

REPORT ON

# Labor Legislation & Labor Record

of

Senators and Members of Assembly



Forty-Fifth Session *of the* California Legislature  
January 8 to February 2, and March 5 to May 18

1923

*Issued by*  
California State Federation of Labor, *Secretary's Office*  
Underwood Building  
525 Market Street, San Francisco, California



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## INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The forty-fifth Session of the California Legislature lasted longer but accomplished less than any of its predecessors within memory of the present generation.

By common consent the Senate was deemed more safely progressive than the Assembly, but before the session was over most onlookers had revised their estimate. Week by week the corporation lobby and the administration forces were making converts to the cause of fake economy and reaction.

The Assembly, on the other hand, performed wonders in exposing and definitely placing on record the would-be wreckers of California's progressive and humanitarian institutions. When the administration forces elected their man as presiding officer of the Assembly the corporation controlled newspapers throughout the State could hardly conceal their great joy. Happily, the fighting minority in the Assembly showed up each successive reactionary maneuver. In fact, several times, by sheer force of logic, the minority secured a sufficient following to amend the economy budget presented by the Governor. Thus the Governor was forced to assume full responsibility for budget slashes that have, for the time being, very seriously crippled the departments of the State Government in which labor is particularly concerned.

If it were not for the willingness of certain men and women in the Legislature to fight every backward move there would be quite a different story to relate. For instance, the Governor endeavored to abolish the Immigration and Housing Commission and thus discontinue the work that has made California a leader in the nation for the sane treatment of immigrants and constructive housing work. The Governor also threatened to dismember the State Board of Charities and Corrections. In each instance he sought to accomplish his purpose by withholding the necessary funds.

Notwithstanding the terrible lessons taught by the Argonaut mine disaster, the Governor did his utmost to abolish the State Mining Bureau. Only when he saw failure ahead was that move abandoned. The detailed list of bills vetoed by the Governor shows that he nursed his frenzied economy bug to the bitter end. Not only did he hopelessly cripple the safety work of the Industrial Accident Commission, but he also vetoed the two bills (Assembly Bill 484 and 485) which in the judgment of the Legislature would have made deep mines as safe as it was humanly possible to make them.

Every worker in California should study the list of labor bills vetoed by the present Governor. The record upon this subject speaks for itself and tells a sordid tale of a man's ingrained opposition to progress.

Every citizen of California should also try to obtain some first-hand knowledge on the tax problem. An almost incredible amount of misinformation has been circulated upon this subject. Appendix 1 to this report contains some plain facts regarding taxes, and it is hoped that no one who peruses these pages will skip that appendix.

### GOVERNOR'S SOMERSAULT ON SPOILS SYSTEM

One of the most illuminating fights in the Legislature was the Governor's attempt to re-establish the spoils system.

Assembly Bill 980 by Elmer Bromley was figuratively forced through the Legislature as an administration measure. The bill provided that all boards and commissions would be subject to instant dismissal "at the pleasure of the Governor." It was an ill-disguised attempt to authorize the Governor to build up a political machine "by Legislative sanction." There was a storm of protest against this measure from one end of the State to the other, and arrangements were being perfected to hold up the bill by the Referendum. Realizing that a Referendum on this pernicious measure would mean his repudiation by the people the Governor vetoed his own pet bill. The Governor was also foiled in his desperate attempt to tie the funds of self-supporting institutions, such as the San Francisco Harbor Commission and the Fish and Game Commission, to the apron-string of Mrs. Pierce (the Governor's chief budgeteer), and thus enable the administration to manipulate these funds for other purposes. There was such a violent protest against this measure (Assembly Bill

1358) that the Governor developed a case of cold feet and permitted his bill to die in Committee.

Notwithstanding his assertion made prior to election that he was not going "to run the Legislature," the Governor not only tried to the utmost to bulldoze the Legislature and browbeat individual members thereof, but he actually attempted to intimidate and discipline labor representatives who protested against too much corporation economy. Appendix 2 contains the facts relating to the removal of the Federation's Secretary from a State Commission on which he had served without compensation for over nine years.

### THE PERSONNEL OF THE LEGISLATURE

The record of the legislators published herein was carefully and conscientiously compiled. Anyone studying this record can form his own estimate of the individual legislator. There are some sidelights to the record, however, to which attention should be directed.

As usual, the lawyers were the predominating group, far outnumbering any other profession or occupation represented in the Legislature. There is one thing about the lawyers, though, that is rather to their credit. They represent every shade of thought and endeavor. For instance, several lawyers are right near the top of the list showing the comparative labor record. And a lawyer (Senator Chamberlin) was the only one of all the legislators who voted against all labor bills all the time.

The four ex-ministers did not make nearly as good a showing as the lawyers. Only one of them (Senator Creighton) made a 50 per cent labor record. The other three, Messrs. Pomeroy, Williams, and Senator Arbuckle, are among the very worst, considering the legislators' batting average on labor measures. Senator Arbuckle displayed particularly strong corporation leanings and did not vote for a single labor bill. When it is considered that these four men were trained to serve as ministers of the Gospel and to promote the brotherhood of man, one may well ponder over their wretched legislative record.

The five women who were members of this Legislature made splendid records. In the Assembly comparative list two of these splendid representatives of the gentler sex head the list. All five are among the best fifteen. Truly, the workers of California have reason to be appreciative and thankful to the five women legislators. Here is hoping that still more women of the same high type will fill the chairs in the next Legislature.

### WHAT THE WORKERS GET UNDER CORPORATION ECONOMY

So far as the workers are concerned the following are the outstanding results of Governor Richardson's efforts to save taxes for the corporations.

	Appropriations for Previous Biennium	Governor Richardson's Budget	Decrease
Bureau of Labor Commissioner (General enforcement of labor laws, including operation of State Free Employment Agencies) .....	\$ 347,807	\$ 288,000	\$ 59,807
Immigration and Housing Commission (Enforcement of labor camp sanitation and tenement laws; protection of immigrants, etc.) .....	182,576	124,890	57,686
Industrial Accident Commission (Administration and enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act) .....	800,461	529,820	270,641
Industrial Welfare Commission (Maintenance of minimum wage for women) ..	115,360	56,060	59,300
Totals .....	\$1,446,204	\$ 998,770	\$ 447,434

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BILLS INTRODUCED

A statistical comparison of the 1923 session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors will be of interest. In 1917 there were introduced 2676 bills. During the 1919 session, 1879 bills were sent to the printer; in the 1921 session 2349 bills were proposed; while in 1923 the members of the Legislature sponsored 2128 bills. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1917 were 118; in 1919, 70; in 1921, 86; and in 1923, 94. 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 1917, 2886; in 1919, 2065; in 1921, 2567; and in 1923, 2322.

A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses show that 1036 bills were passed in 1917, 886 in 1919, 1154 in 1921, while at this session 890 of the 2128 bills introduced were transmitted to the Governor. Of the 890 bills sent to the Governor for approval, 479 were signed and 411 vetoed.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1917 lasted eighty days, the session of 1919 seventy-seven days, the session of 1921 eighty-seven days, while the 1923 session lasted 101 days. This was longest session of the Legislature since 1862.

### CO-OPERATION BY LABOR REPRESENTATIVES

Complete co-operation and genuine teamwork was the key-note at 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, and located at 814½ K Street. In spite of the fact that this session was particularly reactionary to labor and the progressive movement in general, there was never any lack of courageous response on the part of the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Brothers John Finlay, Harry See, George F. Irvine and J. H. Wasserburger, to calls for assistance. With Brother John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, they helped make possible the additional victories for labor and prevent loss of that which has already been attained.

### VALUE OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

It should be remembered that the great importance of this report lies in the fact that it is an invaluable reference for the future when the present members of the Legislature are candidates to succeed themselves. It is not enough to know what has been done in the 1923 session. This information must be used in weighing the qualifications and desirability of future candidates.

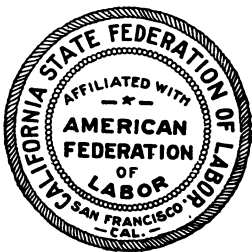
The State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish upon request the Labor Record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature, while the American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the Labor Record of United States Senators and Representatives.

These records may be depended upon as statistically accurate, and it is absolutely essential that labor keep informed. We cannot afford to let our enemies slip through for lack of information upon their records.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

SETH R. BROWN,  
President.



FRANK THOMAS,  
GEO. A. WRIGHT,  
R. W. ROBINSON,  
W. E. BANKER,  
GEO. A. DEAN,  
J. F. CAMBIANO  
R. V. LYTTON,  
ELMA F. SMITH,  
J. J. MATHESON,  
ROE H. BAKER,  
JAMES E. HOPKINS,  
WM. J. McQUILLAN,  
CLARENCE A. KELLEY,  
Vice-Presidents.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Underwood Bldg., 525 Market Street, San Francisco.  
September 1, 1923.

# Report on Labor Legislation

## A.—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

### REGULATING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Measures to curb the rapacity of private employment agencies have been sponsored by the State Federation of Labor for a number of years. At this session very substantial results were finally recorded largely through the organized efforts of the Conference on Employment Agencies.

Three separate bills were drafted and introduced:

**Assembly Bill 84 (Chapter 412) by Mr. Fellom.** Rectifies omissions in the present act by empowering the State Labor Commissioner to prescribe rules, regulations and standard contract forms, to adjust disputes subject to court review, and legalizes the Commissioner's definition of the term "permanent employment."

**Assembly Bill 85 (Chapter 413) by Mr. Fellom.** Requires each agency to adhere to the schedule of fees it adopts and to keep this schedule displayed in the agency. When changes are made the Commissioner of Labor must be notified and such changes in the schedule of fees do not become effective until seven days after date of filing.

**Assembly Bill 86 (Chapter 414) by Mr. Fellom.** Aims to establish the legal limitation of fees, and to that end divides all employments into two classes, the first class to include manual employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at seven per centum of the first month's wages, and the second class to include all other employments, including domestic, clerical and professional employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at ten per centum of the first month's wages.

