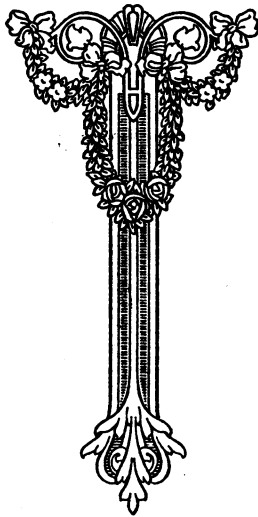


# PROCEEDINGS

of the Twenty-second Annual Convention

## California State Federation of Labor



Held at  
**San Jose, California**

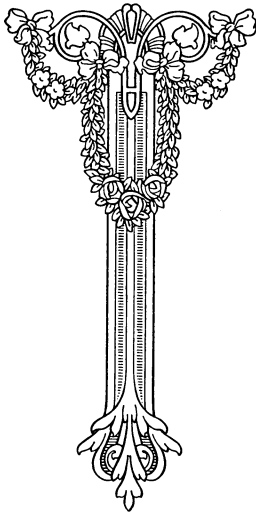
October 3 to 7  
Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-one



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# Labor Papers

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



International Oil Worker, Bakersfield

The California Painter and Decorator, Bakersfield

Union Labor Journal, Labor Temple, Bakersfield

Chico Labor News, Chico

Labor News, Eureka

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno

The Labor News, Long Beach

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles

Union Labor Record, 1121 Washington Street, Oakland

The Contra Costa County Labor Journal, Richmond

The Tribune, Labor Temple, Sacramento

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino

The Labor Leader, San Diego

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco

The Union, 173 W. Santa Clara Street, San Jose

# Executive Council

---

## PRESIDENT:

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## VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

EARL F. NELSON.....2572 Imperial Avenue, San Diego

### District No. 2—(Los Angeles County)

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R. W. ROBINSON.....3301 Eliot Street, Long Beach

### District No. 3—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

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### District No. 4—(San Joaquin County)

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### District No. 5—(Santa Clara County)

WALTER G. MATHEWSON.....72 N. Second Street, San Jose

### District No. 6—(Alameda County)

ROBERT F. MURRAY.....5318 James Avenue, Oakland

### District No. 7—(Contra Costa County)

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

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### District No. 9—(San Francisco)

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ROE H. BAKER.....112 Valencia Street, San Francisco

JAMES E. HOPKINS.....87 Tingley Street, San Francisco

### District No. 10—(Sacramento and Adjacent Counties)

WM. J. McQUILLAN.....423 Thirteenth Street, Sacramento

### District No. 11—(Humboldt and Adjacent Counties)

CLARENCE A. KELLEY.....325 M Street, Eureka

## SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBURG....Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco



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1	Archer C. Sullivan, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento	Resolution	Adopted	32
2	J. F. Whelan and Lucy Drysdale, Federal Employees	Resolution	Adopted	33
3	J. F. Whelan and Lucy Drysdale, Federal Employees	Resolution	Adopted	33
4	J. F. Whelan and Lucy Drysdale, Federal Employees	Resolution	Adopted	33
5	B. F. Gavica, Moving Picture Operators No. 169, Oakland	Resolution	Adopted	34
6	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Defeated	23
7	Musicians' Delegation of San Francisco	Grievance	Referred to Ex. Council	24
8	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	34
9	L. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo	Resolution	Adopted	34
10	Lucy Drysdale and J. F. Whelan, Federal Employees	Resolution	Adopted	35
11	R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	26
12	E. W. Miner, Auto Mechanics No. 1456, Oakland	Legislation	Defeated	29
13	John Altman, Cooks and Waiters No. 31, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted as Amended	27
14	Geo. T. Johnson, Labor Council, Fresno	Constitution	Defeated	38
15	Chas. A. Colburn, Meat Cutters No. 265, Los Angeles	Resolution	Referred to Ex. Council.	35
16	Archer Sullivan and C. L. Howe, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento	Resolution	Adopted	35
17	Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Delegation of San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	36
18	Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Delegation of San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	36
19	Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Delegation of San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	36
20	Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Delegation of San Francisco	Resolution	Adopted	37
21	Elmer Seibert, Plasterers No. 343, Long Beach	Resolution	Defeated	37
22	Chas. A. Colburn, Meat Cutters No. 265, Los Angeles	Resolution	Adopted	38
23	Selig Schulberg, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	26
24	Christine Smith, Fruit Workers No. 5, Selma	Legislation	Adopted	30
25	Timothy O'Leary, Bakers No. 85, Sacramento	Labels and Boycotts	Defeated	42
26	E. G. Florell, Cooks and Waiters No. 572, Stockton	Legislation	Adopted	30
27	Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	42
28	Geo. P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco	Labels and Boycotts	Adopted	43
29	Anthony L. Noriega and others, Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employees' Unions	Legislation	Adopted as Amended	30

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30	J. H. McCary, Cooks, Helpers, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402, San Diego	Legislation	Adopted	30
31	Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employes' Unions	Legislation	Adopted	31
32	O. B. Armstrong, Postoffice Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles	Resolution	Adopted	39
33	A. B. Hassel, Labor Council, Los Angeles	Legislation	Adopted	29
34	Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Delegation of San Francisco and Los Angeles	Resolution	Adopted	39
35	Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks' Delegation of San Francisco and Los Angeles	Resolution	Adopted	39
36	F. Caserta, Central Labor Council, San Jose	Labels and Boycotts	Defeated	42
37	J. H. McCary, Cooks, Helpers, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402, San Diego	Resolution	Referred to Ex. Council	39
38	Teachers' Delegation	Resolution	Adopted	40
39	Teachers' Delegation	Resolution	Adopted	40
40	Teachers' Delegation	Officers' Reports	Adopted	26
41	Teachers' Delegation	Legislation	Adopted	31
42	Teachers' Delegation	Legislation	Adopted	31
43	Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Defeated	27
44	Kaspar Bauer, Butchers No. 506, San Jose	Resolution	Adopted	40
45	Warren R. H. Sawyer, Stage Employes No. 107, Oakland	Resolution	Adopted after Reconsideration	40
46	Roe H. Baker, J. J. Matheson, and Jas. E. Hopkins, San Francisco	Constitution	Adopted	38
47	Roe H. Baker, J. J. Matheson, and Jas. E. Hopkins, San Francisco	Constitution	Adopted	38
48	Geo. A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles	Constitution	Adopted	38
49	Seamen's Delegation	Resolution	Adopted	41
50	Daniel C. Murphy and Hugo Ernst, San Francisco	Grievance	Adopted	24
51	Daniel C. Murphy and Hugo Ernst, San Francisco	Grievance	Adopted	25
52	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco	Grievance	Adopted as Amended	25
53	R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council and Archer Sullivan, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento	Officers' Reports	Adopted	41
54	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco	Officers' Reports	Adopted	41

# **A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH**

## **OF THE**

# **CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR**

The California State Federation of Labor, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, was organized at Pioneer Hall in San Francisco, on January 7-8-9, 1901. There were present delegates representing organizations in Oakland, Los Angeles, San Mateo, San Rafael, Vallejo, San Jose, Sacramento, and San Francisco. The sentiment of the delegates assembled was expressed in the preamble of the Declaration of Purposes, which reads as follows:

"Recognizing the fact that the labor organizations of this State, located as they are in widely separated localities, and lacking any systematic means of communication, and recognizing the consequent necessity of the establishment of a central body which shall form a bond of connection between the labor organizations in every section of the State, we have formed this California State Federation of Labor."

The total number of bodies represented in the first convention was sixty-one unions and five central councils. The total number of delegates was 163, representing approximately 10,000 members. The first convention lost no time in getting down to business and endorsing various measures presented by delegates. Arrangements were also made to have a Legislative Committee attend the session of the Legislature with a view of having certain very necessary labor bills enacted into law. The Executive Council was instructed to prepare a bill providing for Direct Legislation, through the Initiative and Referendum, and to have same submitted to the Legislature for enactment. Thus, it will be seen, that organized labor initiated and worked for Direct Legislation fully ten years before the people of California were given the opportunity to vote upon these measures. C. D. Rogers of Oakland was the first President, and Guy Lathrop of San Francisco the first Secretary of the State Federation.

The second convention was held in Vallejo on January 6-7-8, 1902. During the year the convention had grown in membership and influence, the work assigned to the Executive Council by the previous convention had been accomplished, with much material benefit to organized labor throughout the State.

The third convention was held in Elks' Hall, Los Angeles, on January 5-9, 1903. John Davidson of Vallejo had been elected at the previous convention to succeed President Rogers. The work of organization had been prosecuted vigorously between conventions, and the State Federation of Labor was now a potent factor in obtaining legislation for the benefit of the wage-earner and in the adjustment of labor disputes. Numerous bills to be submitted to the next Legislature were introduced at the Los Angeles convention.

The fourth annual convention took place at Fresno in January, 1904. Fred C. Wheeler of Los Angeles had served the Federation during the year as State Organizer, and very satisfactory results were reported to the convention. The Federation was now in its fourth year, and it was universally conceded that the State body was a mighty power for the betterment of the toilers' conditions in every city, town and hamlet.

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

The sixth convention was held in Germania Hall, Oakland, January 1-6, 1906.

The year's work of the Executive Council had been exceedingly heavy, much organizing work had been done, jurisdiction disputes adjusted, and legislative work carried on to a greater degree than ever before. Several propositions on politics enlivened the sessions of this convention.

Stockton was the next convention city. During the year the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration had taken place, and all records and effects of the Federation had been destroyed. Notwithstanding this handicap, substantial progress was reported in every field of action. George A. Tracy of San Francisco was elected President to succeed T. F. Gallagher of Oakland, who had been acting in that capacity since the resignation of G. S. Brower, which took place during the year.

The eighth annual convention took place in the Farragut Theater at Vallejo, in January, 1908. Much progress had again been made. During the year numerous strikes had taken place, among them that of the United Railroads' employees of San

Francisco, the Iron Trades' strike for eight hours in San Francisco and vicinity, also the Telephone Operators' and the Steam Laundry Workers' struggle for better conditions. The problem of Asiatic Immigration was also given more and more attention by the State Federation.

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

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

The eleventh annual convention was held in the Union Labor Temple at Los Angeles, October 4-8, 1910. In ten years the membership of the Federation had increased from 10,000 to over 45,000. The attendance of delegates at the annual conventions had also increased and in more than one respect this convention was a remarkable gathering. The "Times" explosion had taken place a few days before the opening of the convention. The National Bankers Convention was in session at the same time, and while the latter was welcomed and wined and dined with much affectation by the city administration and the newspapers, none of these had a kind word for the representatives of the men and women who toil and who came from all parts of California to deliberate upon the problems, grievances, and aspirations of the workers. A great deal of work pertaining to all the phases of the movement was transacted.

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

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately 35,000 trade unionists being represented by more than 200 delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached 62,000, a gain of 6,000 since the previous convention. The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen Vice-Presidents.

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

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

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

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

The convention city of 1917 was Sacramento. This was the first convention of the Federation with the country at war. Another feature of this gathering was the seating of fraternal delegates from the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, also from the Pacific Co-operative League. After listening to addresses from these fraternal delegates, the convention formally approved the formation of an alliance with the Farmers and the Co-operators.

The nineteenth annual convention was held in Eagles Hall, San Diego. This was the second convention of the Federation held during the war, and much of the business transacted had a direct bearing upon California Labor's participation in that world-wide conflict. The Economic and Political Platform of the California Union

of Producers and Consumers was endorsed and various measures were approved for submission to the ensuing Legislature.

The twentieth annual convention was held at Bakersfield. The thorough and effective organization of labor in this beautiful little city created an impression among the delegates that amounted to inspiration. In spite of the many strikes being waged throughout the State and the resultant drain upon the treasuries of the unions involved, more than 200 delegates were in attendance at this convention. A question of intense interest, which drew out an extended debate and was decided by a roll-call vote, was the resolution providing for what is termed "One Big Union." The convention, by a decisive majority, went on record as being opposed to the plan. The convention reaffirmed its endorsement of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union and the Pacific Co-operative League.

