, F, G, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

DORAN, W. A. (Rep.), San Marcos.
 2 Good Votes: **A, E.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

DORRIS, MRS. GRACE S. (Rep.), Bakersfield.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

EASTON, GEO. M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: **A, C, G.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, E, F, H, I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, J.**

EDEN, WALTER (Rep.), Santa Ana.
 3 Good Votes: **F, G, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

EKSWARD, FRANK L. (Rep.), San Mateo.
 1 Good Vote: **D.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

FLEMING, ALEXANDER P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 2 Good Votes: **D, F.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, H, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**

GEBHART, LEE (Rep.), Sacramento.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, F, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, G.**

GODSIL, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **H, I, J.**

GOETTING, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G.**
 3 Bad Votes: **F, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 10 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

GRAY, LEON E. (Rep.), Oakland.
 5 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, I.**

GREENE, CARLTON W. (Rep.), El Paso de Robles.
 1 Good Vote: **D.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, F.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, G, H, I, J.**

HAWES, FREDERICK C. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

HILTON, OSCAR W. (Rep.), Vallejo.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, H.**

HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH (Rep.), Oroville.
 5 Good Votes: **C, D, F, G, H.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

JOHNSTON, J. W. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

KASCH, CHARLES (Rep.), Ukiah.
 2 Good Votes: **B, H.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

KENNEY, W. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto.
 2 Good Votes: **D, H.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

KNIGHT, SAMUEL (Rep.), Redlands.
 5 Good Votes: **B, D, E, G, H.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **F.**

LAMB, CHARLES (Rep.), Stockton.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, F, G.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **B, C, H, I, J.**

LEWIS, ED. (Rep.), Marysville.
 3 Good Votes: **F, G, H.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

LINDLEY, FRED E. (Rep.), San Diego.
 5 Good Votes: **C, E, F, G, H.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, B.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, I, J.**

LOCKE, WILLIAM J. (Rep.), Alameda.
 4 Good Votes: **C, E, F, H.**
 3 Bad Votes: **G, I, J.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, B, D.**

LYNCH, GEORGE A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 1 Good Vote: **D.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, E, H, I, J.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, C, F, G.**

MADISON, ROBERT (Rep.), Santa Rosa.
 6 Good Votes: **B, C, E, G, H, J.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, F, I.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), San Anselmo.
 3 Good Votes: **B, C, H.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

MARTIN, WILLIAM J. (Rep.), Salinas.
 4 Good Votes: **A, B, C, H.**
 5 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

MATHER, FRANKLIN D. (Rep.), Pasadena.
 3 Good Votes: **D, E, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

MATHEWS, A. J. (Rep.), Susanville.
 1 Good Vote: **D.**
 3 Bad Votes: **E, I, J.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **A, B, C, F, G, H.**

McCOLGAN, CHARLES J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

McCRAY, C. C. (Rep.), Redding.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, D.**

McKEEN, B. W. (Rep.), Kingsburg.
 2 Good Votes: **E, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach.
 3 Good Votes: **D, F, G.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, H, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

MILLER, DAVID W. (Dem.), Linden.
 2 Good Votes: **E, H.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

MILLER, HENRY A. (Rep.), Covina.
 2 Good Votes: **D, H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

MITCHELL, THOS. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, I, J.**

MORRIS, CLARENCE W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Voted on every roll call.

MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.**
 Bad Votes: **None.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, J.**

OAKLEY, W. C. (Dem.), Santa Maria.
 2 Good Votes: **B, H.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

ODALE, OSCAR L. (Dem.), Lemoore.
 3 Good Votes: **D, E, H.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **F.**

PARKER, IVAN H. (Rep.), Auburn.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, I.**
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, H.**

PETTIT, MELVIN (Dem.), Parlier.
 1 Good Vote: **H.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, J.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **E, I.**

POLSLEY, HARRY (Dem.), Red Bluff.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.**
 2 Bad Votes: **I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

PRENDERGAST, N. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G.**
 2 Bad Votes: **E, I.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, J.**

PRICE, CHAMP S. (Rep.), Santa Cruz.
 3 Good Votes: **E, F, G.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

REAM, H. B. (Rep.), Sisson.
 4 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D.**
 6 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

ROBERTS, FREDERICK M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: **E, F, G.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, J.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, H, I.**

ROSE, J. LEONARD (Rep.), Newark.
 4 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D.**
 5 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

ROSENSHINE, ALBERT A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H.**
 4 Bad Votes: **F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, H.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

STEVENS, A. F. (Rep.), Healdsburg.
 2 Good Votes: **B, C.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**

STROTHER, S. L. (Dem.), Fresno.
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, H.**
 5 Bad Votes: **B, F, G, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

VICINI, C. P. (Dem.), Jackson.
 4 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E.**
 5 Bad Votes: **D, F, G, I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

WARREN, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H.**
 2 Bad Votes: **I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

WENDERING, ARTHUR A. (Rep.), Berkeley.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G.**
 2 Bad Votes: **I, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

WHITE, JOHN ROBERT Jr. (Rep.), Glendale.
 Good Votes: **None.**
 10 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**
 Voted on every roll call.

WICKHAM, GEORGE R. (Rep.), Hermosa Beach.
Good Votes: **NONE**.
10 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J**.
Voted on every roll call.

WINDREM, GUY (Dem.), Madera.
3 Good Votes: **E, H, I**.
6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, J**.
Absent 1 roll call: **D**.

WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose.
7 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H**.
3 Bad Votes: **A, I, J**.
Voted on every roll call.

WRIGHT, H. W. (Rep.), Pasadena.
3 Good Votes: **D, E, H**.
7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J**.
Voted on every roll call.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.
Based upon 10 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party.	Good Votes.	Bad Votes.	Absent on Roll-Call.
Group I.	1. BADARRACCO, JOHN B.....	Dem.	10	0	0
	2. DORRIS, MRS. GRACE S.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	3. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	4. McCOLGAN, CHAS. J.....	Rep.	10	0	0
	5. MORRIS, CLARENCE W.....	Rep.	10	0	0
Group II.	6. HAWES, FREDERICK C.....	Rep.	9	0	1
	7. BROUGHTON, MISS ESTO B....	Rep.	9	1	0
	8. KENNEY, W. J.....	Rep.	9	1	0
Group III.	9. HILTON, OSCAR W.....	Rep.	8	0	2
	10. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	Rep.	8	0	2
	11. JOHNSTON, J. W.....	Rep.	8	1	1
	12. AMBROSE, THOS. L.....	Rep.	8	2	0
	13. BENNETT, GRANT R.....	Rep.	8	2	0
	14. BROWNE, MAURICE B.....	Dem.	8	2	0
	15. POLSLEY, HARRY.....	Dem.	8	2	0
Group IV.	16. GODSILL, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	7	0	3
	17. MITCHELL, THOS. A.....	Rep.	7	0	3
	18. COLLINS, WILLIAM M.....	Rep.	7	1	2
	19. PARKER, IVAN H.....	Rep.	7	1	2
	20. ARGABRITE, J. M.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	21. WARREN, GEO. W.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	22. WENDERING, ARTHUR A.....	Rep.	7	2	1
	23. ANDERSON, FRANK W.....	Rep.	7	3	0
	24. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	7	3	0
Group V.	25. GEBHART, LEE.....	Rep.	6	1	3
	26. PRENDERGAST, N. J.....	Rep.	6	2	2
	27. GOETTING, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	6	3	1
	28. MADISON, ROBERT	Rep.	6	3	1
	29. ROSENSHINE	Rep.	6	4	0
Group VI.	30. CALAHAN, WILLIAM E.....	Rep.	5	2	3
	31. LINDLEY, FRED E.....	Rep.	5	2	3
	32. GRAY, LEON E.....	Rep.	5	3	2
	33. CUMMINGS, FRANK J.....	Rep.	5	4	1
	34. HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH....	Rep.	5	4	1
	35. KNIGHT, SAMUEL	Rep.	5	4	1
	36. SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	5	5	0
	37. STROTHER, S. L.....	Dem.	5	5	0
Group VII.	38. LOCKE, WILLIAM J.....	Rep.	4	3	3
	39. BROOKS, CLIFTON E.....	Rep.	4	4	2
	40. MARTIN, WILLIAM J.....	Rep.	4	5	1
	41. ROSE, J. LEONARD.....	Rep.	4	5	1
	42. VICINI, C. P.....	Dem.	4	5	1
	43. REAM, H. B.....	Rep.	4	6	0
Group VIII.	44. ROBERTS, FREDERICK M.....	Rep.	3	4	3
	45. BROWN, J. STANLEY.....	Rep.	3	5	2
	46. EASTON, GEO. M.....	Rep.	3	5	2
	47. ALLEN, CROMBIE	Rep.	3	6	1
	48. LEWIS, ED.	Rep.	3	6	1
	49. MANNING, J. E.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	50. ODALE, OSCAR L.....	Dem.	3	6	1
	51. PRICE, CHAMP S.....	Rep.	3	6	1
	52. WINDREM, GUY	Dem.	3	6	1
	53. BROMLEY, ELMER P.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	54. CLEARY, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	55. EDEN, WALTER	Rep.	3	7	0
	56. MATHER, FRANKLIN D.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	57. MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	3	7	0
	58. WRIGHT, H. W.	Rep.	3	7	0

Group IX.	59.	BAKER, EDWIN	Rep.	2	7	1
	60.	CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	61.	DORAN, W. A.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	62.	FLEMING, ALEXANDER P.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	63.	McKEEN, B. W.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	64.	MILLER, HENRY A.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	65.	STEVENS, A. F.....	Rep.	2	7	1
	66.	KASCH, CHARLES	Rep.	2	8	0
	67.	KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	2	8	0
	68.	OAKLEY, W. C.....	Dem.	2	8	0
	69.	MILLER, DAVID W.....	Dem.	2	8	0
Group X.	70.	MATHEWS, A. J.....	Rep.	1	3	6
	71.	GREENE, CARLTON W.....	Rep.	1	4	5
	72.	LYNCH, GEORGE A.....	Rep.	1	5	4
	73.	BRUCK, BISMARCK	Rep.	1	7	2
	74.	PETTIT, MELVIN	Dem.	1	7	2
	75.	EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	1	9	0
Group XI.	76.	LAMB, CHARLES	Rep.	0	5	5
	77.	McCRAY, C. C.....	Rep.	0	8	2
	78.	GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	0	10	0
	79.	WHITE, JOHN ROBERT, JR....	Rep.	0	10	0
	80.	WICKHAM, GEORGE R.....	Rep.	0	10	0

WE NEVER FORGET

"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; the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves, write 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!'"—Wendell Phillips.