Bitter and sustained opposition was voiced against these three bills, but particularly against A. B. 86. Attention was repeatedly called to the fact that the California Legislature eighteen years ago enacted a law placing a maximum limit on the fees to be charged by employment agencies; and that the State Supreme Court then declared such limitation of fees unconstitutional. Proponents of the bills contended, however, that the Federal Supreme Court and many other State courts have since that time extended the police powers of the state until it covers many fields considered taboo two decades ago. Having in mind this more liberal attitude of the country's highest courts, it is believed that the California Supreme Court will now depart from the position its members took eighteen years ago, follow the lead of the U. S. Supreme Court in widening the scope of the State's police power and uphold the legal limitation of employment agency fees.

In connection with the long drawn-out battle over these three measures particular attention is directed to many important test votes on this subject which are duly recorded in the Records of Senators and Members of the Assembly.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF PEACE OFFICERS

**Assembly Bill 143 (Chapter 120) by Mr. Dean.** Adds a new section to the Political Code as follows:

"4326. No person shall be appointed deputy sheriff, deputy constable or deputy marshal unless he is a citizen of this State and shall have been a resident of this State for not less than one year next preceding the date of his appointment."

By the enactment of this bill the old custom of importing notorious gun men during labor disputes and decorating them with a deputy sheriff's badge has come to an end.

Strikebreakers and all around bad men may still be imported but they cannot be appointed as peace officers until one year in the State.

### FACILITATING COLLECTION OF WAGES

**Senate Bill 90 (Chapter 257) by Senator Murphy.** Amends section 7 of the "Act to establish a bureau of labor statistics" and thereby enables the Labor Commissioner to sue for wages due to workers without the payment of court costs.

### POSTING NOTICES IN CASES OF ATTACHMENTS

**Assembly Bill 865 (Chapter 114) by Mr. Hornblower.** Amends Section 542 of the Code of Civil Procedure (relating to attachment of property and service of the writ by the sheriff) by adding: "Whenever an attachment is made on a building

in the course of construction, a copy of the writ must be posted in a conspicuous place on such building."

This change in the law was proposed for the protection of building trades workers. In the future these workers will know when a building in course of construction has been attached. And by knowing the fact they will be able to better protect their own wage claims.

### **RIGHT OF FRANCHISE FOR ABSENT VOTERS**

**Assembly Bill 1365 (Chapter 283) by Mr. Crittenden.** In accordance with the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the people at the general election on November 7, 1922, the Legislature added a new chapter to title 2 of part 3 of the Political Code, numbered chapter 14. This new chapter specifies the manner and rules under which qualified electors may cast their votes while absent from their residence.

### **AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT**

A few minor amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were approved by the Governor. Following are the changes in the Act:

**Assembly Bill 97 (Chapter 90) by Mr. Schmidt.** Changing the definition of "place of employment" by adding excavation and demolition work.

**Assembly Bill 142 (Chapter 197) by Mr. Dean.** Permitting attachments of employers' property when payments of compensation are not properly secured.

**Assembly Bill 281 (Chapter 161) by Mr. Crittenden.** Adding the "managing representative or general superintendent" to the class of persons who are liable when wilful misconduct is proven.

**Assembly Bill 502 (Chapter 381) by Mr. Dean.** Relating to fees of attorneys and authorizing the Commission to bar certain persons from hearings.

**Senate Bill 524 (Chapter 379) by Senator Jones.** Providing that in cases of release or compromise for an amount less than is allowed by law the limitation of time is extended to two years.

## **B. — RESOLUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE**

**Assembly Constitutional Amendment 47 (Chapter 75) by Mr. Johnson.** This amendment aims to re-establish the objectionable poll tax by making Section 12 of Article XIII of the State Constitution read as follows:

"Section 12: The legislature shall provide for the levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except persons holding an honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, persons who pay a real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles. Said tax shall be paid into the State school fund."

**Senate Joint Resolution 2 (Chapter 37) by Senator Murphy.** Relative to pensions for Federal employees.

**Senate Joint Resolution 3 (Chapter 38) by Senator Murphy.** Relative to compensation of laborers in the United States Customs Service.

**Senate Joint Resolution 15 (Chapter 62) by Senator Sharkey.** Requesting the President of the United States to use his offices to bring about a settlement of the railway shopmen's strike.

**Senate Joint Resolution 19 (Chapter 63) by Senator Inman and others,** urging the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the enactment of legislation regulating the minimum wage to be paid women in trade or industry.

**Assembly Joint Resolution 21 (Chapter 51) by Miss Broughton.** Urging Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to make it possible to enact effective child labor laws.



## C.—BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

As stated in the Introduction the present Governor has established a new record in vetoing labor bills.

Following is a list of the bills which passed the Legislature largely through the efforts of organized labor and were then killed by the Governor.

### REGULATING ADVERTISING DURING STRIKES, ETC.

**Assembly Bill 257 by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower.** This bill was drafted as a substitute for the existing law upon this subject which is generally acknowledged to be hopelessly inadequate to meet the situation. The proposed law was approved in the Assembly by 61 to 4 votes. In the Senate, too, the bill passed almost unanimously. Then the Better America Federation woke up and staged a desperate battle in the Senate for reconsideration of the bill. This move failed.

The union baiters then transferred their activities to the Governor's office and the latter accommodatingly vetoed the bill, at the same time supplying the Los Angeles Times with the following profound and statesman-like alibi for his action:

"This bill is backed by Paul Scharrenberg. Scharrenberg is a professional labor leader who lives without manual labor upon fees collected from the men who earn their living by the sweat of their brows. While the amendment proposed in this bill is unnecessary and might be of injury, still it is advocated by Scharrenberg, evidently to demonstrate that he is busy and entitled to continue to collect compensation from real workers."

Comment upon the foregoing is entirely superfluous. Attention is called to the fact, however, that at each session the lobbyists representing the big corporate interests outnumber the labor lobbyists by at least 10 to 1. Governor Richardson evidently would love to make the State Capitol an exclusive preserve for corporation lobbyists.

### SAFETY MEASURES FOR MINERS

**Assembly Bills 484 and 485 by Mr. Cleary.** These measures embodied the lessons taught by the Argonaut mine disaster. The first bill provided for the establishment of at least two mine rescue stations at the joint expense of the State and the mine operators; the subsequent upkeep to be borne by the mine operators. The second bill provided better methods for second (emergency) exits in deep mines.

These bills passed the Legislature with scarcely any opposition. The Governor made no attempt to explain his pocket veto of these two measures.

### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISABLED IN INDUSTRY

**Senate Bill 222 by Senator Jones.** This bill appropriated \$35,000 per annum from the State's funds to continue the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry commenced two years ago with the aid of the Federal Government as provided by the Act of Congress of June 2, 1920.

By vetoing this bill the Governor put an end to vocational rehabilitation of Californians injured in industry.

Congress promoted this legislation not alone as a humane act, but also on the ground that the Nation is suffering a very great economic loss on account of the idleness or the ineffective work of injured persons.

The Federal Act defines a disabled person as "any person who, by reason of physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, is, or may be expected to be, totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation."

### STRENGTHENING THE WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

**Senate Bill 650 by Senator Murphy, and Assembly Bill 88 by Mrs. Woodbridge.** These bills were introduced to meet an adverse court decision holding that work taken from the factory to be finished at the home of the worker (generally referred to as homework) is not covered by the present Women's Eight-Hour Law.

The Governor made no attempt to establish an alibi for his veto of these bills.

### RELIEVING THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

**Assembly Bill 252 by Mr. Hornblower.** This bill was framed after the New York law where it has been given a fair trial and has been pronounced a genuine success. Under the existing California law insurance companies are permitted to own only the land on which their main office is located. The proposed law enabled insurance companies to purchase land "providing apartments, tenements, or other

dwelling houses are erected thereon within six months after the purchase of said land, and providing that the average net monthly rental shall not be more than \$8 per room."

Governor Richardson's veto of this bill is another mystery. There was no opposition to the bill as it was purely "permissive" in its terms. The companies were not required but were merely permitted to enter into the above mentioned building activities.

### **SANITARY FACILITIES FOR MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS**

**Senate Bill 552 by Senator Osborne.** This bill aimed to broaden the existing law providing sanitary facilities for moving picture operators. Existing law covers new construction only. The vast majority of moving picture houses are outside the scope of existing law and by vetoing this bill the Governor served notice on the operators employed in four-fifths of the moving picture houses in California that their requests for sanitary facilities are unreasonable—the State Federation of Labor and the State Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

### **EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AS OPERATORS OF MOVING PICTURE MACHINES**

**Assembly Bill 494 by Mr. Douglas,** prohibited the employment of minors on moving picture machines operated by motor. Dr. Douglas, who died during the session, championed this measure because he had some experience with a disastrous fire in a motion picture house, due to the fact that a small boy operated a motion picture machine, driven by an electric motor.

The States of Massachusetts, Illinois and New York have a license law, requiring all applicants for motion picture operator's license to be 21 years of age, or over. Seattle, Los Angeles, Bellingham, Spokane, Tacoma and many other cities have ordinances to the same effect. The city of San Francisco does not require a license, but a city ordinance makes it unlawful for operators under 21 years of age to be employed.

### **CLOSING SCHOOLS ON LABOR DAY**

**Senate Bill 250 by Senator Hurley.** This was an amendment to Section 10 of the Political Code, declaring what days are holidays. The "first Monday in September" was added to the list of holidays on which the public schools must be closed. Every reactionary hates Labor Day and frowns upon its proper observance. So the bill was killed by the Governor's pocket veto.

### **OLD-AGE PENSIONS**

**Senate Bill 168 by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 309 by Mr. Emme.** (Duplicates). These bills embodied the old-age pension system championed by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Emme's bill was adopted by the Legislature and was killed by the Governor's pocket veto.

### **SEATS FOR ELEVATOR OPERATORS**

**Assembly Bill 250 by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower.** This bill aimed to strengthen the existing law providing seats for elevator operators.

### **PROTECTION FOR ALASKA CANNERY WORKERS**

**Assembly Bill 154 by Mr. Hawes.** As finally adopted by the Legislature this bill made it a misdemeanor to induce persons to accept employment in another State or Territory by issuing "written or printed statements false in whole or in part" regarding the service to be performed, wages to be paid, sanitary conditions, etc.