Fresno was the convention city of 1920. This was the third time Fresno entertained the annual convention. During the year the Federation's membership had passed the 100,000 mark, a gain of 35,000 since the previous Fresno convention. A comprehensive legislative program was adopted and steps were taken to meet the manipulations of the so-called "Better America" Federation, a new anti-labor organization with headquarters in Los Angeles. Secretary Scharrenberg, who had visited Europe during the year as a delegate to the annual conference of the International Seafarers' Federation, made a detailed report to the convention on the deplorable condition of the working people in Europe. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Ireland's and India's struggles for freedom. Entangling alliances with European nations were strenuously opposed.

The twenty-second annual convention was held in the Labor Temple of San Jose. A full review of all business transacted at this convention, as well as the reports and names of officers serving during the current term, will be found in this booklet.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence twenty-two years, and in that period has accomplished a great deal more than its founders had anticipated. But there is plenty of work ahead. Today approximately 85 per cent of all the unions eligible for affiliation are within the fold of the Federation. This makes team work easier—for, after all, there is no limit to the field of our usefulness and scope of action. Thoroughly federated and united, the organized toilers of California can accomplish anything within reason, but we must at all times counsel and act together in order to obtain permanent results.

## **Federation Urges Political Action**

The California State Federation of Labor urges thorough organization of wage earners for political action, to secure the rights of labor as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, separate and apart from regular unions.—Section 1, Article XV, Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.



# CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTIONS

## MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT

- 1901 C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36.
- 1902-1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9.
- 1904-1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70.
- 1907-1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1908 A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70.
- 1909-1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60.
- 1912-1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68.
- 1916-1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4.
- 1921 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174.

## MEN WHO SERVED AS SECRETARY

- 1901-1902 Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483.
- 1903 George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134.
- 1904 George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24.
- 1905 F. J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21.
- 1906-1907 J. H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205.
- 1908-1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840.
- 1909-1921 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

## DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTIONS

- 1904 San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9.
- 1907 Norfolk—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345.
- 1910 St. Louis—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208.
- 1911 Atlanta—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1912 Rochester—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1913 Seattle—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific.
- 1914 Philadelphia—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1915 San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30.
- 1916 Baltimore—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168.
- 1917 Buffalo—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60.
- 1919 Atlantic City—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1920 Montreal—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293.
- 1921 Denver—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174.
- 1922 Cincinnati—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85.

# PROCEEDINGS

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## FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, October 3, 1921—Morning Session

The Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:45 o'clock by I. Inostroza, President of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County. After a brief address of welcome, he presented Walter G. Mathewson, who as Master of Ceremonies, gave a short address of welcome to the delegates present. He also gave an interesting résumé of events leading up to the choice of San Jose as the Convention City for the present year, and assured each and every delegate that they would be well taken care of during this convention week.

### Invocation by the Rev. A. W. Noel Porter

Rev. A. W. Noel Porter, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, delivered the invocation as follows:

"O God to whom all hearts flow out as rivers to the sea, who callest us to Thyself with innumerable voices, we seek Thy favor and Thy face.

"Bless, we pray Thee, the members of this Labor Convention. Direct them in their deliberations with Thy most gracious favor and further them with Thy continual help that in all their works begun, continued and ended in Thee, they may glorify Thy Holy Name.

"Be with the speakers during the session. May their message find a lodging in our hearts, inspiring us to make our work—whatever it may be—our message and ministry, manifesting the spirit of the poet who said:

"Give me the man with the sun in his face and the shadows all dancing behind  
Who can meet with reverses with calmness and grace  
And who never forgets to be kind.

For whether he's sovereign or merchant or clerk

I have faith in the man who's in love with his work.'

"O God give us a real love for our work and may we do it for the upbuilding of our community and our country, for the service of mankind, and for the glory of Thy name. Amen."

Through the inability of City Manager Goodwin to personally present the key to the city to the delegates and visitors, Mr. Archie Bowden, City Attorney of San Jose, acted as his representative.

Dr. A. E. Osborne, State Senator from Santa Clara County, the next speaker, welcomed the assemblage in a manner that showed his friendship for the rights of organized labor, and called attention to his record at Sacramento in proof of his attitude on the side of the man who works.

Before introducing the next speaker, the Chairman called attention to the tribute contained in a telegraphic invitation to Secretary Paul Scharrenberg from President Harding, urging him to participate in the national unemployment conference at Washington, D. C.

Grant R. Bennett, Counsellor of Trades Unions of San Jose, favored the hearers with an eloquent address, interspersed with kindly advice and well put approbation for the aims and aspirations of those affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Roscoe B. Wyatt, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose, assured those present that theirs was not a Chamber of Commerce whose activities centered in the injection of itself into every labor dispute, but one that devoted its energies to the upbuilding of its local community as its name implies.

Warren B. Reilly, president of the local Merchants Association, next voiced his word of welcome on behalf of the association that he represented.

Mr. R. V. Garrod, county president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, representing an area of 1422 square miles or 860,220 acres of farm and orchard products, gave an interesting talk on the scope of their agricultural resources.

Brother Mathewson in a fitting speech then presented to President Murphy his gavel of authority.

President Murphy, replying to the addresses of welcome, thanked the speakers for their words of welcome and their interest in the welfare of the delegates, and in his usual able manner brought to the attention of the assemblage the importance of the problems that would be laid before them for solution.

The Chairman then announced the following Committee on Credentials and called for their report:

**Committee on Credentials**—Thomas Graham, Millmen No. 262, San Jose; Chas. A. Colburn, Meat Cutters No. 265, Los Angeles, and I. Inostroza, Central Labor Council, San Jose.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received and submit herewith names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the number of votes allotted to each, in accordance with Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution:

##### BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317 (50):  
Jas. E. Leech, 25.  
T. R. Wilson, 25.  
Carpenters No. 743:  
James Dukes, 250  
Cigarmakers No. 469:  
J. E. Farrell, 23.  
Retail Clerks No. 1217:  
Margaret Daniels, 201.  
Musicians No. 263:  
J. M. McIntosh, 57.  
Oil Workers No. 19 (871):  
R. H. Fraser, 291.  
E. B. Daniels, 290.  
Walter Thomas Mills, 290.  
Railway Carmen No. 637:  
Jas. E. Cuthbert, 92.  
Teamsters and Truck Drivers No. 280:  
Maurice L. Hoff, 143.

##### BREA—

Central Labor Council:  
L. M. Hopper, 2.  
Oil Workers No. 27 (675):  
W. J. Cameron, 338.  
C. R. Johnson, 337.

##### COALINGA—

Oil Workers No. 2 (1500):  
W. J. Yarrow, 500.  
Thos. L. Colebourn, 500.  
S. L. Gould, 500.

##### FELLOWS—

Oil Workers No. 13 (200):  
John W. Carr, 200.

##### FRESNO—

Bakers No. 43:  
H. L. Leininger, 69.  
Barbers No. 333:  
James McCool, 100.  
Carpenters No. 701:  
W. E. Banker, 664.  
Culinary Workers No. 62 (530):  
L. M. McDonald, 265.  
J. J. O'Brien, 265.  
Electrical Workers No. 169 (40):  
G. M. DeVore, 20.  
M. C. Derr, 20.  
Labor Council (2):  
Sam P. Smith, 1.  
George T. Johnson, 1.  
Laundry Workers No. 86:  
Walter C. Brooks, 220.  
Teamsters No. 431:  
E. R. Hewitt, 188.

##### HUNTINGTON BEACH—

Oil Workers No. 123:  
J. C. Coulter, 83.

##### LONG BEACH—

Butchers No. 647:  
S. P. Larson, 46.

Bricklayers No. 13:  
Wm. A. Strop, 52.  
Carpenters No. 710:  
F. M. Glasgow, 702.  
Central Labor Council:  
R. W. Robinson, 2.  
Electrical Workers No. 711:  
S. M. Hall, 30.  
Plasterers No. 343:  
Elmer Seibert, 77.  
Plumbers No. 494:  
L. E. Remy, 88.

##### LOS ANGELES—

Barbers No. 295 (250):  
G. E. Rainey, 125.  
J. H. Marble, 125.  
Bricklayers No. 2:  
Frank W. Smith, 175.  
Carpenters No. 426 (1149):  
C. M. Stamm, 575.  
Jas. A. Gray, 574.  
Central Labor Council (2):  
A. B. Hassel, 1.  
Geo. A. Wright, 1.  
Cooks No. 468:  
Geo. F. Devereaux, 681.  
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204:  
Fred J. Miller, 132.  
Garment Workers No. 125 (600):  
Daisy A. Houck, 300.  
Mrs. Mabel Still, 300.  
Meat Cutters No. 265 (361):  
Chas. A. Colburn, 181.  
George S. Danbacher, 180.  
Millmen and Cabinet Makers No. 884:  
Harry V. Tibbet, 124.  
Musicians No. 47:  
C. B. Hitt, 750.  
Pattern Makers Association (105):  
J. W. Buzzell, 53.  
E. L. Bruck, 52.  
Post Office Clerks No. 64:  
O. B. Armstrong, 354.  
Stage Employees No. 33:  
J. J. Riley, 1182.  
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 72 (226):  
Aleck Morrison, 113.  
H. N. Welton, 113.  
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants No. 15251:  
W. E. Steinbeck, 23.  
Typographical No. 174:  
Seth R. Brown, 500.  
Walters No. 17 (412):  
Shell Harding, 138.  
Frank Johnstone, 137.  
Chas. Olsen, 137.

##### LOST HILLS—

Oil Workers No. 1:  
J. J. Butler, 537.

**MARTINEZ—**

Oil Workers No. 5 (435):  
 L. C. Flint, 109.  
 H. M. Shearer, 109.  
 Bressingham Ford, 109.  
 R. V. Lytton, 108.

**MODESTO—**

Central Labor Council:  
 H. V. Meade, 2.

**NAPA—**

Garment Workers No. 137:  
 Elma Smith, 58.  
 Central Labor Council:  
 A. L. Lawson, 2.  
 State Hospital Employees No. 15631:  
 T. J. Knight, 133.

**OAKLAND—**

Bakers No. 119:  
 Chas. Blackman, 200.  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432:  
 James Shea, 200.  
 Barbers No. 134:  
 Frank B. Perry, 200.  
 Boilermakers No. 233:  
 P. J. Wilson, 371.  
 Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324:  
 Michel Nielsen, 49.  
 Butchers No. 120 (25):  
 Oscar Hobey, 13.  
 J. B. Chapin, 12.  
 Central Labor Council (2):  
 Edgar S. Hurley, 1.  
 James Ryan, 1.  
 Retail Shoe Clerks No. 1129:  
 Jas. T. Griffin, 110.  
 Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31  
 (500):  
 John Altman, 125.  
 Robert Cameron, 125.  
 Frank L. Gratteau, 125.  
 George Hamshire, 125.  
 Dining and Sleeping Car Employees  
 No. 328:  
 Chas. S. Truehill, 81.  
 Electrical Workers No. 895 (163):  
 T. W. Cammack, 82.  
 O. M. Olson, 81.  
 Auto Mechanics No. 1546:  
 E. M. Miner, 58.  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (250):  
 Gus Schneider, 125.  
 Jack J. Thomas, 125.  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 169 (52):  
 Al Daul, 26.  
 B. F. Gavica, 26.  
 Plumbers No. 444:  
 S. J. Donahue, 100.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 125 (100):  
 H. Harvey, 50.  
 E. N. Dowdall, 50.  
 Stage Employees No. 107 (48):  
 Frank C. Casey, 24.  
 Warren R. H. Sawyer, 24.  
 Street Carmen No. 192:  
 Ben F. Bowbeer, 1000.  
 Teamsters No. 70:  
 R. F. Murray, 400.  
 Typographical No. 36:  
 David L. Beatty, 284.

**PASADENA—**

Butchers No. 284:  
 M. Runyan, 19.  
 Typographical No. 583:  
 Chas. E. Sutphen, 62.

**PETALUMA—**

Barbers No. 419:  
 William M. Smith, 19.  
 Central Labor Council:  
 J. E. Elfing, 2.  
 Central Labor Council:  
 F. W. Heckman, 2.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Bakers No. 85:  
 Timothy J. O'Leary, 63.  
 Barbers No. 112:  
 S. A. Brittain, 115.  
 Cooks and Waiters No. 561:  
 G. T. Peterson, 418.

**Federated Trades Council:**

R. L. Ennis, 2.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 60 (92):  
 D. D. Sullivan, 46.  
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 46.  
 Street Carmen No. 256:  
 R. W. Titherington, 175.  
 High School Teachers No. 31:  
 S. Gerald McLean, 91.  
 Typographical No. 46 (223):  
 Archer C. Sullivan, 112.  
 Chas. L. Howe, 111.