### **REGULATING HOURS OF LABOR ON PUBLIC WORK**

**Senate Bill 531 by Senator Hurley,** amended Section 653 of the Penal Code relating to hours of labor on public work by adding that workers shall not be employed "more than forty-eight hours in any calendar week" on such public work.

### **BARBERS' SANITATION BILL**

**Senate Bill 82 by Senator Hurley.** This is a health measure now on the statute books of many States, to protect patrons of barber shops. No reason was advanced for the Governor's pocket veto. See Record of Legislators.

## **DRUG CLERKS' WORKING HOURS**

**Assembly Bill 325 by Mr. Hornblower.** This was an amendment to overcome a recent adverse court decision on the existing law.

## **MINORS IN THEATRICAL EMPLOYMENT**

**Assembly Bill 1090 by Mrs. Dorris,** amended Act 1611b of the General Laws known as the Child Labor Law, by raising the age at which a minor may be employed in theatrical work from fifteen to sixteen years. The bill also transferred the authority to issue employment permits to minors from the Commissioner of Labor to the superintendents of city or county schools.

**Assembly Bill 1091 by Mrs. Dorris,** added a new clause to Section 3a of Act 3574 of the General Laws—"An act to enforce educational rights of children." This clause enabled the issuance of permits to minors for theatrical employment subject to certain restrictions. The bill also amended Section 3 of the Act concerning issuance of permits to employ minors to provide for the payment of a fee of \$2. by prospective employers of minors in theatrical work, such fees to be deposited in a special fund and used for the payment of expenses incurred in issuing permits.

## **MEASURES SPONSORED BY TEACHERS**

**Senate Bill 127, by Senator McDonald,** was an attempt to amend Act 2634 of the General Laws relating to payment of retirement salaries to public school teachers. The bill provided for the payment from the inheritance tax fund of the State to the public school teachers' permanent fund, of an amount equal to the total sum of the contributions made by the teachers. It also provided for an increase in the amount to be deducted yearly from the teachers' salaries from \$12 to \$24, and it increased the retirement salary from \$500 to \$720 a year. The bill made certain changes relative to administrative features of the Act.

**Senate Bill 465, by Senator Inman—**Amending Section 1609 of the Political Code relating to the employment of principals, teachers and other employes by boards of school trustees. The bill set a minimum salary of \$1200 for all teachers.

## **PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS**

**Assembly Bill 501 by Mr. Dean,** was introduced to facilitate the erection and maintenance of public comfort stations. The Legislature recognized the urgent need for such conveniences but the Governor in his veto message asserted "there was no request from any source for the signing of the bill."

## **AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT**

**Assembly Bill 260 by Mr. Emme.** This bill made failure to insure or "make secure" payments of compensation a misdemeanor and aimed to give the Industrial Accident Commission greater control over self-insurers.

**Assembly Bill 1052 by Mr. McDowell.** This bill was drafted to strengthen the provisions of the existing law relating to unsafe places of employment and unsafe equipment.

# **D.—MEASURES WHICH FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE**

## **MAKING THE UNIVERSITY RESPONSIVE TO THE PEOPLE**

**Senate Constitutional Amendment 7 by Senator Murphy; Assembly Constitutional Amendment 14, by Mr. Bernard. (Duplicates).** This was an amendment to Section 9 of Article IX of the State Constitution, reducing the terms of members of the Board of Regents from 16 years to 8 years; also making Regents subject to recall; also providing that said Regents shall keep full record of their proceedings, which shall be open to inspection. There was violent opposition to this measure by the officers of the Alumna associations. They appeared before the Assembly Committee and naively presented the University's definition of "successful men." Successful men are those who have amassed or inherited a fortune. And such men, it was asserted, would be loath to serve on the Board of Regents unless they could be appointed to sixteen-year terms. No other arguments were submitted. The Amendment was reported out of committee minus the recall but never came to a vote in the Assembly.

## REPEAL OF CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

**Assembly Bill 730 by Mr Hornblower.** The effort to repeal this unjust law came to an end on April 5 when the Assembly Judiciary Committee by a vote of 17 to 2 laid the repeal bill on the table. The only two members of the judiciary committee voting against tabling the repeal measure were Mr. Hornblower of San Francisco and Miss Esto B. Broughton of Stanislaus county.

The effort made by Mr. Hornblower to modify the harshest feature of the law was also unsuccessful. The bill to modify (Assembly Bill 255) received the following favorable vote in committee: Morris, Carter, Mueller, Rosenshine, Lyons, West, Whiteacre, Hornblower and Broughton.

It should be said in this connection that the State "Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law" frankly stated they were not interested in amendments to modify the law.

## CHILD LABOR BILL

**Assembly Bill 810, by Mr. Hawes.** This bill sought to establish additional restrictions as regards child labor. Passed Assembly but defeated in Senate. See Records of Legislators.

## STATE AID FOR HOME BUILDING

**Senate Bill 53, by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 94, by Mr. Fellom.** This bill was drafted by the Commission of Immigration and Housing in accordance with instructions received by the previous Legislature. The purpose was to secure State aid for persons of moderate means enabling them to acquire lots of ground and build houses thereon, such lots and houses to become homesteads, and to be sold on the installment plan. The bill died in Committee with all other bills that were in conflict with the corporation economy program.

## ANTI-BLACKLISTING BILL

**Assembly Bill 358, by Mr. Schmidt,** was patterned after the Arizona law on the subject. It met with strenuous opposition, but finally passed the Assembly. The Senate Committee on Labor and Capital did not take any chances but promptly concluded to bury the bill by the following vote: To lay on the table—Burnett, Chamberlain, Creighton, Dr. Gates, Hart, Osborne; opposed—Crowley, Inman, Lewis, Murphy.

## PURITY OF ELECTION

**Senate Bill 523, by Senator Murphy.** This bill was drafted to prohibit persons employed by the State, or by any institution supported by the State "to promote or oppose for a valuable consideration" any measure pending before the people of the State under the Initiative or Referendum. The bill passed the Senate but was defeated in the Assembly largely due to Mr. Hornblower's activities. See Record of Legislators.

## STATE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT

**Senate Bill 54, by Senator Murphy.** This bill provided for the manufacture, distribution, use and sale of cement and cement products by the Department of Public Works of the State of California. The reason for introducing this measure is the existence of an air-tight cement trust, or combination, in this State as evidenced by the fact that sealed bids for cement, although apparently submitted in competition, vary only a few cents per barrel, and are designed to fulfill the purposes of the combination. They have been found guilty and fined in the United States Courts, in sums of twenty-five hundred and five thousand dollars for fleecing citizens of the States of California, Oregon and Washington. The practice of gouging the public by this illegal combination still continues. The State could have stopped this practice, at least insofar as the State Government is concerned, and at the same time fulfill the Administration's alleged "Economy and Efficiency" program. The bill passed the Senate without an appropriation and was laid on the table in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

## REMOVAL OF RAILROAD TERMINAL

**Senate Bill 84, by Senator Powers,** was an effort to compel railroads to reimburse employes if it could be shown that they suffered property losses because of the moving of terminals. The bill passed the Senate and was killed in the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities. See Record of Legislators.

## AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT

With one exception the following bills died in the well-stacked Insurance Committee:

**Assembly Bill 216, by Miss Broughton.** Definition of "Unreasonable refusal to submit to operation."

**Assembly Bill 258, by Mr. Fellom.** Increasing Death Benefits.

**Assembly Bill 332, by Mrs. Dorris.** Providing for an Assistant Attorney for the Industrial Accident Commission.

**Assembly Bill 801, by Mr. Rosenshine.** Eliminating Waiting Periods.

**Assembly Bill 895, by Mr. West.** Relating to Payments of Compensation During Period of Vocational Rehabilitation.

**Assembly Bill 1133, by Messrs. Hornblower and Mitchell.** Raising maximum of compensation. This bill was defeated in the Assembly. See Record of Members of Assembly.

## LIMITING GOVERNOR'S POCKET VETO

**Assembly Constitutional Amendment 22, by Mrs. Dorris,** sought to limit the Governor's prerogative of using the pocket veto and thus, without any reason or explanation, killing measures approved by the Legislature. The proposed amendment received a majority in the Assembly but fell short of the necessary two-third vote. See Record of Members of Assembly.

## STATE FIRE INSURANCE

**Senate Constitutional Amendment 8, by Senator M. B. Johnson,** provided for the establishment of State insurance of State property, or of property of any separate political subdivision.

Senator M. B. Johnson of San Mateo County made an earnest plea for its adoption on the ground that The People can give themselves the same protection as big insurance corporations, at less cost. Defeated. See Record of Senators.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Measures which did not get to first base include the following:

**Assembly Bill 899, by Mr. McMillan,** aimed to prohibit the use of soiled table linen and napkins for drying dishes in restaurants.

**Assembly Bill 228, 282, by Mr. Crittenden.** Intended to advance the time when initiative petitions must be filed so that the voters may receive arguments on these measures sufficiently long before election to really investigate each measure.

**Assembly Bill 329, by Mrs. Dorris.** This was a "collar to collar" eight-hour bill for miners.

**Assembly Bill 426, by Mr. West.** Pension for State employes on the joint contributory plan.

**Assembly Bill 223, by Mr. T. A. Mitchell.** This was an attempt at regulating and licensing sweatshops.

**Assembly Bill 1011, by Mrs. Woodbridge.** Strengthening the present law which provides for one day's rest in seven.

## E.—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

**Attacks on Initiative.** Three proposed constitutional amendments menacing the initiative law of California were tabled by the Assembly Constitutional Amendments Committee. Two of the measures (Assembly Constitutional Amendments 11 and 12) were introduced by Dr. Dozier. One of these provided that the Legislature might repeal or amend initiative measures passed by the people at the polls, subject to the referendum, while the other would provide that every four years initiative measures on the statute books would automatically be resubmitted to the electors as a means of determining whether or not the people still favored the measures they had voted to accept.

Mr. Carter's constitutional amendment (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 43) would authorize the Legislature by a majority vote to alter or repeal initiative measures after the manner in which constitutional amendments are submitted to the electors. This would eliminate the necessity of circulating petitions to initiate the repeal of measures placed on the statute books through the initiative.

**Attack on Unanimous Jury Verdict.** This measure originated in Los Angeles be-

cause of the crime wave in that county. The purpose was to facilitate convictions of criminals by abolishing the unanimous jury verdict and substituting a three-fourths jury verdict in all criminal cases excepting those where the penalty is death. The amendment was opposed by the labor representatives for obvious reasons. The wealthy criminal will still be able to take care of himself under the three-fourths jury system, for the best legal talent will still be at his disposal. On the other hand, the three-fourths jury system would doubtless result in rushing many poor and friendless men to the penitentiary. Again, in times of industrial turmoil the striker who is accused of committing an act of violence has a hard time to secure justice, considering the character of our juries, even under the present system. If only a three-fourths verdict is required the accused strikers' chances in an unfriendly court would be slim indeed. The amendment received the necessary three-fourths majority in the Senate, but went down to overwhelming defeat in the Assembly. See Record of Legislators.

**Attacks on Protective Law for Railroad Employees.** No less than seven bills were introduced seeking to repeal the protective laws placed upon California's statute books largely at the instance of the Railroad Brotherhoods. The bills were known as Assembly Bill 925, and Assembly Bills 966 and 971 inclusive. All died in committee.

**More Criminal Syndicalism.** Senator Barnett of San Francisco introduced three bills (Senate Bills 638, 639 and 640), seeking to enlarge the subject-matter contained in the existing criminal syndicalism law, by making attempt at sabotage punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for from one to five years. The bills were kept in Committee.

**Anti-Picketing.** Senate Bill 570, by Senator Arbuckle (a former minister of the gospel who always votes against labor), made it a misdemeanor for any person or persons, singly or by conspiring together, to interfere, or attempt to interfere, by any means whatsoever, with any person in the exercise of his or her lawful right to work, or right to enter upon or pursue any lawful employment. The bill also made it a misdemeanor for any person or persons, singly or conspiring together, to picket or patrol any place of business or occupation for the purpose of inducing or influencing others not to trade with, buy from, sell to, work for, or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation. The only member of the Judiciary Committee who championed this measure was Senator West of Alameda County. So the bill remained in Committee.

## F.—ANTI-JAPANESE MEASURES

**Senate Bill 7, by Senator Inman,** relates to the government of private schools conducted wholly or in part in the language of a foreign nation. This bill was fought by Japanese and their friends, and was debated in Senate Committee March 29, when a petition against it was presented by Senator L. L. Dennett of Stanislaus County. It was reported out by the vote of 13 members of the committee. Arbuckle of Santa Barbara alone asked to be excused from voting. Representatives of various churches and missions were actively interested in working against the bill. Passed Senate and Assembly with scarcely any opposition. Vetoed by the Governor.

**Senate Bill 64, by Senator Inman.** Known as the Fisheries Bill. This bill was practically a copy of the anti-alien fishing laws which have been in effect in Washington and Oregon. It was held up by the Senate Committee—and only permitted to go to the floor without recommendations, where it was defeated by reason of the influence of the Japanese and canning interests, and also partly because of an amendment which had been added to the bill excluding from its operations the Chinese shrimp fishers in inland waters. According to several newspapers the victory of the Japanese was fittingly celebrated with a sumptuous banquet in a Sacramento restaurant. See Record of Senators.

**Assembly Bill 159 (Chapter 441), by Mrs. Woodbridge.** Amends the alien land law, making it illegal to continue the crop contracting practice which was making inoperative the intent of the alien land law.

**Assembly Bill 1319 (Chapter 280), by Mrs. Woodbridge.** Prohibits ineligible aliens from acting as guardians in any estate consisting of real property.

**Senate Joint Resolution 13 (Chapter 60), by Senator Sharkey.** Memorializing Congress for legislation excluding, hereafter, all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under our laws, as immigrants or permanent residents. Adopted in Senate by vote of 33 to 1 (A. B. Johnson alone voting against it). Passed Assembly unanimously.

**Senate Joint Resolution 14 (Chapter 72), by Senator Sharkey.** Memorializing Congress to amend the Federal Constitution to deny, hereafter, citizenship by birth to children born in this country to parents who are ineligible to citizenship. Adopted by the Senate on April 4. Adopted by Assembly on May 17 after an unsuccessful effort by Hugh S. Pomeroy to have the resolution amended so as to bar from citizenship only the Japanese.

# APPENDIX 1

## FACTS REGARDING TAXES

**Who Pays the Taxes?** State taxes are paid by the public utility corporations.

City and county taxes are paid by the general public.

Public utility corporations, railroads, gas and electric companies, telephone, telegraph and express companies, insurance companies and banks are exempt from all local taxation on their operative property. This plan was adopted by constitutional amendment in 1910, chiefly because such corporations considered the plan more equitable than the one whereby their properties were assessed in each county according to judgment of the local assessor.

These corporations constitute the principal source of State income and their tax is paid exclusively to the State. The State also collects inheritance taxes and incidental fees.

All general property, real estate, personal effects, money, securities and other items are taxed for city, county, school and district purposes exclusively. There is no State tax on general property.

**On What Are Taxes Based?** State taxes on the public utility corporations are based on a percentage of their gross earnings. (In the case of banks, the State tax is on the actual value of the capital stock as determined according to law).

The city, county and school district tax is based on the value of property. This value is appraised (assessed) by an assessor employed for this purpose. The assessed value is usually less than the real value. The tax rate, which varies from less than a dollar to more than five dollars, is levied upon each one hundred dollars of assessed value.

**Who Fixes the Tax Rate?** Public utility corporation tax rates are fixed or increased only by a two-thirds vote of each house of the State Legislature.

General property tax rates are fixed or increased by a simple majority vote of a city council or Board of Supervisors.

**How Is Tax Money Used?** Local taxes (city, county and school) are used for expenses of city and county government, for police and fire protection, street, road and park maintenance, local schools and various special district purposes.

State taxes are used for the following purposes:

- (a) State elementary and high school funds distributed to the counties; fixed by the Constitution at \$30 per unit of average daily attendance.
- (b) State aid for orphans, distributed to the counties.
- (c) Interest and redemption of highway bonds and other State bonds.
- (d) Support of the State university, State teachers colleges and special schools.
- (e) Provision of free textbooks for elementary schools.
- (f) Support of the State hospitals, prisons and reformatories.
- (h) Support of the State Legislature, State courts and departments of State government.

**Are State Revenues Fixed, or Can They Be Increased With the Normal Growth of the State?** The rate of the tax has frequently been increased as the following table shows:

	1915	1917	1921
R. R and St. Rys.....	4.00%	5.25%	7.00%
Street Rys.....			5.50%
Car Companies .....	3.00%	3.95%	5.50%
Express Companies .....	2.00%	.90%	1.00%
Telephone & Telegraph.....	3.50%	4.20%	5.00%
Gas & Electric.....	4.00%	5.60%	7.50%
Franchises .....	1.00%	1.20%	1.60%
Insurance Companies .....	1.50%	2.00%	2.60%
Banks .....	1.00%	1.16%	1.45%

**Are the State Taxes Excessive?** Between 1917 and 1921, the local tax rates on general property increased 34.98%. If the rate on the corporations had been similarly increased, they would be paying:

R. R and St. Rys.....	7.08%
Car Companies .....	5.33%
Express Companies .....	1.21%
Telephone & Telegraph .....	5.60%
Gas & Electric .....	7.55%
Franchises .....	1.62%
Insurance Companies .....	2.69%
Banks .....	1.56%

**Does Arbitrary Reduction of State Expenditures Decrease or Increase Tax Rates in the City and County?** State expenditure has no effect upon city or county taxes except that as functions or services borne by the State and shifted to the counties they must be provided for by county taxation. Therefore, reducing State expenditure cannot mean a decrease but may mean an increase in taxes on general property.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **FEDERATION'S SECRETARY OUSTED FOR LOBBYING**

The facts relating to the dismissal of Secretary Scharrenberg as a member of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing are concisely set forth in the following:

#### **SENATOR MURPHY'S LETTER**

Sacramento, Calif., May 3, 1923.

To the Central Labor Council  
and Local Unions of California.

Greeting:

The California Labor Camp Sanitation law was initiated by the California State Federation of Labor. Brother Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the Federation, was appointed a member of the State Commission entrusted with the enforcement of said law, and has served in that capacity (without compensation) since his appointment by Governor Johnson on September 16, 1913. The organized anti-labor forces have never become reconciled to Brother Scharrenberg's service on this important commission. But until quite recently, their protests have been of no avail.

On Thursday, April 19th, Governor Richardson informed the Secretary of State that he had dismissed Paul Scharrenberg as a member of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California.

At the time of dismissal the Governor gave to the press the following statement: "In my inaugural message I called attention to the menace to good government due to the action of State employes and members of boards and commissions in exerting undue influence upon the members of the Legislature and I promised to assist in checking objectionable lobbying. My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Scharrenberg, as a member of the Immigration and Housing Commission, has been using his position as a State official to influence legislation, and for that reason I am removing him from office. I particularly protest at his action in appearing before the Legislature as a State official in an attempt to make building more expensive and burdensome upon the people. Mr. Scharrenberg may, if he so desires, continue to lobby as a private citizen, but he will not be able to pose longer as a member of my official family."

Upon being shown the above statement, Scharrenberg replies as follows: "I cheerfully plead guilty to the charge of lobbying for good housing laws. If that is a crime, I want to be classed as a criminal. I am not now nor have I ever been on the State payroll. I am a salaried representative of the California State Federation of Labor and hope to continue at my work during the present session just as I have done for the past five sessions."

Shortly after dismissal, President Simon J. Lubin of the Commission of Immigration and Housing, sent to the Governor a self-explanatory letter, submitted herewith. To date the Governor has made no reply to Mr. Lubin's communication. Evidently he is not in a position to make any reply whatsoever, as the statements made in the letter can hardly be refuted.

This letter is sent to acquaint you with the facts, and in the hope that you will give it your earnest and earliest attention.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL C. MURPHY,  
Past President, California State Federation of Labor.

#### **SIMON J. LUBIN'S LETTER**

Sacramento, April 25, 1923.

Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California,  
Capitol Building, Sacramento, Calif.

My Dear Governor: Permit me to call your attention to a situation and to certain facts that seemingly you have overlooked.