**SAN DIEGO—**

Cooks, Helpers, Waiters and Waitresses  
 No. 402:  
 J. H. McCary, 355.  
 Stage Employees No. 122:  
 Earl F. Nelson, 20.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Alaska Fishermen (1500):  
 N. F. Nilsen, 750.  
 Peter E. Olsen, 750.  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (350):  
 Geo. G. Kidwell, 175.  
 O. G. Heckman, 175.  
 Bartenders No. 41 (175):  
 Peter T. Barling, 88.  
 Daniel P. Regan, 87.  
 Beer Drivers No. 227:  
 A. L. Campbell, 234.  
 Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168:  
 George Cullen, 200.  
 Bookbinders and Binderywomen  
 Nos. 31-125 (450):  
 Francis McCarthy, 225.  
 James D. Kelly, 225.  
 Bottlers, No. 293:  
 A. J. Rogers, 300.  
 Brewery Workmen No. 7:  
 Emil Muri, 200.  
 Bricklayers No. 7 (300):  
 George D. Kelley, 150.  
 Joseph P. Duffy, 150.  
 Butchers No. 115 (400):  
 M. S. Maxwell, 200.  
 D. J. Murray, 200.  
 Carpenters No. 22:  
 P. H. McCarthy, 1182.  
 Grocery Clerks No. 648:  
 W. G. Desepte, 225.  
 Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410:  
 F. A. O'Brien, 163.  
 Cooks' Helpers No. 110:  
 George P. M. Bowns, 637.  
 Coopers No. 65:  
 Harry Adams, 227.  
 Electrical Workers No. 151:  
 Geo. Flatley, 500.  
 Federal Employees No. 1:  
 Joseph F. Whelan, 1081.  
 Ferryboatmen's Union of California (692).  
 C. W. Deal, 346.  
 Leonard E. Lee, 346.  
 Garment Workers No. 131 (500):  
 Anna M. Culberson, 250.  
 Nellie F. Casey, 250.  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22:  
 Joe Blanchard, 117.  
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519:  
 Varlin Hummel, 96.  
 Labor Council (2):  
 James J. McTiernan, 1.  
 Paul Scharrenberg, 1.  
 Laundry Workers No. 26 (1500):  
 Anna J. Brown, 250.  
 D. J. Gorman, 250.  
 Chas. Keegan, 250.  
 Chas. Childs, 250.  
 Chas. Hawley, 250.  
 Nellie Victor, 250.  
 Letter Carriers No. 214 (524):  
 Roland M. Roche, 262.  
 John C. Daly, 262.  
 Marine Cooks and Stewards Ass'n of the  
 Pacific Coast:  
 Eugene Burke, 1000.  
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders  
 Union of the Pacific:  
 John Clark, 2000.  
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40:  
 Horace F. Strother, 505.

- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (451):  
 J. J. Rusk, 226.  
 F. J. McGovern, 225.
- Molders No. 164 (650):  
 J. E. Dillon, 325.  
 Jas. H. Doyle, 325.
- Moving Picture Operators No. 162 (100):  
 Herman Lublin, 50.  
 A. L. Noreiga, 50.
- Musicians No. 6, (1725):  
 J. J. Matheson, 575.  
 Harry Menke, 575.  
 Arthur S. Morey, 575.
- Office Employees No. 13188 (350):  
 Wm. T. Bonsor, 117.  
 Helen Quinn, 117.  
 Wm. A. Granfield, 116.
- Pattern Makers Ass'n:  
 W. H. Kleinhammer, 200.
- Photo Engravers No. 8:  
 Edward Distel, 114.
- Post Office Clerks No. 2 (473):  
 Carl T. Friswold, 237.  
 David Ferner, 236.
- Printing Pressmen No. 4:  
 Daniel C. Murphy, 120.
- Sailors Union of the Pacific (2000):  
 Andrew Furuseth, 667.  
 Geo. Larsen, 667.  
 B. Bentsen, 666.
- Stage Employees No. 16:  
 Steven B. Newman, 125.
- Teachers No. 61 (66):  
 Susie A. Corpstein, 33.  
 E. J. Dupuy, 33.
- Teamsters No. 85 (1500):  
 Michael Casey, 250.  
 Jas. E. Hopkins, 250.  
 Michael O'Toole, 250.  
 Al O'Brien, 250.  
 Chas. McDevitt, 250.  
 Frank E. Bailey, 250.
- Typographical No. 21 (900):  
 Charles E. Cantrell, 300.  
 James W. Mullen, 300.  
 Dilse Hopkins, 300.
- Upholsterers No. 28:  
 B. B. Rosenthal, 100.
- Waiters No. 30 (1752):  
 Hugo Ernst, 292.  
 A. C. Armstrong, 292.  
 Dan Foster, 292.  
 J. D. Kirkpatrick, 292.  
 Ben Marcus, 292.  
 Selig Schulberg, 292.
- SAN JOSE—**  
 Barbers No. 252 (97):  
 Jos. Mannina, 49.  
 R. E. Winton, 48.
- Building Material Packers and Shippers  
 No. 1:  
 Harry E. Perks, 22.
- Butchers No. 506 (105):  
 E. T. Pose, 53.  
 K. Bauer, 52.
- Carpenters No. 316 (115):  
 L. E. Yeates, 29.  
 Geo. W. Wilkinson, 29.  
 H. C. Jorgenson, 29.  
 Bert P. Ward, 28.
- Central Labor Council (2):  
 I. Inostroza, 1.  
 F. Caserta, 1.
- Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 180  
 (100):  
 Richard Kelly, 50.  
 Emma Kennedy, 50.
- Electrical Workers No. 332 (22):  
 J. A. Booth, 11.  
 Carl C. Bascom, 11.
- Hod Carriers No. 234:  
 Alfred Koop, 45.
- Common Laborers No. 237:  
 Geo. A. Petrie, 137.
- Lathers No. 144:  
 R. A. Judson, 22.
- Millmen No. 262 (360):  
 Thos. Graham, 90.  
 David B. Walsh, 90.  
 J. F. Cambiano, 90.  
 E. J. Stoppeworth, 90.
- Plasterers No. 224:  
 Ira T. Bridges, 31.
- Plumbers No. 393:  
 E. A. Lundin, 47.
- Printing Pressmen No. 146:  
 J. M. Graham, 49.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:  
 Walter G. Mathewson, 40.
- Stage Employees No. 134:  
 Jas. V. Noonan, 13.
- Teamsters No. 287 (100):  
 A. G. Lee, 50.  
 Geo. Batchelor, 50.
- Material Teamsters No. 279:  
 Edward A. Hafley, 112.
- Typographical No. 231:  
 Will J. Telfer, 82.
- SAN PEDRO—**  
 Barbers No. 881:  
 E. P. Butler, 61.
- Butchers No. 551:  
 Chas. P. Lewis, 8.
- Carpenters No. 1140:  
 John C. Blair, 285.
- Cullinary Alliance No. 754 (145):  
 John H. Jackson, 73.  
 A. R. Crumb, 72.
- SANTA ROSA—**  
 Electrical Workers No. 594 (32):  
 J. S. Fulmer, 16.  
 Geo. S. Egbert, 16.
- Central Labor Council (2):  
 John Felciano, 1.  
 J. J. Bates, 1.
- Hod Carriers No. 189 (55):  
 G. S. Walker, 28.  
 J. J. Riley, 27.
- Lathers No. 243 (16):  
 Percy Walker, 8.  
 Jesse Bowman, 8.
- Steam and Operating Engineers No. 147:  
 (13)  
 C. C. Zellner, 7.  
 Henry W. Schmidt, 6.
- SELMA—**  
 Fruit and Vegetable Workers No. 5:  
 Christine Smith, 30.
- STOCKTON—**  
 Central Labor Council:  
 Geo. A. Dean, 2.
- Cooks and Waiters No. 572:  
 E. Florell, 178.
- Painters No. 1115:  
 Wm. MacCook, 73.
- TAFT—**  
 Carpenters No. 1774 (413):  
 P. E. Gilmore, 138.  
 J. H. Vitelle, 138.  
 Jack Reisner, 137.
- Oil Workers No. 6 (846):  
 S. M. Coker, 423.  
 John A. Burns, 423.
- VALLEJO—**  
 Central Labor Council:  
 L. B. Leavitt, 2.
- Federal Employees No. 76:  
 Lucy Drysdale, 137.
- Plumbers No. 343:  
 F. G. Volkers, 32.
- Teamsters No. 490:  
 J. B. Dale, 137.
- WHITTIER—**  
 Oil Workers No. 7:  
 H. F. Hale, 360.

The committee recommends that the before-mentioned delegates be seated.

Respectfully submitted,  
 THOMAS GRAHAM, Chairman.  
 CHAS. A. COLBURN,  
 I. INOSTROZA,  
 Committee on Credentials.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The chairman then announced the appointment of the following committees:

**Constitution**—E. L. Bruck, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; A. B. Hassel, Labor Council, Los Angeles; S. J. Donohue, Plumbers No. 444, Oakland; J. F. Cambiano, Millmen No. 262, San Jose.

**Rules and Order of Business**—W. E. Banker, Carpenters No. 701, Fresno; Anna M. Culberson, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; J. J. Butler, Oil Workers No. 1, Lost Hills; A. C. Armstrong, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; R. A. Judson, Lathers No. 144, San Jose.

**Reports of Officers**—J. W. Mullen, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; C. M. Stamm, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; R. V. Lytton, Oil Workers No. 5, Martinez; A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; George F. Devereaux, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles.

**Resolutions**—Robert F. Murray, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland; R. H. Fraser, Oil Workers No. 19, Bakersfield; Geo. A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; Harry Menke, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

**Legislation**—J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo; Chas. Howe, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; Edgar S. Hurley, Central Labor Council, Oakland; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen's Union, San Francisco; James J. McTiernan, Labor Council, San Francisco.

**Grievances**—Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Francisco; Michael Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; R. W. Robinson, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Joseph P. Duffy, Bricklayers No. 7, San Francisco; Bert P. Ward, Carpenters No. 316, San Jose.

**Labels and Boycotts**—Earl F. Nelson, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego; George P. M. Bowns, Cooks' Helpers No. 110, San Francisco; J. E. Farrell, Cigarmakers No. 469, Bakersfield; Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Frank Perry, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.

**Thanks**—George T. Johnson, Labor Council, Fresno; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Elma Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; Fred J. Miller, Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204, Los Angeles; D. J. Murray, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco.

President Murphy also announced the appointment of David L. Beatty of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland, as Assistant Secretary for the convention, and John Clark, Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

The copies of the "Officers' Reports," the "Report on Labor Legislation for 1921" and the official badges were then distributed by Secretary Scharrenberg, and adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

#### SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

##### Tuesday, October 4, 1921—Morning Session

The convention was called to order by President Murphy at 10 o'clock.

President Murphy called for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Graham of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report on credentials received and recommended that the following delegates be seated:

**OAKLAND**—  
 Sleeping Car Porters No. 384:  
 H. B. Bullock, 38.

**ORCUTT**—  
 Oil Workers No. 12:  
 W. A. Lewis, 1014.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—  
 Barbers No. 148:  
 Roe H. Baker, 800.  
 United Laborers No. 1:  
 W. F. Dwyer, 800.

There being no objection, the chair ordered the delegates seated.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a lengthy communication from the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. On motion, it was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

A request was read from Fred Hartsook, photographer, who had been placed on the unfair list at the last convention, for permission to address this meeting on that matter. Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Communication read from Geo. I. Sales, representing the sale of Tom Mooney's Monthly.

Secretary Scharrenberg announced the presence of the mother of Mr. Mooney, and a motion to grant her the privilege of the floor was carried.

Mrs. Mooney briefly addressed the convention.

A telegram was read from Fred Millard, secretary of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of California, regretting his inability to address the convention as scheduled, but stated that he would be present on Wednesday morning.

#### Address of Will J. French

President Murphy then introduced Will J. French, chairman of the California Industrial Accident Commission, who also holds an active working card in the Typographical Union. A synopsis of his address follows:

"A glance backward over the first decade of workmen's compensation in California is worth while, because of the widespread interest in the law and its close connection with the two groups of employers and employes. The social purpose of relieving the distress that follows industrial injuries brings all citizens within the compensation orbit. The principle of adding the human cost to the other costs of industry is sound, because it is the cost deserving first consideration and its belated addition showed the United States as the last of the nations of the world to overthrow the old system of employers' liability. It is comforting to realize that more progress has been made in this land during the last ten years than anywhere else on the globe.

"Californians will remember the strong opposition to the introduction of the compensation system. The men and women of labor advocated the better way. They were supported by citizens who recognized the injustice of permitting an injured man to shift for himself after he gave limb or blood to help industry proceed. And when he made the supreme sacrifice there was a call that his widow and children should not be forsaken and left destitute, and this call has been answered in part and should be answered in full.

"The compensation system is now recognized as superior to employers' liability, and those men at the head of industrial enterprises who resisted compensation because they did not believe they should have to pay for accidents they were not responsible for, speedily saw the strength of the argument that the human toll was a legitimate cost and should be charged to the finished product by means of insurance. Students of compensation will remember the opposition of the San Francisco Chronicle and the Los Angeles Times. Both of these papers were converted and have admitted their former position was unsound. On May 19, 1920, the San Francisco Chronicle editorially said under the heading, "The State Compensation Act": 'We long since discovered that we were wrong. The compensation act is a good law admirably administered.' On January 2, 1918, the Los Angeles Times stated in an editorial: 'The Industrial Accident Commission has been welcomed alike by the employer and the employe and will probably become a fixture in the government of California. The Commission has succeeded in giving to the public something definite and desirable in return for the money expended. Those expressions are typical of the changed view of many newspapers and individuals in California.

"In presenting figures gleaned from statistics carefully prepared by the Industrial Accident Commission, it must be remembered that the Roseberry elective law was in force in California for the first two years and four months of the ten years since September 1, 1911. There were no facilities during the earlier period for gathering statistical information. After the compulsory law came into operation on January 1, 1914, the first two years did not afford opportunity for collecting complete data, because the law was new and time was necessary to learn the requirements of accident reporting. Consequently the figures quoted represent definite and accurate information in the Commission's files, plus estimates of industrial injuries for the full ten-year period.

"For the years 1912 to 1920, inclusive, there were reported 5,358 California industrial deaths (including 30 women), 13,374 permanent injuries and 687,081 temporary injuries, giving a total of 705,813. The Commission can accurately estimate that there were approximately 1,000,000 industrial injuries in this State during the last ten years. Life pensions were awarded 104 permanently disabled men.

"No data is available for the year 1912 in considering compensation payments to injured men and women. From 1913 to 1920, inclusive, the sum of \$26,971,863 was paid in compensation, \$8,916,901 for medical, surgical and hospital treatment, a total of \$35,888,764.

"The magnitude of the work done in the Compensation Department is shown by the records of 11,145 cases decided where controversies existed. It was necessary to hold 13,619 hearings to decide these cases. In addition, the Commission has passed upon 5,105 supplementary proceedings and also 2,125 settlement agreements. Many thousands of incipient controversies were adjudicated by the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices. Compensation was paid without contest in the great majority of injuries, because the law specifies the amounts due.

"Certificates of consent to self-insure have been issued to 242 employers since January 1, 1918. Security to the amount of \$4,407,000 has been deposited with the State Treasurer by these employers whose total average number of employes was approximately 212,303.

"The State Compensation Insurance Fund opened its doors on January 1, 1914. During 1914 the premiums written by the State Fund were \$547,161.24, and each succeeding year has shown a steady increase. In 1920 the total was \$4,417,761.32. The total volume of compensation business transacted by about thirty carriers in California during 1920 was \$12,944,506.67, and the State Fund did 34.13 per cent of this business. On June 30, 1921, the State Fund's assets were \$5,651,924.05 and the net surplus was \$1,729,797.97 after paying dividends to policy holders to the amount of \$2,892,827.58. It is this custom of returning excess premiums to employers that makes the State Fund popular with those who have to purchase compensation coverage.

"The 1913 California Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the use of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, in order to provide a working capital. Not one cent of this \$100,000 was called upon. The 1921 California Legislature unanimously passed a bill providing for the return of the \$100,000 to the State Treasury. The bill was approved by Governor Stephens and the money is now in State's strong box.

"The Safety Department is of prime importance. The records show that twenty sets of safety orders have been issued for the larger industries of California. Industrial operations have been revolutionized by the general acceptance of the safety principle. The co-operation of employers and employes is fine. More than 14,000 plants have been inspected, employing approximately 800,000 employes. In addition, within the last few years 7,945 boilers, 2,038 air tanks and 13,116 elevators have received visits from the Commission's engineers, and the electrical inspections number 1,373. During the past six months an intensive safety campaign was started in the oil fields of the southern part of the State. Not one fatal accident has been reported to the Commission in the mining industry since June 10 last, a record in itself, because mining operations contribute heavily to the death and injury columns.

"The record shows a decrease of 31.21 per cent in the death rate per 100,000 of population in California from 1914 to 1920, and this encouraging showing should be an incentive to further conserve human life, the true wealth of a state or nation. To this end it behooves each employed man and woman to use safeguards and protective devices, to practice safety, to discourage carelessness and to avoid flirting with the undertaker.

"The Industrial Accident Commission has an altogether too limited force of safety engineers. The work sorely needed to be done can only be skimmed. Additional funds should be provided for safety purposes. The ensuing benefit would be a fewer number of industrial deaths and injuries, in which benefit the employes would be the principal gainers."

Mr. French was listened to with rapt attention. On behalf of the Federation President Murphy thanked Bro. French for his enlightening talk on the Industrial Accident situation in this State.

The Chair announced the appointment of David B. Walsh, Millmen, No. 262, San Jose, as the second Sergeant-at-arms. The appointment was confirmed by the Convention.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following report of the Committee on Rules of Order was read:

October 4, 1921.

To Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings:

Your Committee on Rules of Order, beg to submit the following:

#### Rules of Order

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.



3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the chair, be seated until the question of order is decided, after which, if he is in order, he shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by vote of the convention.

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

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

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

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

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it, and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the third legislative day at 12 o'clock m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present. The committee shall report on all resolutions submitted.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll-call upon any vote where a roll-call is not specified.

15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the chair.

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

#### Order of Business

1. Call of order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call (by card system).
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Deciding the place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. BANKER, Chairman;  
R. A. JUDSON,  
A. C. ARMSTRONG,  
ANNA M. CULBERSON.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The chairman of the Committee on Arrangements announced that cars would be waiting at the entrance to the Labor Temple to take the delegates to the barbecue at Congress Springs.

Delegate Walter Thomas Mills, Oil Workers No. 19, gave an extended and interesting discourse on the question of labor unions entering politics.

#### Address by Hon. John I. Nolan

President Murphy, after briefly calling attention to some of the successes and some of the mistakes made in organized labor's political campaigns, called on Hon. John I. Nolan for a message from our national legislative halls.

Congressman John I. Nolan said he came to the convention with a definite message to the delegates. This message, he pointed out, deeply concerned every union member in the State. He came to enlist the support of the State Federation

of Labor in combating the Hawaiian coolie resolution which the sugar barons of the islands are attempting to put through Congress, and which provides for the importation into the islands of upwards of 50,000 coolies for labor on the plantations for a period of five years. They are to be shipped in under bond, according to the resolution before the Immigration Committee at present. The sugar interests also stipulate, according to Mr. Nolan, that with the admission of coolies the Japanese element will be gotten rid of. He also expressed the desire that the State Federation discover, if possible, what interests and organizations favor or oppose the importation of coolie labor into the Hawaiian Islands. He added that as the resolution, fostered by the island sugar interests, was obtaining material support in California, an inventory of sentiment might be made at the present time with mutual profit.

### The Coolie Labor Question

Mr. Nolan gave an intensely interesting résumé of the history of the rise and fall of Chinese industrial supremacy in San Francisco, back in the "eighties." He told how the "up-town" shopkeepers were out of sympathy with those desiring Asiatic exclusion and how they were buying much of their manufactured goods from San Francisco's Chinatown. But he said, when the public, becoming aware of this, decided to cut out the middleman and walk over the hill to old Dupont street and purchase direct from the Chinaman himself, leaving out the "white" retailer, the merchant became incensed at his Asiatic competitor and cast his lot finally with those favoring exclusion.

"There are 100,000 Japanese in California at the present time," he said. "It is a fair estimate to say that 75,000 of this number came to California by way of the Hawaiian Islands. They stopped there long enough to earn their passage to this State.

"The present move to import bonded coolie labor into the islands goes back seventeen years. The sugar interests have never stopped trying to open the doors to the Chinese from that time. As to the presence of Chinese having any effect on the numbers of Japanese, the idea is preposterous."

### Pressing Problems of Unemployment

Mr. Nolan referred to the unemployment conference being conducted in Washington, D. C., and which Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, was asked to attend by President Harding. Mr. Scharrenberg, however, owing to the press of duties in connection with the Federation, was unable to make the trip East.

"The unemployment problem is not a local or a State or a National problem," said Mr. Nolan. "It is an international one, and until the unemployment situation of the world is dealt with more effectively, that of the United States will never be adequately coped with."

He advocated the division of work by employers in times of depression and unemployment. He said if a man had 200 men at work for six days of the week, and "hard times" came on, he should employ another fifty men, allowing the entire payroll to work four days a week.

"Whatever work you have, Mr. Employer," he said, "divide it up between your men, and let them work fewer days a week, rather than lay off men."

"Every State should be thoroughly mobilized in preparation of times of distress and oppression. We need a vast agency to deal with such times of unemployment. We should pay more attention to interstate as well as intrastate employment."

Mr. Nolan made a strong plea for fair play for the great army of migratory workers who were unorganized and without leaders. He deplored their constant exploitation at the hands of employment "sharks" and camp superintendents and foremen.

### The Forthcoming Disarmament Conference

In speaking of the disarmament conference to be held shortly, the Congressman said that if national and international politics were kept out of the proceedings, the almost insupportable load, incurred through taxation to support great armies and navies, might at last be lifted from the tired backs of the toilers of the world. Then, he said, humanity would receive the greatest blessing of all time.

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Nolan.

The convention adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

**THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY****Wednesday, October 5, 1921—Morning Session**

President Murphy called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

Telegrams were read by Secretary Scharrenberg from Long Beach Central Labor Council and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Long Beach, inviting this body to make that city the convention city for 1922.

A telegram was read from Samuel Gompers, containing greetings and good wishes for the success of this session.

President Murphy called for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS**

Chairman Graham of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report, recommending that E. L. Walker, of the Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 431 of San Jose, be seated with two votes.

Adopted.

The first speaker to address the convention was M. G. Boyce, of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Mr. Boyce favored those present with an exhaustive résumé of the history, aspirations and magnitude of the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he represents.

The chair assured Mr. Boyce that the State Federation of Labor would continue to co-operate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

A. L. Davidson, of the Campaign Committee for the State Water and Power Act, was next introduced and told his hearers of the immense volume of water that was annually going to waste and the method proposed of saving the power contained therein to the benefit of the people in the form of publicly owned power and light projects.

**Address of Professor Elwood Mead**

The chair then called on Mr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the State Land Settlement Board, whose address was, in part, as follows:

"Not only in California but all over this country, rural development in the future must follow new lines. We are facing an era in agriculture in which the methods and results of modern science and business organization must be utilized as they have not been in the past. Certain things are necessary to the success of agriculture and to the enjoyment of people who live on farms that the individual farmer working alone cannot provide. These things must come through community action. Co-operation in buying and selling, social meetings, and the games and sports which can be provided in a community center, give a stimulus and variety to farm life which has been lacking in the past.

"The time has come when we should consider the peopling of our large estates as a public question and not solely the concern of the land salesman. Settlement should be preceded by studies which will show what land is fit for, the kind of crops which should be grown, the sizes of farms which people want and which will give the largest returns from land and from human effort. The settlement of the great wheat farms of California gives an opportunity to use agricultural knowledge that will not come in future years. Expert advice about how to build homes is worth a thousand times more before the houses are built than it would be afterwards.