In the statement given by you to the press on the day you dismissed Scharrenberg, you accused him of "exerting undue influence upon the members of the Legis-



lature." You said you were removing him from office because he "has been using his position as a State official to influence legislation." The only specific instance you gave was "his action in appearing before the Legislature as a State official in an attempt to make building more expensive and burdensome upon the people."

In the first place, let me say that the housing bill, on behalf of which Scharrenberg lobbied, was not against the interests of the people, but was distinctly for their benefit and welfare, though it was decidedly against the interests of certain private and ultra-selfish persons and corporations. When I explained this to you personally on April 16, in the presence of Captain Daniels and our executive officer, you said: "Then I am for the bill."

Now, your excellency, you said you were for the housing bill; the Senate passed the bill unanimously, and yet, Scharrenberg's lobbying for that bill is the only specific reason you give for his dismissal!

Now, as to the general charge that he "influenced legislation," let me register these comments:

1. On the evening of March 8 the Vice President of our commission, Archbishop Hanna, lobbied in our interest. Accompanied by Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco, the Archbishop, with the public welfare in mind, conferred with your excellency in order to cause you to alter your announced determination to destroy the commission. The news of that conference was given the daily papers March 9.

2. On the following day, you yourself, told me of the success of their lobbying, saying that you would kill the bill to abolish the commission that had been introduced at your request, and asking me to lobby to that same end.

3. On Thursday, March 15, you sent for me and asked me to do some more lobbying, particularly requesting that I appear before the Joint Finance Committee and "fight for the life of the commission," explaining that we had only a few friends in the Legislature, but many enemies, and that the enemies might vote for only a small appropriation or none at all.

4. A few days later, Scharrenberg and I did some more lobbying, when, together, we called upon you to request that you keep your promise to kill the bill aimed at the commission. You were true to your promise, for that night the Committee on Governmental Economy and Efficiency (of which you told me you "controlled" nine out of eleven members) tabled the bill.

5. Then I did some more lobbying. On April 15 and 16 I visited you three times, pleading with you to recommend adequate support for the commission. In that mission I was only partly successful, as you sent to the Assembly a memorandum of an amount somewhat smaller than I deemed necessary to carry on the essential work of the commission.

6. When you asked me to lobby, I did not understand that such advice was directed to me singly and personally. I reported our conversation to some of my fellow-commissioners, and we all felt the responsibility of sharing the burden you had put upon us. Scharrenberg lobbied on behalf of our measures and in the interest of the people of the State, at our request and with our full knowledge and approval.

7. In addition to the lobbying indicated above, I personally have lobbied in other directions. In one instance, on February 15, I appeared before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, addressing myself to several members of the Legislature who were present, with the thought in mind of influencing legislation. I have given notices to the press calculated to "influence legislation." Our excellent Ninth Annual Report is also guilty of lobbying, for it was written not only to give an account of our stewardship, but also for the purpose of influencing legislation. I have written to members of the Legislature (and have received many extremely encouraging replies). I have spoken to legislators—in hotel lobbies, in the halls of the Capitol and in the committee rooms and lobbies of the Senate and Assembly—all for the purpose of "influencing legislation."

Thus far the lobbying on the part of members of our commission seems to have been fairly successful. Witness (1) the Senate's rejecting at our request and sending back to committee the housing bill as amended against our wishes; (2) the Senate's unanimous adoption of the bill in the form approved by us; (3) the Assembly committee's tabling at your request the bill that was designed to destroy the commission; (4) your reversal on our appropriation, contrary to the advice of your budget maker.

Now, my dear Governor, is it not possible that an injustice has been done? Do not the facts given above reveal the injustice; at any rate, have not the people of the State a right to expect consistency on your part?

If Scharrenberg is guilty of the charges you publish, then I, too, am guilty. If I am innocent and worthy to be retained on the commission, then he, too, is innocent and should be reinstated. Therefore, in the name of consistency and fair play, let me

call upon you (1) either to restore Scharrenberg to the commission, or (2) to remove me.

Respectfully yours,

SIMON J. LUBIN,  
President, California Commission of Immigration and Housing.

Note: This challenge remains unanswered to date; Mr. Lubin has not been dismissed from the Commission.

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### GOVERNOR TRAPS SELF BY SIGNING BURNETT HOUSING ACT

(From the San Francisco News, June 16, 1923)

Senator Lester Burnett, San Francisco, had been talking two days. He was explaining his new housing bill (S. B. 29) to senators, some dozing, others dictating letters. Burnett quit speaking. Ten senators jumped to the floor and demanded the bill be killed.

Burnett saw he was beaten. He asked the bill go back to committee to be amended into such shape as would satisfy the opposition he had not thought was there. The bill was sent back to committee. It was amended. A number of provisions, which would have brought back the tenement conditions of years ago, were taken out of the bill. As the committee talked over the housing bill, Governor Friend Richardson issued a statement firing Paul Scharrenberg, State labor secretary, from the immigration and housing commission.

"Scharrenberg, a State official, lobbied against a good bill," the governor explained.

It was true that Scharrenberg had caused the Burnett bill to go back to committee. It was true that he had caused it to be amended into respectability.

Senators had asked Scharrenberg's advice on the housing bill and therefore his protests were not "uncalled for."

But to top it off Governor Friend Richardson late Friday (June 15) signed the Burnett housing bill—as amended. In other words he officially agreed that Scharrenberg's objections to the first bill were sound and justified.

The Governor has told friends his real reason for firing Scharrenberg was that Scharrenberg, representing labor, was opposing Richardson's slashes of humanitarian institutions' appropriations.

## **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.

# **Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly**

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**Forty-Fifth Session of the  
California Legislature, 1923**

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## **EXPLANATORY**

The record of each legislator will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Members of Assembly."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and numbers the particular roll calls upon which the legislators' records are based. The test votes enumerated are believed to be the most important of the session from Labor's point of view. It should be distinctly understood, however, that these test votes are not necessarily of equal importance. 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 Member in the Assembly 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

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY-FOUR ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH SENATOR IS BASED

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

A. Resolution by Senator Jones for appointment of committee to investigate heavy expenditures for or against measures on ballot. Amendment offered by Senator Chamberlin to sidetrack resolution lost by 13 to 24 (January 18, page 4). The "ayes" are bad votes.

B. Resolution by Senator Jones (above described) on final passage (January 18, page 4). Adopted by 25 to 12.

C. S. C. A. 18. Providing that three-fourths' jury may render a verdict in certain criminal cases (March 22, page 17). Passed by 28 to 10. The "ayes" are bad votes.

D. S. C. A. 18. Reconsideration of vote by 14 to 22 (March 27, page 22).

E. S. C. A. 18. Final passage by 28 to 11 (March 28, page 24). The "ayes" are bad votes.

F. S. B. 82. Barbers' bill (March 23, page 25). Passed by 28 to 4.

G. S. B. 64. Anti-Japanese Fishing bill (April 3, page 16). Lost by 13 to 25.

H. S. C. A. 8. Establishing system of State insurance for property of the State and its political subdivisions (April 4, page 13). Lost by 13 to 22.

I. A. B. 257. Regulating advertising during strikes, etc. Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was passed (April 12, page 21). Lost by 18 to 21. The "ayes" are bad votes.

J. A. B. 86. Limiting fees charged by private employment agencies (April 12, page 30). Refused passage by 19 to 20. Reconsideration granted April 13.

K. A. B. 86. Limiting fees charged by private employment agencies (April 26, page 11). Final passage by 22 to 18.

L. A. B. 85. Providing for regular schedules of fees by private employment agencies (May 4, page 18). Passed by 22 to 15.

M. A. B. 84. Strengthening the act regulating private employment agencies. Objectionable amendments offered by Senator Lyon adopted by 22 to 9 (May 14, page 42). The "ayes" are bad votes.

N. S. B. 168. Old age pension bill (May 11, page 11). Passed by 29 to 7.

O. S. B. 523. Forbidding payment of public officials to advocate or oppose measures on ballot (April 17, page 26). Passed by 22 to 11.

P. A. B. 494. To regulate operators of moving picture machines (May 1, page 26). Passed by 21 to 10.

Q. S. B. 84. Railroad Employees Terminal bill. Objectionable amendments offered by Senator Sample defeated by 8 to 28 (May 2, page 12). The "ayes" are bad votes.

R. S. B. 84. Railroad Employees Terminal bill (May 2, page 12). Passed by 27 to 9.

S. S. B. 246. Repealing the fixed annual appropriation of \$15,000 provided in Section 16 of the "Act of May 26, 1913, regulating employment of women and minors, etc." Passed by 26 to 11 (May 11, page 12). The "ayes" are bad votes.

T. S. B. 54. Providing for the manufacture of cement by the State (May 11, page 51). Passed by 21 to 16.

U. A. B. 810. Strengthening the Child Labor law (May 14, page 27). Defeated by 10 to 28.

V. A. B. 980. Re-establishment of the Spoils system. Motion by Senator Sample to withdraw bill from Committee on Governmental Efficiency carried by 29 to 10 (May 16, page 27). The "ayes" are bad votes.