**The Large Estates Need to be Subdivided**

"Think what it would mean to California if the million acres of land included in what is known as the Miller & Lux Estate, the great tracts of land belonging to the Kern County Land Co., the 60,000 acres of fertile land belonging to the Sutter Basin Co., and the tens of thousands of acres belonging to Natomas and other companies, were all closely settled by American farmers, owning their own land and living in their own houses. On these properties where irrigation works have already been built, and on the part of the land that is fertile, suited to intense culture, a hundred colonies like the State settlements at Durham and Delhi, could be created and peopled by educated, intelligent, patriotic American citizens. Such a rural life would be the envy and admiration of the rest of the country, and we could cease worrying about the importation of cheap farm labor or the alien ownership of land.

**Land Settlement a Public Problem**

"There is probably no country in the world that has a greater interest in the measures which will be taken in the next ten years to subdivide and settle these large holdings. The breaking up of a great feudal estate in England or Germany changes the conditions of the people who live on it, but it does not affect the race or habits

of the people. But California stands at the gateway of the Orient, and to a degree that is not now realized, the manner in which the large landed estates are settled will determine what kind of people are to live in California and what the rural civilization of this State is to be.

### **The California State Land Settlement Act**

"You are all familiar with the provisions of the California Land Settlement Act. Under it the State buys the land, subdivides it, through soil surveys and other investigations, determines the relative value of farms, and is thus enabled to fix the price of land so as to make all of these farms equally attractive. The land is sold on 36½ years' time. The interest is 5 per cent, the yearly payment on principal 1 per cent, so that the settler by paying 6 per cent a year owns his farm, free of debt, in 36½ years. The State places in each community a practical advisor. It carries water to each farm for irrigation and it can loan to approved settlers up to \$3000 to help them out with their development. The making of these loans is, however, entirely optional.

"In fixing the price of land, enough is added to the purchase price to pay for irrigation works and other improvements that the State agrees to make, to pay the salary of the superintendent, to pay all expenses of keeping books and cover overhead costs. The amount of this overhead is not greatly above that charged in Wisconsin, but the amount cannot be fixed with the same certainty, because these prices are usually fixed before irrigation development is completed, and because there is included in the California plan provision for loans, and every loan adds to the administration expense. Payments have to be looked after and entries made. This takes time, and time of a salaried officer is money.

### **Homes for Farm Laborers**

"The homes for farm laborers provided for in the California Act are something new in American rural planning. But they are here to stay. We have only just begun to dimly realize their value. The number of farm laborers employed in American agriculture is as great as the number of farm owners. If democracy means anything, the family of the farm laborer ought to be able to live under as good conditions as the artisan in the city, and he ought to have a place in rural society that gives to his family a feeling of independence, comfort, and self-respect. That does not result when farm laborers live in bunk houses and their families are separated from them.

"The California Land Settlement Act enables the farm laborer or any person who lacks capital but is willing to work for wages, to buy anywhere from half an acre to five acres of land. He is helped in the same way as the farm buyer in making improvements, and there is greater competition for farm laborer's allotments than there is for farms.

"The twenty-eight farm laborer's homes in the Durham State Land Settlement are the most attractive part of that settlement. One of these settlers has already made and saved money enough to buy a ten-acre place and has let his two-acre allotment go to another laborer. One has saved enough money to buy fifteen acres when the land now under lease at Durham is put on the market, but he does not intend to leave his two-acre farm allotment. That is to be his home. In other words, the influence of the farm laborer's home is to keep people on the land. The children of the farm laborer of today will be the farm owners of the future."

Fred Millard, of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of California, next pointed out many of the problems of mutual interest to the union farmer and the union man in the city.

Frank R. Buckalew, executive secretary of Near East Relief, told of the destitution of the children in Asia Minor and the duty of all mankind to send relief to them at this time in return for the almost unbelievable privations suffered by that people as their tribute to the Allies in the late war.

President Murphy announced that the first order of business at the afternoon session would be nomination of officers.

The convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

### **Wednesday, October 5—Afternoon Session**

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m.

The first order of business being nomination of officers for the ensuing year, the following names were placed in nomination:

### **Nomination of Officers**

**President**—Seth R. Brown, nominated by A. B. Hassel; Hugo Ernst, nominated by J. J. O'Brien.

**Vice-Presidents**—District No. 1—Earl F. Nelson, nominated by Chas. A. Colburn; J. H. McCary, nominated by L. M. McDonald.

District No. 2—R. W. Robinson, nominated by Harry V. Tibbet; E. L. Bruck, nominated by C. M. Stamm.

District No. 3—Geo. T. Johnson, nominated by Sam P. Smith; W. E. Banker, nominated by James Dukes.

District No. 4—E. Florell, nominated by G. T. Peterson.

District No. 5—Walter G. Mathewson, nominated by Geo. Batchelor.

District No. 6—R. F. Murray, nominated by Jas. Ryan.

District No. 7—R. V. Lytton, nominated by H. W. Shearer.

District No. 8—Elma F. Smith, nominated by Anna M. Culberson.

District No. 9—Jas. Hopkins, nominated by D. D. Sullivan; J. J. Matheson, nominated by A. L. Noreiga; Roe H. Baker, nominated by J. T. Griffin.

District No. 10—Wm. J. McQuillan, nominated by R. L. Ennis.

Districts Nos. 11, 12 and 13, not being represented at this convention, the filling of vacancies in those districts was referred to the Executive Council.

**Secretary-Treasurer**—Paul Scharrenberg, nominated by Michael Casey.

**A. F. of L. Delegate**—Jas. Hopkins, nominated by Michael Casey.

President Murphy called for the report of the Committee on Credentials:

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Graham of the Credentials Committee submitted a supplemental report on credentials received and recommended that the delegates be seated:

**San Francisco**—

Material Teamsters No. 216:

Walter Duryea, 200.

Varnishers and Polishers No. 134:

J. Tuite, 98.

**San Jose**—

Musicians No. 153:

C. P. Duncan, 143.

On motion the committee's report was adopted.

The chair announced that the election would be a special order of business for 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

#### Appointment of Election Board

President Murphy then appointed the following board to supervise the election:

**Supervisors**—Ben F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; J. J. O'Brien, Culinary Workers No. 62, Fresno; Archer C. Sullivan, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento.

**Tally Clerks**—J. M. McIntosh, Musicians No. 269, Bakersfield; F. M. Glasgow, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; Mabel Still, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; A. L. Lawson, Central Labor Council, Napa; Wm. M. Smith, Barbers No. 419, Petaluma; Joseph F. Whelan, Federal Employees No. 1, San Francisco; Ira T. Bridges, Plasterers No. 225, San Jose; Christine Smith, Fruit and Vegetable Workers No. 5, Selma; H. F. Hale, Oil Workers No. 7, Whittier.

Harry A. Ryan, former labor organizer in Santa Clara County, as a speaker of the afternoon session, gave an extended history of the labor movement in California.

The convention adjourned to 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

### FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

#### Thursday, October 6, 1921—Morning Session

President Murphy called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of Long Beach, inviting the convention to that city in 1922.

Communication from the New South Wales Alliance, requesting information as to the success of prohibition in this country, was read and referred to the Secretary for acknowledgment.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Mullen of the Committee on Officers' Reports submitted the following: To the Convention:

We, your Committee on Officers' Reports, desire to say that we have gone over the reports of the various officers of the Federation with as much care as the limited time at our disposal permitted, and we find in every instance, even in the briefest reports, some facts set forth which merit the thoughtful consideration of not only those upon whose shoulders rests the major portion of the responsibility for the success and progress of the labor movement, but facts which should be pursued and

pondered over by every trade unionist who is sufficiently interested in the problems which have to do with his own welfare to be willing to exert himself in the endeavor to find a proper solution.

In all of these reports are related instances where aggressive and enthusiastic dreamers, sometimes sincere and sometimes otherwise, have urged their theories to the point of harmfully influencing the trend of the movement to a greater or lesser degree. A statistical compilation of the harmful results following the excursions of the different organizations into the channels sponsored by those who live in the world of dreams rather than upon this practical old earth of ours would doubtless serve to make it less likely that the mass of the membership could be led astray in the future, but that would be a task of very large proportion and one that the labor movement is not now equipped to undertake, and we can only recommend as a substitute, therefore, that as liberal opportunities as possible may be made available to the membership, such as wide distribution of officers' reports, convention proceedings and official labor publications. It is of great importance that the members of unions get accurate information concerning the policies that fail as well as those that are successful.

President Murphy's report contains a recommendation to the effect that the incoming President be authorized to appoint a committee on education to act in the capacity subsidiary to the Executive Council, and your committee recommends concurrence in that regard on the part of the convention.

In the matter of the communication from the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, relating to the promotion and organization of Metal Trades Councils as a means of strengthening the position of the workers engaged in this field of industrial activity, we recommend that the Federation render every possible practical assistance to this end.

Dealing with that portion of the report of the Secretary-Treasurer relating to the "Economic and Political Platform" of the California Union of Producers and Consumers in its revised form, your committee recommends concurrence.

Relating to the action taken by the Executive Council in the matter of the attempt being made by the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands to import Chinese labor in bond, we heartily concur in the action taken to circumvent that vicious scheme and recommend that the Federation approve and direct the Executive Council to continue its efforts with all the vigor at its command, to the end that the United States may be saved from the stigma of approval by the Federal Government of such a plan, and in order that the workers of this continent may be saved from competition of this shameless character.

We recommend that the convention approve of the action of the Executive Council as to the manner of handling the fund for the organization of the timber workers.

It is gratifying to note in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer that, in spite of the vicious attacks made upon the California labor movement both from within and without, during the past year the organizations affiliated to the State Federation of Labor have not been materially weakened in membership and the Federation has actually recorded a financial gain.

Your committee desires to direct particular attention to that portion of Secretary Scharrenberg's report under the heading, "Who are our worst enemies?" and to subscribe completely to the observations therein.

On motion, the committee's recommendations were concurred in.

The committee then continued to report as follows:

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell, of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists in the commonwealth of the State of California an extraordinary emergency, to wit: upwards of 100,000 unemployed citizens of all occupations; and

Whereas, Similar emergencies confront practically all other commonwealths of the United States; and

Whereas, Among these same suffering, involuntary unemployed there is to be found a great number of ex-service men, who risked their lives in the late World War, which they believed to be fought for the preservation of the primary principles of democracy and industrial security; and

Whereas, The financial interests of our country have purposefully precipitated artificial conditions of industry which have resulted in bringing about this deplorable conditions of unemployment, want and hunger; and

Whereas, All proposals suggested for the solution of this trying problem have proven to be inadequate because they have not been founded upon an industrial base; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled in San Jose, California, petitions the Governor of this State to forthwith call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of finding remedial means for the correction of this social evil; and be it further

Resolved, That to this end we propose that the said Legislature enact enabling laws, making it possible for the State itself to engage in agricultural and industrial enterprises, such as mining and refining of oil, reforestation, the reclamation of arid lands, packing, milling, the construction of grain elevators for storing of agricultural products, and the manufacturing and distribution of food products.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate Kidwell, author of the resolution, explained the purpose of the resolution.

Secretary Scharrenberg reviewed the progress made to date by past Legislatures regarding the unemployment problem and called attention to the constructive work of the California State Federation of Labor on the unemployment problem. (See Report on Labor Legislation, page 88.)

Chairman Mullen of the committee stated the committee's position in the matter.

Delegate Schulberg spoke in favor of the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, 121 to 28.

### Election of Officers

The hour for the election of officers for the ensuing year having arrived, the chair explained the method of procedure in making the ballot, and the election proceeded.

Delegate Kirkpatrick, representing Oil Workers of Maricopa, stated that he had just arrived with his credentials and desired to vote.

Secretary Scharrenberg reported that no duplicate credential had been received by the Credentials Committee.

G. T. Johnson moved that the delegate be seated and allowed to vote.

In a point of order the chair ruled that the delegate could not be legally seated at this time and was, therefore, not entitled to vote.

The ballot was declared closed and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

### Thursday, October 6—Afternoon Session

President Murphy called the meeting to order at 2 p. m.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Graham, on behalf of the Credentials Committee, recommended the seating of the following delegates:

N. M. Kirkpatrick, Oil Workers No. 18, Maricopa, 436 votes.

Chas. A. Lindquist, additional delegate from Oil Workers No. 13, Fellows.

The committee's report was adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the District Council of Carpenters, urging the convention to meet at Long Beach next year.

### REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman Ennis of the Grievance Committee made the following report:

**Proposition No. 7**—Presented by Musicians' Delegation of San Francisco.

Whereas, The people of the State of California are taxed for the upkeep of State educational institutions, and the students therein receive opportunity of education at the expense of the people so taxed; and

Whereas, During the course of instruction, students receiving the opportunity of education oftentimes work in direct competition to organized labor in general and to Local No. 6, of the American Federation of Musicians, in particular; be it therefore

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instructs its Law and Legislative Committee to frame a law that will prevent unfair competition of the students of State educational institutions with any organization affiliated with the State Federation of Labor; also

Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee use its best efforts to have the law so framed written into the Constitution of the State of California with proper enforcements thereof.

The committee recommended reference to incoming executive officers. Concurred in.

**Proposition No. 50**—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy and Hugo Ernst.

Resolved, That the Secretary is instructed to forward the following message to Geo. Eamonn de Valera, President of the Irish Republic:

"The California State Federation of Labor congratulates you on the masterly strategy with which you are advancing to victory the application of the American principles of government by the consent of the governed to the relations between the Irish Republic and foreign neighboring countries; and is heart and soul behind the movement that the President of the United States formally and immediately recognize your Republican Government."

The committee recommended favorably. Concurred in.

**Proposition No. 51**—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy and Hugo Ernst.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, as well as nearly every other labor body in these United States and millions of other Americans, have repeatedly demanded that the atrocities committed in Ireland be protested by them and that the Republic of Ireland be formally recognized by these United States; and

Whereas, The admiration of the world is compelled by the magnificent stand taken by this little nation for the principles of government by the consent of the governed; and

Whereas, We, as Americans, recognize the right of no other government or individuals to direct the policy of American institutions, be it therefore

Resolved, That we express our heartiest sympathy for the splendid struggle of the people of Ireland and the hope that their ideals may soon be fulfilled and they will be welcomed into the family of nations that are founded upon the God-given right of government by the consent of the governed; be it further

Resolved, That we express our strongest disapproval and our protest at the failure of the President and the Congress to recognize the Republic of Ireland. We remind them of the great debt that this country owes to Ireland and that there is an Americanism enunciated by Washington and Lincoln and Benjamin Franklin which calls for the redemption of the Pledge that they made to assist Ireland in her struggle to liberty and independence; be it further

Resolved, That we demand again that the President take steps to indicate America's interest in the future of the Republic of Ireland and that the Congress and the Senate proceed to formally recognize the Irish Republic, and we request our Senators and Congressmen from this State to, in their respective bodies, assist in the above demand.

The committee reported favorably. Concurred in.

**Proposition No. 52**—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy of Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been introduced into the Senate of the United States, the so-called Penrose Bill (S. 2135) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury "to refund or convert, and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest or both, of any obligation now owing to the United States of America . . . and from time to time receive bonds and obligations of any foreign government in substitution for those now or hereafter held by the United States of America . . ."; and

Whereas, This bill confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury greater powers than should be vested in any one man, and removes from the jurisdiction of the Congress a matter which should only be settled by the Congress; and

[Whereas, The government of Great Britain, although owing the United States some five billion dollars, which is now past due, is spending millions of dollars on battleship construction and on the furtherance of imperialistic designs throughout the world, and is giving a liberal bonus to its ex-service men, while our government, on the plea that the condition of the Treasury will not warrant it, is unable to provide even a moderate bonus for our ex-service men; therefore be it]

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at San Jose, California, that we oppose the passage of the Penrose Bill or any such legislation giving such sweeping authority to the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of foreign loans;

Resolved, That we demand that the President and the Congress of the United States take steps necessary to secure the prompt payment of the interest and the reasonably prompt payment of the principal of all obligations due us from foreign governments;

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States and to Senators Hiram Johnson and Samuel Shorthridge, with the request that they present the resolution to Congress and have it read into the Congressional Record; further, that copies be given to the press of this State.

The committee recommended substitution of the following for the third whereas in Proposition No. 52:

"Whereas, Foreign governments, although owing the United States billions of dollars, which are now past due, are spending millions of dollars on battleship construction and on the furtherance of imperialistic designs throughout the world, and are giving liberal bonuses to their ex-service men, while our government, on the plea that the condition of the Treasury will not warrant it, is unable to provide even a moderate bonus for our ex-service men."

Hugo Ernst and Walter T. Mills spoke on the subject.

The recommendation of the committee containing amendment was carried.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. ENNIS, Chairman;  
MICHAEL CASEY,  
R. W. ROBINSON,  
BERT P. WARD,

Committee on Grievance.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS REPORT—(Continued)

The committee reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 11 and 23, presented by R. L. Ennis and Selig Schulberg, respectively.

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by R. L. Ennis of Federated Trades Council of Sacramento.

Whereas, There is being prepared for submission by initiative to the people of the State of California a constitutional amendment designated as California's Water and Power Act, similar to the Johnson Bill defeated in the last Legislature by special interests, which Act declares that it is "the policy and purpose of the State to conserve, develop and control the waters of the State for the use and benefit of the people," and proposes to accomplish this by placing the credit of the State behind the municipalities and local political sub-divisions in order that they may at a minimum cost develop and operate their own works for the storage, diversion and distribution of water for irrigation, domestic or industrial uses, or for the generation and transmission of hydro-electric energy; and

Whereas, This will enable users to obtain water and power at cost, and will make water and power resources pay for the development without direct taxation and without a separate public charge for interest or principal on bond issues, and will provide profitable employment, productive land, freedom from exploitation, business opportunity and stability and safety in agriculture and industry; and

Whereas, The passage of this Act will be of untold value to our people and will make California the first State to propose and put into effect comprehensive legislation providing for public ownership and control of our natural resources; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proposed initiative water and power measure be unqualifiedly endorsed and our membership urged to leave nothing undone that will bring this movement to a successful issue.

**Proposition No. 23**—Presented by Selig Schulberg of Waiters Union No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is now before the people of California a proposed constitutional amendment, known as California's Water and Power Act; and

Whereas, This Amendment would make possible the pledging of State credit for the development of water and power at cost; and

Whereas, Such development would remove from the control of private monopoly resources worth many hundreds of millions of dollars and give to the people full and free access to such resources, for their own use and benefit; and

Whereas, The sponsors of this Amendment are of such character and records of public service as to entitle them to the support of organized labor; and

Whereas, This Amendment recognizes the needs and rights of labor by providing for construction during periods of unemployment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its annual convention assembled, pledge its full and unqualified support to California's Water and Power Act, and that the members of this Federation are urged to use the utmost diligence in procuring adoption of this Amendment at the general election of November, 1922; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be hereby instructed to forward copies of this resolution to all labor papers in California with the request that they be published.

The committee recommended concurrence in both resolutions.

Delegate H. F. Strother submitted the following Amendment to the committee's report:

"That the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to investigate the proposed Constitutional Amendment, to investigate the relative merits of public ownership and administration and expenditure of public funds in the development of natural resources and construction of public works, here and elsewhere, as compared with private ownership and control of public utilities under regulation by public utility commissions, especially in the State of California,—the Executive Council to report the result of its investigation at the earliest possible moment to the constituent organizations of the State Federation of Labor."

Delegates R. M. Roche, C. W. Deal, W. O. Mills, R. L. Ennis, S. Schulberg, E. J. Dupuy, G. A. Wright, E. S. Hurley, K. Bauer, J. W. Mullen and H. F. Strother spoke on the subject.

On motion the Amendment was lost and the recommendation of the committee concurred in.

**Proposition No. 40**—Presented by Teachers' Delegation.

Whereas, Labor has already taken a deep interest in educational matters and has endeavored to assist through proper legislation in the diffusion of instruction throughout the State; and

Whereas, There is a growing tendency to recognize at the present time the efforts of Labor in co-operating with educational authorities and associations; and

Whereas, Labor is interested not only in the public school system of the State but also in the growth, improvement and welfare of our State University, to which the children of the workmen are welcome as well as those of more favored positions in life, and as this institution should be thoroughly representative of the various groups which form our commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proper steps be taken by the California State Federation of Labor to secure the necessary legislation in order that Labor may be represented on the Board of Regents of said University of California and at the same time said Board of Regents be completely reorganized so as to conform with the changes in our economic conditions and reflect the democratic principles which lie at the basis of our Constitution.

The committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 40. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 43**—Presented by George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, Disastrous expedience in recent strikes in California demonstrates that individual craft groups are at a great disadvantage in seeking to better conditions and even in maintaining existing conditions, and in view of present economic conditions with which organized labor is confronted and particularly in view of the intensive organization among the employers and financial groups; and

Whereas, The new organizations of employers, combining many smaller groups of diverging interests under one centralized authority with power to dictate the conditions under which industry is conducted, as exemplified especially in the Industrial Association of San Francisco and similar organizations of employing and financial interests in other sections of the State; and

Whereas, The adoption of such new tactics by the centralized employers' organizations are tending to render obsolete the single craft methods of collective bargaining, on which organized labor has for years placed reliance; and

Whereas, The inefficiency of these methods has been painfully demonstrated in the inability of organized labor to obstruct the institution of the so-called American plan in many industries; and

Whereas, A portion of the labor movement, described as "the Rank and File" apparently appreciating the changed conditions which must be met, has sought to bring about a readjustment on its own account; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention appoint a special committee to devise a plan for recommendation to local unions that will take cognizance of the new methods of employers and change conditions of industry and at the same time taking into consideration the demand and aspirations of the so-called "Rank and File" movement, so that organized labor may proceed to greater achievements in the future with a front solidly united against any and all opponents instead of divided by dissension between conflicting groups within; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be appointed immediately and instructed to report back to the convention as soon as possible so the assembled delegates may have an opportunity of discussing and acting upon such recommendations as it may bring in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 43.

Delegate S. Schulberg made a motion that action be deferred until Friday morning.

Motion to defer was lost.

Delegates J. Altman, A. J. Rogers, G. G. Kidwell, J. D. Fitzpatrick, K. Bauer, J. W. Mullen, G. P. M. Bowns, S. Schulberg and Paul Scharrenberg spoke on the subject.

Motion to concur in recommendation of the committee carried.

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by John Altman of Cooks and Waiters Union No. 31, Oakland.

Whereas, The oil workers in California are making a clean-cut fight to uphold their principles of their organization; and

Whereas, The oil workers have given to the oil operators everything they demanded with the exception that the wages paid said oil workers be signed by Uncle Sam, the United States Government, which every patriotic and sane human being believes is just measure to the workers as well as to the operators; and

Whereas, the oil operators do not trust the United States Government, or fear to co-operate with them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor assembled at San Jose go on record, financially and morally, to help the oil workers win their just fight against the oil operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor make an immediate appeal to all the workers in the State to render financial aid to the oil workers now on strike.

The committee recommended favorably on Proposition No. 13, with the added recommendation that the officers of the Federation be directed to keep in close touch with the efforts of the organized oil workers and to render such assistance as their interests and the interests of the general labor movement, in their judgment, seems to warrant, also that the executive officers send a request to the Federal authorities to use their best endeavors to settle the labor troubles in the oil fields.

Delegate W. J. Yarrow explained in detail the entire labor situation in the oil fields.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in and the following telegram ordered sent to President Harding and the Secretary of Labor:

Hon. Warren G. Harding,  
White House, Washington, D. C.  
Hon. J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

San Jose, Calif.  
October 6, 1921

"The California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled representing all classes of wage earners of the State of California, by unanimous vote requested that the President of our country and the Hon. J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, be notified that Organized Labor of this State stands firmly and with determination behind the oil workers in their great struggle for fundamental justice involving the right of collective bargaining and the principle of conciliation. The convention resents the reflection cast upon the Government through the persistent misrepresentation by the employers of the functions and activities of the Department of Labor, and declares its sincere appreciation of the invaluable service of the department in promoting the conferences of employers and employees which have been able three times over to secure the signing of annual memorandum of terms under which the oil industry of California has been peacefully and effectively conducted.

"The convention urges that the Government use every possible power to hasten the termination of the present struggle after the same manner as has been repeatedly done to the entire satisfaction of all the industrial, commercial and social interests of our State."

DANIEL C. MURPHY,  
President  
PAUL SCHARRENBERG,  
Secretary

#### REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Chairman Bowbeer of the Election Board submitted the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Election begs leave to report on the contest for President, as follows:

	Seth R. Brown*.....	39,985 votes.
	Hugo Ernst.....	7,352 votes.
For Vice-President,	First District:	
	Earl F. Nelson*.....	41,078 votes.
	J. H. McCary.....	5,534 votes.
For Vice-President,	Third District:	
	W. E. Banker*.....	27,671 votes.
	George T. Johnson.....	20,272 votes.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN F. BOWBEER,  
J. J. O'BRIEN,  
ARCHER C. SULLIVAN,  
Supervisors.