W. A. B. 980. Re-establishment of the Spoils system (May 17, page 69). Passed by 27 to 10. The "ayes" are bad votes.

X. A. C. A. 47. Re-establishing the poll tax (May 18, page 68). Passed by 27 to 9. The "ayes" are bad votes.

# 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 page 20

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ALLEN, NEWTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
8 Good Votes: **A, B, F, I, O, P, R, V.**  
15 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, Q, S, T, U, X.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **W.**
- ARBuckle, F. A. (Rep.), Fillmore.  
Good Votes: **None.**  
17 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, I, J, K, L, M, O, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
Absent 7 roll calls: **F, G, H, N, P, Q, R.**
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton.  
16 Good Votes: **A, B, F, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**  
7 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, H, I, X.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **M.**
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Oakland.  
6 Good Votes: **A, H, N, Q, T, X.**  
15 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, O, P, R, S, U, W.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **F, L, V.**
- BURNETT, LESTER G. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
4 Good Votes: **K,\* L, N, Q.**  
17 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, M, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **F, O, P.**
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
21 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, W, X.**  
3 Bad Votes: **H, U, V.**  
Voted on every roll call.
- CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Oakland.  
13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L, N, O, Q, R, S.**  
6 Bad Votes: **H, J, K, T, V, X.**  
Absent 5 roll calls: **I, M, P, U, W.**
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
Good Votes: **None.**  
24 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
Voted on every roll call.
- CREIGHTON, JOHN (Rep.), Bakersfield.  
12 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U.**  
12 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, S, V, W, X.**  
Voted on every roll call.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH (Rep.), San Francisco.  
14 Good Votes: **C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, T, W, X.**  
2 Bad Votes: **U, V.**  
Absent 8 roll calls: **A, B, E, H, P, Q, R, S.**
- DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Modesto.  
15 Good Votes: **F, H, I, J, K, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
5 Bad Votes: **C, E, G, L, M.**  
Absent 4 roll calls: **A, B, D, P.**
- EDEN, WALTER (Rep.), Santa Ana.  
5 Good Votes: **A, B, F, O, P.**  
18 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **N.**
- GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.), South Pasadena.  
2 Good Votes: **N, T.**  
17 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X.**  
Absent 5 roll calls: **F, H, L, O, P.**
- GATES, DR. W. F. (Rep.), Oroville.  
13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, J, K, N, P, Q, R, T.**  
11 Bad Votes: **G, H, I, L, M, O, S, U, V, W, X.**  
Voted on every roll call.

\* On this particular roll call Senator Burnett changed his vote from "No" to "Aye," after the required number of votes to pass the bill had been recorded.

GODSIL, CHARLES W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 17 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, T, X.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **A, H, O, S, U, V, W.**  
 Voted on every roll call.

GRAY, P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 9 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, L, O, P, R.**  
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, I, J, K, Q, S, U, V, W, X.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **M, N, T.**

HANDY, FRED C. (Rep.), Ukiah.  
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, F, N, P, Q.**  
 15 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, R, S, T, V, W, X.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **M, O, U.**

HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.  
 16 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, E, P, U.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **C, G, M, O.**

HART, DWIGHT H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 2 Good Votes: **F, Q.**  
 21 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**

HUGHES, RALPH L. (Ind.), Salinas.  
 5 Good Votes: **J, K, N, Q, R.**  
 16 Bad Votes: **C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, O, P, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, B, D.**

HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 14 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, N, P, Q, R, T, U.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, G, H, O, S, V, W, X.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **M.**

INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley.  
 15 Good Votes: **A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, X.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, H, M, S, U, V, W.**  
 Voted on every roll call.

INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.  
 21 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **C, X.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **P.**

JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME (Rep.), Pasadena.  
 1 Good Vote: **O.**  
 21 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, X.**

JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara.  
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, H, I, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, J, K, M, X.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, T, W.**

JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose.  
 17 Good Votes: **A, B, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, P, X.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, M.**

LEWIS, CHARLES H. V. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 17 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, M, U, X.**  
 Voted on every roll call.

LYON, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Venice.  
 3 Good Votes: **F, Q, R.**  
 16 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, S, T, U, V, W.**  
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, H, O, P, X.**

McDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 16 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, T, U, X.**  
 6 Bad Votes: **A, H, O, S, V, W.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **Q, R.**

MURPHY, DANIEL C. (Dem.), San Francisco.  
 23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **P.**

NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka.

11 Good Votes: A, B, J, K, N, O, Q, R, S, V, W.

12 Bad Votes: C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, P, T, U, X.

Absent 1 roll call: D.

OSBORNE, DR. A. E. (Rep.), Santa Clara.

15 Good Votes: A, B, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, T.

7 Bad Votes: C, E, S, U, V, W, X.

Absent 2 roll calls: L, M.

POWERS, F. J. (Rep.), Eagleville.

14 Good Votes: A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, P, Q, R, T, U.

6 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, V, W.

Absent 4 roll calls: N, O, S, X.

ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Long Beach.

2 Good Votes: D, O.

21 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X.

Absent 1 roll call: F.

RUSH, BENJAMIN F. (Rep.), Suisun.

11 Good Votes: A, B, H, I, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R.

9 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, J, U, V, W, X.

Absent 4 roll calls: F, M, S, T.

SAMPLE, ED P. (Rep.), San Diego.

8 Good Votes: A, B, F, H, I, O, R, T.

16 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, S, U, V, W, X.

Voted on every roll call.

SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez.

12 Good Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, P, Q, R.

11 Bad Votes: C, D, E, H, O, S, T, U, V, W, X.

Absent 1 roll call: M.

SLATER, HERBERT W. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.

15 Good Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T.

9 Bad Votes: C, D, E, H, S, U, V, W, X.

Voted on every roll call.

SWING, RALPH E. (Rep.), San Bernardino.

12 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, L, N, P, Q, R.

9 Bad Votes: G, H, K, M, S, T, U, V, W.

Absent 3 roll calls: J, O, X.

WEST, T. C. (Rep.), Alameda.

7 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, M, N, P.

15 Bad Votes: A, B, G, H, I, J, K, L, O, S, T, U, V, W, X.

Absent 2 roll calls: Q, R.



## COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon Twenty-four Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. MURPHY, DANIEL C.....	Dem.	23	0	1
2. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	21	2	1
3. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	21	3	0
4. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	17	5	2
5. GODSIL, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	17	7	0
6. LEWIS, CHARLES H. V.....	Rep.	17	7	0
7. HARRIS, M. B.....	Rep.	16	4	4
8. McDONALD, WALTER A.....	Rep.	16	6	2
9. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	16	7	1
10. DENNETT, LEWIS L.....	Rep.	15	5	4
11. OSBORNE, DR. A. E.....	Rep.	15	7	2
12. INGRAM, THOMAS .....	Rep.	15	9	0
13. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Rep.	15	9	0
14. CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH .....	Rep.	14	2	8
15. POWERS, F. J.....	Rep.	14	6	4
16. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	14	9	1
17. CARR, FRANK M.....	Rep.	13	6	5
18. JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	13	8	3
19. GATES, DR. W. F.....	Rep.	13	11	0
20. SWING, RALPH E.....	Rep.	12	9	3
21. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	12	11	1
22. CREIGHTON, JOHN.....	Rep.	12	12	0
23. RUSH, BENJAMIN F.....	Rep.	11	9	4
24. NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	11	12	1
25. GRAY, P. J.....	Rep.	9	12	3
26. ALLEN, NEWTON M.....	Rep.	8	15	1
27. SAMPLE, ED P.....	Rep.	8	16	0
28. WEST, T. C.....	Rep.	7	15	2
29. BREED, A. H.....	Rep.	6	15	3
30. HANDY, FRED C.....	Rep.	6	15	3
31. HUGHES, RALPH L.....	Ind.	5	16	3
32. EDEN, WALTER.....	Rep.	5	18	1
33. BURNETT, LESTER G.....	Rep.	4	17	3
34. LYON, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	3	16	5
35. GATES, EGBERT J.....	Rep.	2	17	5
36. HART, DWIGHT H.....	Rep.	2	21	1
37. ROMINGER, JOSEPH A.....	Rep.	2	21	1
38. JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME.....	Rep.	1	21	2
39. ARBUCKLE, F. A .....	Rep.	0	17	7
40. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A.....	Rep.	0	24	0

# RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY-NINE ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IS BASED.

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

A. Election of Speaker: Frank F. Merriam was the candidate of the Los Angeles anti-union crusaders. Votes for Merriam are bad votes. Votes for his opponents are good votes. (January 8, page 5.)

B. A. B. 86. Limiting Fees Charged by Private Employment Agencies. Vote on objectionable amendment offered by Mr. Lyman to exempt teachers (March 27, page 26). Defeated by 23 to 56. The "ayes" are bad votes.

C. A. B. 86. Limiting fees charged by private employment agencies (March 27, page 27). Passed by 53 to 26.

D. A. B. 85. Providing for regular schedules of fees by employment agencies (March 29, page 12). Passed by 43 to 15.

E. A. B. 84. Strengthening the act regulating private employment agencies (April 26, page 26). Passed by 50 to 10.

F. A. B. 143. Qualifications of deputy sheriffs, marshals, etc. Journal, April 4, page 13. Passed by 46 to 29.

G. A. B. 143. Qualifications of deputy sheriffs, etc. Motion to reconsider offered by Mr. Carter lost by 26 to 43 (April 12, page 28). The "ayes" are bad votes.

H. A. B. 88. Strengthening the Eight-Hour Law for Women (April 10, page 41). Passed by 43 to 13.

I. A. B. 841. Providing imprisonment for workers who have obtained free transportation and then refuse to go to work or refund cost of transportation (April 11, page 35). Refused passage by 40 to 30. The "ayes" are bad votes. This bill passed later in less objectionable form.

J. A. B. 368. Anti-Blacklisting bill (April 26, page 24). Passed by 41 to 34.

K. A. B. 368. Motion to reconsider by Mr. Smith (May 1, page 46). Lost by 36 to 33. The "ayes" are bad votes.

L. A. B. 810. Strengthening the Child Labor law (April 28, page 22). Passed by 49 to 9.

M. S. C. A. 18. Providing that three fourths' jury may render a verdict in certain criminal cases (May 1, page 31). Refused passage by 29 to 45. The "ayes" are bad votes.

N. A. B. 154. To regulate contracts for employment outside the State (May 3, page 38). Refused passage by 40 to 26. This bill passed later in greatly modified form.

O. S. B. 722. Prohibiting payment of subsidy to candidates for elective office (May 7, page 27). Motion to withdraw bill from Committee on Elections, lost by 37 to 37.

P. Overriding Governor's veto, whereby he reduced the appropriation voted by the Legislature for the Railroad Commission (Item No. 3, page 21, May 8).

Q. Overriding Governor's veto, whereby he reduced the appropriation voted by the Legislature for the Industrial Accident Commission (Item No. 17, page 26, May 8).

R. A. C. A. 22. Relative to Governor's veto (May 9, page 66). Refused passage by 46 to 28.

S. A. C. A. 47. Re-establishing a poll tax (May 11, page 18). Adopted by 65 to 7. The "ayes" are bad votes.

T. A. B. 980. Re-establishment of the Spoils system (May 11, page 30). Passed by 47 to 21. The "ayes" are bad votes.

U. A. B. 1133. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act increasing maximum of compensation (May 11, page 30). Refused passage by 29 to 41.