Ira T. Bridges, Christine Smith, H. F. Hale, William M. Smith, J. F. Whelan, A. L. Lawson, F. M. Glasgow, Mabel Still—Tally Clerks.

President Murphy then declared the candidates whose names are marked with asterisk (\*) elected for the ensuing term. He also declared all other candidates who were nominated on the preceeding day, without opposition, duly elected to their respective offices.

See Tabulated Statement of Votes on pages 45-50.

Meeting adjourned to 9:30 Friday morning.

#### Retirement of President Murphy

Regarding the retirement of President Murphy from office, the committee presented the following resolution:

Whereas, We have observed with deep regret the retirement of Daniel C.

Murphy from the office of President of the California State Federation of Labor, which office he has held with honor for five consecutive terms; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at San Jose, California, this sixth day of October, 1921, that we express to Brother Murphy our thanks and appreciation for the valuable services he has rendered the labor movement of this State, and for the fairness and justice he has displayed as presiding officer of this body; further

Resolved, That we record our high esteem of the personal qualities of Brother Murphy, which have endeared him to his friends and commanded the respect of his opponents; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this convention, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Brother Murphy.

Motion to adopt was carried unanimously.

This concludes the report of your Committee on Officers' Reports.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. MULLEN, Chairman;  
C. M. STAMM,  
A. J. ROGERS,  
G. F. DEVEREAUX,  
Committee on Officers' Reports.

## FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

### Friday, October 7, 1921—Morning Session

President Murphy called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the Anti-Jap Laundry League thanking the Federation for its assistance in their fight against Oriental labor.

A telegram was read from the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council inviting the next convention to Long Beach.

Communication from the Building Trades Council of Santa Cruz regarding the placing of the Santa Cruz Sea-Side Company on the unfair list was referred to the Committee on Labels on Boycotts.

Delegate S. Schulberg made a motion to grant the privilege of the floor to W. J. Kelly of the Rank and File Federation of San Francisco.

E. S. Hurley, G. G. Kidwell, P. H. McCarthy spoke on the motion.

Motion lost.

## REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Secretary Howe of the committee reported as follows:•

**Proposition No. 33**—Presented by A. B. Hassel, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the absence of any law prohibiting such practice within the State of California, any manufacturer or producer or any dealer in any article of commerce may at any time refuse to sell to any prospective purchaser any article of commerce, notwithstanding the fact that such manufacturer or producer or dealer has such article of commerce for sale and the prospective purchaser is able and willing to pay the prevailing market price for same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in twenty-second annual convention assembled in the city of San Jose, this first week of October, 1921, hereby calls upon the labor movement of the State of California, to support an Amendment to the State Constitution, to be submitted to the referendum, making it obligatory upon the part of any manufacturer or producer or dealer in any article of commerce to sell to any prospective purchaser who is able and willing to pay the prevailing market price for said article of commerce.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 33. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 12**—Presented by E. W. Miner of Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1456, Oakland.

Whereas, There has arisen a serious menace in the automobile industry both to the automobile owner and the bona fide mechanic, in the form of the "trade school mechanic" who takes a three or six months' course in a so-called trades school and is turned loose to compete with the experienced mechanic and experiment on the cars of the public, doing in most cases inferior work, causing avoidable accidents, injury and loss of life; and

Whereas, This condition can best be remedied by the licensing of all men owning shops or garages, and working with tools, and all men employed in shops or garages on the repair and maintenance of automobiles, trucks or other motor vehicles; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that we favor the creation of a State Board or Commission to provide for the examination and licensing of all auto mechanics; further, be it

Resolved, That the majority of such a board or commission should be men who have actually worked at the repairing and maintenance of automobiles not less than four years.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 12.

President Murphy explained that the question of licensing labor mechanics had caused a great deal of diverse opinion in the past and did not favor its adoption.

J. W. Mullen, P. J. Wilson, L. E. Remy, L. B. Leavitt, H. M. Shearer spoke on the proposition.

Chairman J. B. Dale of the committee explained the reason for its favorable recommendation.

A motion to concur was lost 48 to 95.

**Proposition No. 24**—Presented by Christine Smith of Selma Fruit Workers' Union No. 5, Selma.

Whereas, Workers in fruit and vegetable canneries, deprived of holidays enjoyed by other workers, are at the mercy of employers on National holidays and are compelled to work without either extra compensation or opportunity to observe holidays or participate in patriotic celebrations; and

Whereas, Workers in fruit and vegetable canneries are compelled, at the wish of employers, to work on New Year's day, Memorial day, Independence day, Labor day, Armistice day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day, without either extra pay or opportunity for holiday observance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor pledges its support to such State legislation as will compel the observance of all National holidays in industrial plants wherein the minimum wages are set by commissions acting under authority of the laws of the State of California; or in lieu thereof, where work is compulsory because of emergency, perishable nature of products, to protect property or other good reasons, such employes shall be paid at the regular overtime rate as set by commission rulings.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 24. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 26**—Presented by E. G. Florell of Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 572, Stockton.

Whereas, Restaurant and hotel proprietors in the State of California are in many instances employing women workers seven days per week; and

Whereas, The proprietors in such cases refuse to hire male help for relief when female help is not available; and

Whereas, The proprietors in such cases are violating the laws enacted by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the legislative agents of the Federation use their best efforts to have the rulings and laws of the Industrial Welfare Commission enforced.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 26. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 29**—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega and others, Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employes' Unions.

Whereas, Certain employers of labor in the State of California have been and are now working their employes seven days per week in violation of Act No. 2137, page 54, Penal Code of the State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to use their efforts to see that this law is enforced and that they appear before the convention of the prosecuting attorneys when assembled at Sacramento and call their attention to this constant violation.

Committee recommended the following substitute for Proposition No. 29:

"That the incoming Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to bring about the enactment in the next Legislature or otherwise, as they may deem wise, a law which shall make it mandatory for employers to give their employes one day of rest in seven, providing that the day of rest shall be from regular quitting time on the day before the day of rest to the regular time for reporting for work on the day after the day of rest."

Substitute carried.

**Proposition No. 30**—Presented by J. H. McCary of Cooks, Helpers, Waiters and Waitresses' Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, The position of hotel and restaurant inspector in the various municipalities of this State is at present and has been in the past an appointive office; and

Whereas, In a number of instances said inspectors have been not only negligent and derelict in their duties, but have been absolutely ignorant as to the interpretation of the law; and

Whereas, the proprietors of numerous cafes, restaurants and hotels together with places where they dispense soft drinks and particularly those places run by foreigners, have been and are at present using various subterfuges and in many places, indirect bribing, to influence said inspectors in the proper carrying out of their duties, due to said inspectors ignorance and lack of experience in the culinary craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council is hereby directed to use and exert all their influence that a bill may be passed taking from the various powers that be, the right to appoint said inspectors and that said offices be filled by Civil Service examinations, enabling workers, both male and female, of the culinary crafts an opportunity to participate in same, thereby placing said inspectors' positions in competent hands and assuring the people of this sovereign State a just and impartial enforcement of the laws pertaining to the cleanliness and fitness of places where food and drink is prepared for human consumption.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 30. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 31**—Presented by Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employees' Delegation.

Whereas, The Moving Picture Operators, State of California, are very grateful for the untiring efforts of Senator Osborne during the last session of the State Legislature; and

Whereas, Due to his efforts our working conditions will no doubt be greatly improved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, here assembled in twenty-second annual convention, does hereby extend to the Hon. Dr. A. E. Osborne, State Senator from Santa Clara County, a vote of thanks for his assistance in improving the condition of the workers in the theatrical industry.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 31. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 41**—Presented by Teachers' Delegation.

Whereas, There has been apportioned to the Department of Public Instruction a large amount of money for the purpose of increasing teachers' salaries, especially in the more remote or more sparsely settled districts;

Whereas, Nothing in the law prevents the Boards of Trustees or of Education from reducing the salaries of teachers to a wage which may not even be a living one, thus leaving the door open for favoritism, political control and petty despotism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its twenty-second annual convention recommend the formulation of necessary legislation to secure a minimum salary for public school teachers in California, of at least \$1,200 per annum, and the adoption of a proper method to educate the public to the need of such legislation.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 41. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by Teachers' Delegation.

Whereas, Teachers, having served faithfully for thirty years or more and being compensated more or less adequately for the time spent in preparation and in carrying on the work planned for them, are retired with a pension which does not even insure them food and shelter;

Whereas, The recent Legislature passed a bill increasing the pension, and providing the necessary funds for said increase;

Whereas, This retirement bill was vetoed by the Governor of the State; and

Whereas, Renewed efforts are being made by the educators in the public school system of California to secure a more just and adequate pension; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Educational Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized to confer with the various educational associations in the State for the purpose of securing through proper channels the best legislation for the retirement and pension of teachers.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 42. Adopted.

### Review of Legislative Report

In reviewing the work of your legislative representatives at Sacramento, your committee, after reviewing the records of the various members of the Legislature, believes that your representative, Paul Scharrenberg, did all that was humanly possible under the circumstances. We note with great satisfaction that the Work-

men's Compensation and Insurance Act was kept intact and owing to the fact that some members of the committee were personally present at the time and acquainted with the facts surrounding the battle that was made to nullify the Compensation Act, can truthfully say that all labor in California can thank the State Federation and its legislative representatives for the preservation of this most humane law.

While we note that no great progress was made in enacting new laws for the protection and advancement of labor, we feel that, owing to the reactionary tendencies of the Legislature, that we did well to retain all laws that are now on our statutes benefitting labor.

We note with extreme regret that some of our best friends among the legislators were left home at the last session and extreme reactionaries were sent in their place. This was unquestionably caused by the inactivity of organized labor at the polls.

We feel that we cannot too strongly impress upon organized labor, yes, upon all labor in the State, the necessity of paying more strict attention to the question of selecting the proper men and women to fill the position of legislators from their respective legislative districts. This is absolutely necessary in order to prevent the encroachment of reactionary forces upon our State, which, if permitted to continue, will not alone destroy all labor laws that are now upon our statute books, but will destroy such progressive laws as regulate our social and civil affairs.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the necessity of continuing the activity of our legislative representatives at future sessions of the Legislature, and of co-operating with the Railroad Brotherhoods as we have in the past. As we look back upon the progressive legislation passed in this State in the past ten years there is not a single enactment in which the hand of labor is not prominently displayed, and while the citizenry of the State may not now appreciate the activity of the labor movement in legislative affairs, continued activity will, without doubt, bring the recognition that is due to our efforts.

We, therefore, recommend that our legislative activities be continued at Sacramento and that our incoming Executive Board be instructed to pursue diligently such lines of activity as are necessary to best advance the interests of the working people of this State.

This completes the report of the committee.

(Signed)

J. B. DALE, Chairman;  
J. J. McTIERNAN,  
C. W. DEAL,  
EDGAR S. HURLEY,  
C. L. HOWE, Secretary.

The recommendations of the committee were, on motion, concurred in.

Delegate Ennis requested unanimous consent to introduce resolution on the Stockton situation.

Request granted and Proposition (No. 53) referred to Committee on Officers Reports.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Roland M. Roche, secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

**Proposition No. 1**—Presented by Archer C. Sullivan of Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento.

Whereas, Certain individuals and organizations are making use of our national emblems, to-wit: the shield with stars and stripes and the American eagle, for advertising and commercial purposes; and

Whereas, We believe said use of said emblem to be a deliberate attempt to create the false impression that the aforesaid individuals and organizations are actuated by patriotic motives; and

Whereas, It is common knowledge that the real intent and purpose is to the injury of that large body of American citizens represented in the ranks of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record as strongly opposed to any use of our national insignia and emblems as trade-marks for commercial purposes; further

Resolved, That we do hereby urge upon all organized labor to endeavor to secure such legislation, State and National, as will prohibit the use of any part of our national emblems, to-wit: the Shield, the Stars and Stripes and the American Eagle, for any purpose except those representative of our National or State governments or by any organization now or heretofore directly connected with the service of our said governments; provided further, that nothing in these resolutions shall be construed to be against the use of such insignia or emblems for decorative purposes by any individual or organization.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 1. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 2**—Presented by J. F. Whelan, of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco; and Lucy Drysdale of Federal Employees' Union No. 76, of Vallejo.