V. A. B. 1358. Grab of funds of self-sustaining State agencies (May 11, page 35). Passed by 42 to 34. The "ayes" are bad votes.

W. S. B. 82. Barbers' bill (May 16, page 25). Passed by 45 to 17.

X. S. B. 524. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act relating to release or compromise (May 16, page 26). Refused passage by 36 to 20. Reconsideration granted May 18.

XX. S. B. 524. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act (May 18, page 27). Passed by 41 to 26.

Y. S. B. 84. Railroad Employees' Terminal bill (May 16, page 44). Motion to withdraw from Committee on Public Utilities lost by 25 to 30.

YY. S. B. 523. Forbidding payment of public officials to advocate or oppose measures on ballot (May 18, page 47). Refused passage by 23 to 42.

Z. S. B. 734. Publicity of election expenditures (May 18, page 52). Passed by 44 to 19.

ZZ. A. B. 257. Regulating advertising during strikes, etc. (May 18, page 90). Motion to override the Governor's veto lost by 20 to 31.

# GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT

Each capital letter designates a certain roll call

For explanation of roll calls see page 25

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ANDERSON, F. W. (Rep.), Oakland.  
6 Good Votes: **A, B, G, J, M, W.**  
17 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, H, K, O, P, Q, S, T, U, V, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
Absent 6 roll calls: **E, I, L, N, R, X.**
- BADARACCO, J. P. (Dem.), San Francisco.  
21 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, S, U, V, XX, ZZ.**  
1 Bad Vote: **T.**  
Absent 7 roll calls: **L, R, W, X, Y, YY, Z.**
- BADHAM, W. E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
1 Good Vote: **W.**  
25 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **E, S, Y.**
- BAKER, C. C. (Rep.), Salinas.  
4 Good Votes: **B, C, E, M.**  
20 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, I, J, K, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.**  
Absent 5 roll calls: **D, H, L, N, ZZ.**
- BAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
1 Good Vote: **G.**  
22 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, XX, YY, Z.**  
Absent 6 roll calls: **F, K, W, X, Y, ZZ.**
- BALL, C. D. (Rep.), Santa Ana.  
12 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, O, R, V.**  
8 Bad Votes: **A, I, M, N, P, S, T, U.**  
Absent 9 roll calls: **E, Q, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**
- BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City.  
22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, X, XX, ZZ.**  
3 Bad Votes: **S, U, YY.**  
Absent 4 roll calls: **E, G, Y, Z.**
- BROMLEY, E. P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
1 Good Vote: **B.**  
19 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, J, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, XX, YY, Z.**  
Absent 9 roll calls: **D, H, K, L, M, W, X, Y, ZZ.**
- BROUGHTON, ESTO B. (Dem.), Modesto.  
28 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.**  
Bad Votes: **None.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **ZZ.**
- BURNS, JOSEPH F. (Dem.), San Francisco.  
21 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, U, W, Y, XX.**  
5 Bad Votes: **A, O, T, V, YY.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **X, Z, ZZ.**
- CARLSON, THOMAS M. (Rep.), Richmond.  
21 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, W, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
2 Bad Votes: **T, U.**  
Absent 6 roll calls: **H, I, L, S, V, X.**
- CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Wilmington.  
4 Good Votes: **B, C, F, W.**  
21 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
Absent 4 roll calls: **H, L, U, X.**
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward.  
3 Good Votes: **D, H, L.**  
22 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, YY, Z.**  
Absent 4 roll calls: **E, R, XX, ZZ.**

CLARKE, GEORGE A. (Rep.), Bishop.  
 15 Bad Votes: F, J, K, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 11 Bad Votes: B, F, I, J, K, N, S, U, W, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: M, Y, Z.

CLEARY, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Lindsay.  
 14 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, O, P, Q, R, X, XX, Z.  
 9 Bad Votes: F, I, J, K, M, N, S, W, Y.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: L, T, U, V, YY, ZZ.

CLEVELAND, GEORGE C. (Rep.), Watsonville.  
 4 Good Votes: A, B, E, M.  
 19 Bad Votes: C, F, G, H, I, J, L, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, XX, Z, ZZ.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, K, Q, X, Y, YY.

CONNOLLY, P. (Dem.), Ukiah.  
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, I, L, M, N, O, XX.  
 15 Bad Votes: F, J, K, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: D, E, G, H, U.

COOMBS, F. L. (Rep.), Napa.  
 13 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, L, M, N, O, P, R, W, X, XX.  
 13 Bad Votes: F, G, I, J, K, S, T, U, V, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: D, H, Q.

CRITTENDEN, B. S. (Rep.), Tracy.  
 26 Good Votes: A, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 3 Bad Votes: B, C, S.  
 Voted on every roll call.

CROTER, J. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 10 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, G, M, N, R, T, V.  
 10 Bad Votes: B, F, I, J, K, S, U, XX, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 9 roll calls: H, L, O, P, Q, W, X, Y, Z.

DAVIS, GEORGE H. (Rep.), El Centro.  
 7 Good Votes: B, C, E, J, L, W, Z.  
 21 Bad Votes: A, D, G, H, I, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 1 roll call: F.

DAWSON, CHARLES B. (Rep.), Huntington Park.  
 3 Good Votes: G, W, Z.  
 25 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 1 roll call: H.

DEAN, GEORGE A. (Rep.), Stockton.  
 27 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 1 Bad Vote: S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: N.

DONOHUE, EMMETT I. (Rep.), Petaluma.  
 21 Good Votes: B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, U, W, Y, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 5 Bad Votes: A, Q, S, T, V.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: D, I, X.

DORRIS, GRACE S. (Rep.), Bakersfield.  
 29 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 Bad Votes: None.  
 Voted on every roll call.

DOUGLAS, G. H. (Rep.), Crescent City. (Died on March 27, 1923.)

DOZIER, EARNEST (Rep.), Redding.  
 2 Good Votes: B, M.  
 26 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.  
 Absent 1 roll call: ZZ.

DUVAL, WALTER H. (Rep.), Saticoy.  
 2 Good Votes: B, L.  
 20 Bad Votes: A, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, YY, Z.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: E, O, W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.

EKSWARD, FRANK L. (Rep.), Burlingame.  
 9 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, L, W, X, XX.  
 15 Bad Votes: A, F, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: G, I, M, T, Z.

EMME, OTTO J. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 25 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **M, S.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, W.**

ERB, LOUIS F. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 13 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, I, L, M, N, W, X, XX, Z.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, O, P, Q, S, T, V, YY.**  
 Absent 8 roll calls: **E, H, J, K, R, U, Y, ZZ.**

FELLOM, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 26 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **S.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **L, ZZ.**

FOSTER, CHARLES A. (Rep.), Fowler.  
 6 Good Votes: **E, F, H, J, L, W.**  
 22 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, G, I, K, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **Q.**

FOX, CHRIS B. (Rep.), Berkeley.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, D, F, G, I, J, M, N, Q, R, W, Z.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **B, C, K, O, S, T, U, V, Y, XX, ZZ.**  
 Absent 6 roll calls: **E, H, L, P, X, YY.**

FULWIDER, L. E. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.  
 11 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, H, I, J, L, M, N, W.**  
 17 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, K, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **Y.**

GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 3 Good Votes: **B, YY, Z.**  
 25 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**

HAWES, F. C. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, W, X, XX, Y, Z.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **S, T, V.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **D, K, YY, ZZ.**

HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma.  
 24 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Z, ZZ.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **G, S, YY.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, Y.**

HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W, XX, Y, Z, ZZ.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **YY.**  
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, L, S, T, X.**

JOHNSON, FRANK (Rep.), Hardwick.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, D, E, F, H, L, O, P, R, V, X.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, I, J, K, M, Q, S, U.**  
 Absent 9 roll calls: **G, N, T, W, Y, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.**

JOHNSTON, J. W. (Rep.), Sacramento.  
 17 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, R, U, W, X, XX, Y.**  
 6 Bad Votes: **A, P, Q, S, T, V.**  
 Absent 6 roll calls: **E, H, L, YY, Z, ZZ.**

JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario.  
 20 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, H, L, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Z, YY.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **F, I, J, K, M, S, Y, ZZ.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **N.**

KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto.  
 6 Good Votes: **J, L, R, W, X, Z.**  
 18 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, H, I, K, M, O, P, Q, T, U, V, Y, XX, YY, ZZ.**  
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, E, G, N, S.**

LYMAN, R. M., Jr. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 9 Good Votes: **A, L, M, P, Q, R, V, W, Y.**  
 14 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, I, J, O, S, U, X, XX, YY, Z.**  
 Absent 6 roll calls: **D, H, K, N, T, ZZ.**

LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 9 Good Votes: C, F, H, I, J, N, U, W, Y.  
 9 Bad Votes: A, B, M, O, P, Q, R, T, V.  
 Absent 11 roll calls: D, E, G, K, L, S, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.

MATHEWS, A. J. (Rep.), Susanville.  
 15 Good Votes: A, D, F, G, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, V, W, X, Z.  
 6 Bad Votes: I, J, K, U, Y, YY.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: B, C, E, H, S, T, XX, ZZ.

McDOWELL, HERBERT (Rep.), Fresno.  
 15 Good Votes: A, E, F, I, J, L, M, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, Z.  
 10 Bad Votes: B, C, G, K, S, U, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, H, N, X.

McMILLAN, ALEX (Dem.), Shandon.  
 17 Good Votes: B, C, F, G, I, K, L, M, N, O, T, U, V, X, XX, YY, Z.  
 6 Bad Votes: A, R, S, W, Y, ZZ.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, E, H, J, P, Q.

McPHERSON, ROBERT B. (Rep.), Vallejo.  
 17 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, L, M, O, R, U, W, Y, YY, Z.  
 8 Bad Votes: A, K, P, S, T, V, X, ZZ.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: G, N, Q, XX.

MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach.  
 5 Good Votes: C, D, E, H, Z.  
 24 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Voted on every roll call.

MILLER, ELEANOR (Rep.), Pasadena.  
 23 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, Z, ZZ.  
 5 Bad Votes: A, B, M, S, YY.  
 Absent 1 roll call: T.

MITCHELL, ALLEN G. (Rep.), Pomona.  
 4 Good Votes: B, L, R, Z.  
 22 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T, U, V, XX, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: W, X, Y.

MITCHELL, T. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 18 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, X, Y, Z.  
 1 Bad Vote: YY.  
 Absent 10 roll calls: E, L, O, S, T, U, V, W, XX, ZZ.

MOORE, FRED J. (Rep.), Eureka.  
 5 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, L.  
 20 Bad Votes: A, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: XX, YY, Z, ZZ.

MORRIS, C. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 11 Good Votes: B, C, E, F, I, J, L, R, U, W, XX.  
 10 Bad Votes: A, N, O, P, Q, S, T, V, YY, Z.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: D, G, H, K, M, X, Y, ZZ.

MORRISON, H. F. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 1 Bad Vote: S.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: T, X, Z.

MUELLER, EDWIN A. (Rep.), El Cajon.  
 14 Good Votes: D, E, H, K, L, O, P, Q, R, U, V, X, XX, YY.  
 12 Bad Votes: A, B, C, F, G, I, J, M, N, S, T, ZZ.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: W, Y, Z.

NOYES, FRED B. (Rep.), Yuba City.  
 15 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, X, XX, YY.  
 13 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z, ZZ.  
 Absent 1 roll call: N.

PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 12 Good Votes: C, E, F, H, J, K, L, N, S, U, X, XX.  
 11 Bad Votes: A, B, G, M, O, P, Q, R, T, V, YY.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: D, I, W, Y, Z, ZZ.

POMEROY, HUGH R. (Rep.), Redondo Beach.  
 3 Good Votes: B, L, Z.  
 25 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.  
 Absent 1 roll call: YY.

PRENDERGAST, J. J. (Rep.), Redlands.  
 8 Good Votes: A, E, N, P, R, T, V, Z.  
 17 Bad Votes: B, C, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, O, Q, S, U, W, XX, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, H, X, Y.

REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F. (Rep.), San Rafael.  
 22 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, ZZ.  
 2 Bad Votes: O, S.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: I, L, T, YY, Z.

ROBERTS, F. M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 9 Good Votes: C, E, F, J, K, N, R, W, Z.  
 13 Bad Votes: A, B, I, M, O, P, Q, S, T, V, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: D, G, H, L, U, X, XX.

ROCK, WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 10 Good Votes: B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L, M, S.  
 6 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, T, V.  
 Absent 13 roll calls: E, F, J, N, R, U, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.

ROSENSHINE, A. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 22 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, X, XX, YY, Z.  
 3 Bad Votes: I, S, Y.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: K, U, W, ZZ.

SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley.  
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 2 Bad Votes: S, U.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: D, I.

SCHMIDT, WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 1 Bad Vote: S.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: L, T, X.

SCOTT, WILLIAM SEWARD (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 13 Good Votes: B, C, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, W, X, XX, ZZ.  
 11 Bad Votes: A, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Y, YY, Z.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: E, G, I, J, U.

SMITH, EDWARD J. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 11 Good Votes: B, E, F, G, H, M, N, U, W, Y, Z.  
 14 Bad Votes: A, C, I, J, K, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, YY, ZZ.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: D, L, X, XX.

SNYDER, BERT (Rep.), Chico.  
 4 Good Votes: C, E, F, Z.  
 18 Bad Votes: A, B, G, I, J, K, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, XX, YY.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: D, H, L, N, W, Y, ZZ.

SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale.  
 20 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, F, H, I, L, N, O, P, R, T, V, W, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 6 Bad Votes: G, J, Q, S, U, Y.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: E, K, M.

SPENCE, HOMER R. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 17 Good Votes: A, D, E, F, G, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, XX, Z.  
 8 Bad Votes: B, C, I, J, K, U, Y, YY.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: H, O, W, ZZ.

STEVENOT, F. G. (Rep.), Carson Hill.  
 23 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z.  
 5 Bad Votes: I, N, S, T, U.  
 Absent 1 roll call: ZZ.

STOW, EDGAR W. (Rep.), Santa Barbara.  
 2 Good Votes: B, M.  
 23 Bad Votes: A, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: E, H, L, Y.

WELLER, FRANK C. (Rep.), Glendale.  
 3 Good Votes: B, G, Z.  
 26 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX, Y, YY, ZZ.  
 Voted on every roll call.

WEST, P. G. (Rep.), Sacramento.

27 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V,  
W, X, XX, Y, YY, Z, ZZ.

1 Bad Vote: S.

Absent 1 roll call: D.

WHITACRE, P. A. (Rep.), San Diego.

19 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, O, P, Q, R, U, V, X, XX, Z, ZZ.

5 Bad Votes: A, I, M, S, T.

Absent 5 roll calls: F, N, W, Y, YY.

WILLIAMS, DAVID C. (Rep.), Le Grand.

5 Good Votes: E, G, L, M, Z.

23 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, F, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, XX,  
Y, YY, ZZ.

Absent 1 roll call: H.

WOODBIDGE, MRS. CORA (Rep.), Roseville.

27 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U,  
V, W, X, XX, YY, Z, ZZ.

1 Bad Vote: S.

Absent 1 roll call: Y.

WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose.

25 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W,  
X, XX, Y, YY, Z.

2 Bad Votes: M, S.

Absent 2 roll calls: L, ZZ.

## COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Based Upon Twenty-Nine Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. DORRIS, GRACE S.....	Rep.	29	0	0
2. BROUGHTON, ESTO B.....	Dem.	28	0	1
3. DEAN, GEORGE A.....	Rep.	27	1	1
4. WEST, P. G.....	Rep.	27	1	1
5. WOODBRIDGE, MRS. CORA.....	Rep.	27	1	1
6. FELLOM, ROY.....	Rep.	26	1	2
7. CRITTENDEN, B. S.....	Rep.	26	3	0
8. MORRISON, H. F.....	Rep.	25	1	3
9. SCHMIDT, WALTER J.....	Rep.	25	1	3
10. EMME, OTTO J.....	Rep.	25	2	2
11. SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	25	2	2
12. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	25	2	2
13. HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	24	3	2
14. HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B.....	Rep.	23	1	5
15. MILLER, ELEANOR.....	Rep.	23	5	1
16. STEVENOT, F. G.....	Rep.	23	5	1
17. REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F.....	Rep.	22	2	5
18. BERNARD, VAN.....	Rep.	22	3	4
19. HAWES, F. C.....	Rep.	22	3	4
20. ROSENSHINE, A. A.....	Rep.	22	3	4
21. BADARACCO, J. B.....	Dem.	21	1	8
22. CARLSON, THOMAS M.....	Rep.	21	2	6
23. BURNS, JOSEPH F.....	Dem.	21	5	3
24. DONOHUE, EMMETT I.....	Rep.	21	5	3
25. SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	20	6	3
26. JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	20	8	1
27. WHITACRE, P. A.....	Rep.	19	5	5
28. MITCHELL, T. A.....	Rep.	18	1	10
29. JOHNSTON, J. W.....	Rep.	17	6	6
30. McMILLAN, ALEX.....	Dem.	17	6	6
31. McPHERSON, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	17	8	4
32. SPENCE, HOMER R.....	Rep.	17	8	4



33.	MATHEWS, A. J.....	Rep.	15	6	8
34.	McDOWELL, HERBERT .....	Rep.	15	10	4
35.	CLARKE, GEORGE A.....	Rep.	15	11	3
36.	NOYES, FRED B.....	Rep.	15	13	1
37.	CLEARY, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	14	9	6
38.	MUELLER, EDWIN A.....	Rep.	14	12	3
39.	ERB, LOUIS F.....	Rep.	13	8	8
40.	SCOTT, WILLIAM SEWARD.....	Rep.	13	11	5
41.	COOMBS, F. L.....	Rep.	13	13	3
42.	BALL, C. D.....	Rep.	12	8	9
43.	FOX, CHRIS B.....	Rep.	12	11	6
44.	PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	12	11	6
45.	JOHNSON, FRANK .....	Rep.	11	9	9
46.	MORRIS, C. W.....	Rep.	11	10	8
47.	SMITH, EDWARD J.....	Rep.	11	14	4
48.	FULWIDER, L. E.....	Rep.	11	17	1
49.	ROCK, WALTER J.....	Rep.	10	6	13
50.	CROTER, J.....	Rep.	10	10	9
51.	LYONS, HARRY .....	Rep.	9	9	11
52.	ROBERTS, F. M.....	Rep.	9	13	7
53.	LYMAN, R. M., JR.....	Rep.	9	14	6
54.	CONNOLLY, P.....	Dem.	9	15	5
55.	EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	9	15	5
56.	PRENDERGAST, J. J.....	Rep.	8	17	4
57.	DAVIS, GEORGE H.....	Rep.	7	21	1
58.	ANDERSON, F. W.....	Rep.	6	17	6
59.	KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	6	18	5
60.	FOSTER, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	6	22	1
61.	MOORE, FRED J.....	Rep.	5	20	4
62.	WILLIAMS, DAVID C.....	Rep.	5	23	1
63.	MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	5	24	0
64.	SNYDER, BERT .....	Rep.	4	18	7
65.	CLEVELAND, GEORGE C.....	Rep.	4	19	6
66.	BAKER, C. C.....	Rep.	4	20	5
67.	CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	4	21	4
68.	MITCHELL, ALLEN G.....	Rep.	4	22	3
69.	CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	3	22	4
70.	DAWSON, CHARLES B.....	Rep.	3	25	1
71.	GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	3	25	1
72.	POMEROY, HUGH R.....	Rep.	3	25	1
73.	WELLER, FRANK C.....	Rep.	3	26	0
74.	DUVAL, WALTER H.....	Rep.	2	20	7
75.	STOW, EDGAR W.....	Rep.	2	23	4
76.	DOZIER, EARNEST.. ..	Rep.	2	26	1
77.	BROMLEY, E. P.....	Rep.	1	19	9
78.	BAKER, EDWIN .....	Rep.	1	22	6
79.	BADHAM, W. E.....	Rep.	1	25	3