Whereas, There has been no general adjustment of grades and salaries in the Federal service since the Civil Service Act of 1883, and in numerous instances there is no logical relation between title and duties, title and compensation, or compensation and duties; and

Whereas, The reclassification of all Federal employees with special reference to their respective salaries and working conditions has been recognized by the United States by their appointment of a Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries; and

Whereas, The principle recommendation submitted in the final report of said commission are embodied in the Sterling-Lehlbach Reclassification Bill, which is now under consideration by Congress, and which has received the approval and endorsement of the employees affected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its twenty-second annual convention assembled at San Jose, California, October 3, 1921, hereby endorses the said Sterling-Lehlbach Reclassification Bill, and instructs its Executive Council to use its best endeavors to urge Congress to adopt the aforesaid Act at the earliest possible moment.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 2. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 3**—Presented by J. F. Whelan, of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco; and Lucy Drysdale of Federal Employees' Union No. 76, of Vallejo.

Whereas, There is now pending in both Houses of Congress a bill known as the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill, which provides a minimum wage of \$3.00 per diem for all civilian employees of the United States; and

Whereas, The delay in the passage of this meritorious measure has caused great hardship to over 50,000 employees of the United States and their families; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its twenty-second annual convention assembled, at San Jose, California, October 3, 1921, does hereby instruct its Executive Council to use its best endeavors to urge upon Congress to adopt the aforesaid Act at the earliest moment; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each of California's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 3. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by J. F. Whelan of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco; and Lucy Drysdale of Federal Employees' Union No. 76, of Vallejo.

Whereas, The Act of May 22, 1920, Public No. 215, 66th Congress, (41 Stat. 614) for the retirement of employees in the Classified Civil Service of the United States, requires all employees except employees of the Post Office Department and mechanics to be 70 years of age, and all employees to have served the Government for thirty years or more, before they can retire with the maximum of retirement compensation, which is \$60 per month; and

Whereas, The employees contribute 2½ per cent of their salary toward the retirement fund, regardless of what their compensation may be; and

[Whereas, It is found that during the short period of time of the operation of this Act, a fund of \$11,500,000 has accumulated, and we believe that the employees are entitled to the benefits of their own payments;] therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its twenty-second annual convention assembled at San Jose, California, October 3, 1921, does hereby endorse an Act as follows:

First—That employees who have attained the age of sixty years and have served thirty years may be retired on their own application, at 60 per centum of their annual salary during the ten years next preceding their retirement;

Second—That the provision limiting the amount of annuities in the different classes be stricken out, and that employees be allowed retirement annuities in the different classes at the rate per centum specified in the present law;

Third—That the retirement laws be extended to cover all permanent civil employees of the Government;

Fourth—That as an emergency measure the principle of the Bill H. R. 6433, now before Congress, be approved and that favorable action be urged on this measure; and be it further



Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to use its best endeavors to urge Congress to adopt an Act pursuant to above Amendments at the earliest possible moment.

The committee recommended the elimination of the paragraph relating to the accumulated fund and favored the adoption of the proposition thus amended.

Concurred in by the convention.

**Proposition No. 5**—Presented by B. F. Gavica of Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 169, Oakland.

Whereas, Since the value of education became known to society, many forward steps have been made by it and much progress has been gained; and

Whereas, Each succeeding generation brings about many necessary changes in the methods of education; and

Whereas, It has long been known that vision has been one of the greatest assets toward enlightenment and intelligence; and

Whereas, There is now a method whereby visual education can be applied to the fullest extent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor endorses and espouses the cause of visual education; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative officers of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to work to the end that visual education be added to the present system of education in all public schools in the State of California.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 5. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 8**—Presented by Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has consistently maintained the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings and at previous conventions has demanded that the State seek to make what amends it could for the terrible injustice done these men, and

Whereas, The position taken by the Federation has been more than confirmed by events of the past year; namely, the confession of perjury by John MacDonald, the confessions of Draper Hand, detective of the notorious "bomb bureau"; the testimony of Hatcher of Woodland as to the perjuries of F. C. Oxman; the admissions of James Brennan, former Assistant District Attorney as to the insufficiency of evidence, and

Whereas, These men have now been imprisoned for five years for a crime which they are palpably guiltless, and upon evidence which is now demonstrated to have constituted a deliberate frame-up; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor call upon District Attorney Matthew Brady of San Francisco to immediately carry out his publicly made promise to assemble all of the new facts revealed in these cases and submit same to the Governor of the State, to the end that the Governor may be brought to an appreciation of the injustice of the further imprisonment of these defendants, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to District Attorney Matthew A. Brady and Governor William D. Stephens immediately upon the adjournment of the convention.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 8. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 9**—Presented by L. B. Leavitt of Labor Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, The Mare Island Navy Yard Metal Trades Council, an organization representing Mare Island Navy Yard employes exclusively, wish to present the following for your consideration:

Whereas, At a mass meeting of employes of Mare Island Navy Yard, after mature deliberation of the recent wage reduction and the refusal of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, on September 12, 1921, to hear any argument or allow any evidence to be presented as to the true effect of the wage award, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the recent wage award affecting all the employes of the Mare Island Navy Yard is unfair, unjust and not in accord with authentic data submitted by private corporations in this vicinity and furthermore, entirely disregards the recommendations of the Local Wage Board, a direct violation of the law of 1862 governing such awards, be it further

Resolved, That the employes of Mare Island Navy Yard appeal, through our chosen representatives, to the President of the United States to grant an opportunity to be heard and to show why the recent wage reduction is unfair, unwarranted, unjust, and against the public interest at this time.

In view of the public sentiment and the urgent necessity for action we petition that our request be granted.

Copies of these resolutions to be sent to our Representatives in Congress and the Secretary of the Navy, to wit: Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy; Hiram Johnson, United States Senator from California; Samuel Shortridge, United States Senator from California; Charles F. Curry, member of Congress, Third Congressional District of California; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 9. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Lucy Drysdale and J. F. Whelan of Federal Employes Union Nos. 1 and 76.

Whereas, There are thousands of our ex-service men who, having suffered from shell shock on the battlefields, are now temporarily insane or mentally deranged; and

Whereas, Most of these boys are at present confined within State or Government institutions, where they are kept in close association with those who are permanently insane, and where they are not given proper nor particular treatment which would seem logical, due to the origin of their insanity; and

Whereas, These institutions have no system or manner of notifying the parents or guardians of the progress of the ex-service men in their charge, most of whom, due to their mental condition, are unable to write themselves; and

Whereas, These parents and guardians are caused much grief and mental anguish by inability to keep in touch with their dear ones; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled at San Jose, California, on October 3, 1921, earnestly petitions the State and National Government to institute regulations whereby parents or guardians of ex-service men confined in hospitals, insane asylums, etc., may be notified monthly of the progress and the condition of their wards; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention strongly urge that a distinction be made between those temporarily insane from shell shock and other war causes, and those who may have been committed for other reasons, to the end that proper environment and proper treatment may overcome the effects of those mental troubles that are peculiar to this recent world war and with which the medical science has not heretofore been confronted with.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 10. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by Charles A. Colburn of Meat Cutters Union No. 265, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is desirable that the State Federation take some action to incorporate a Co-operative Banking system that the workers of California may free themselves from the bondage they are now subject to, by being dictated to by the bankers in regards to our contracts, as they did in San Francisco with the Butchers and Sausage Makers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor join in this movement and use their every effort to make it a success; and be it further

Resolved, That said bank be located in the City and County of San Francisco, California, and that branches be established in other localities as soon as finances will permit.

The committee recommended reference of Proposition No. 15 to the Executive Council. Concurred in.

**Proposition No. 16**—Presented by Archer Sullivan and C. L. Howe of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento.

Whereas, The shorter work week established in industry is of great benefit to the workers, the Printing Trades Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, sought two years ago to establish the forty-four-hour week, eight-hour day, with Saturday half holiday in the commercial branches of the printing industry; and

Whereas, In negotiating with printing employers' associations on various matters that would be of benefit to the industry, the question of the establishment of the forty-four-hour week was taken up and determined upon unanimously by employers and union representatives as being desirable; and,

Whereas, The date of the introduction of the shorter week was the only point in dispute and that was finally unanimously agreed upon, the date of its introduction to be May 1, 1921; and,

Whereas, This agreement was generally accepted by printing office employers everywhere, and it was expected by the representatives of the printing trades that no difficulty would be encountered and no expense incurred in putting the forty-four-hour week into effect on the date named; and,

Whereas, Previous to the time set for the introduction of the forty-four-hour week in the printing industry, merchants and manufacturers associations, chambers of commerce, citizens' alliances and other non-union advocates, endeavoring to establish open-shop conditions in all industries, threatened by business boycott all

printing establishments agreeing to the union shop on a forty-four-hour week basis after May 1, 1921, thus forcing upon the printing trades a very strenuous and expensive strike to carry out a policy which it had obtained by agreement, and which virtually placed the employers in the position of contract breakers; and,

Whereas, The fight the printing trades are now engaged in is not a fight against printing office employers so much as a fight for the preservation of the right to carry on industry through collective bargaining, and by way of union agreement against extreme non-union employers in other industries who are carrying on the most despicable tactics against union printing office employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor unequivocally indorses the campaign being waged by the printing trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to make the forty-four-hour week general on the North American continent in the printing industry, to the end that complete victory may come to Printing Trades Unions and such advantages as it may have may shortly be enjoyed by workers in all industries.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 16 and stated that it might be well to inform the convention that besides the sponsors of this proposition International Typographical Representatives George E. Mitchell of San Francisco, Charles T. Scott of Los Angeles, and W. J. McQuillan, representative of the Printing Pressmen, appeared before the committee and gave much valuable information regarding the controversy now existing between the Printing Trades Unions and the various employers' associations of printers in the United States and Canada.

Adopted.

**Proposition No. 17**—Presented by Letter Carriers and Post Office Clerks' delegation.

Whereas, It is a generally admitted fact that night work is a hardship, and in nearly all industries where it is considered necessary it is recognized by either a time or wage differential; and

Whereas, A forty-five minute hour would only be fair and equitable to the thousands of Post Office employes compelled to work nights; and

Whereas, There is now pending before Congress a bill known as the Gorman Bill (H. R. 8329) providing that forty-five minutes worked after 6 p. m. and prior to 6 a. m. shall be considered the equivalent of one hour; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring the enactment into law of the above named bill; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each California Senator and Congressman.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 17. Concurred in.

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by Letter Carriers and Post Office Clerks' delegation.

Whereas, There is now pending before Congress a bill known as the Madden Bill (H. R. 104), which empowers the United States Civil Service Commission to assume jurisdiction and grant hearings to Federal employes before action is taken on charges preferred against them in cases of dismissal or demotion; and

Whereas, Numerous cases of dismissal from the Federal Civil Service have occurred in the past involving injustice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse this bill and instruct our Executive Council to do all in their power to secure the enactment of this legislation, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to each member of the California delegation in Congress.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 18. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Letter Carriers and Post Office Clerks' delegation.

Whereas, In most industries overtime is compensated for at a rate of time and one-half or double time; and

Whereas, In the Postal Service overtime is compensated for at the regular rate of pay; and

Whereas, There has been introduced in Congress a bill known as the Gorman Bill (H. R. 8330), which seeks to remedy this unjust condition by establishing a rate of time and one-half for all time worked in excess of eight hours per day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, indorse this bill and pledge our support to the affiliated postal employes in their efforts to secure the enactment of this legislation.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 19. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 20**—Presented by Letter Carriers and Post Office Clerks' delegation.

Whereas, The actuaries that formulated the present plan for retirement on pensions in the Federal Civil Service based their calculations on income into this fund on average salaries of about one thousand (\$1000) dollars per year then prevailing; and

Whereas, Owing to the reclassification of salaries in effect July 1, 1920, the income of this retirement fund at the present rate is on an average salary of about sixteen hundred (\$1600) dollars or sixty per cent more than originally anticipated; and

Whereas, Many of the retired Government employes are in actual want because of the inadequacy of even the maximum annuity allowance; and

Whereas, There has been introduced in Congress a bill known as the Maloney Bill (H. R. 6433) which will increase the pensions in proportion to the increased amounts paid into the retirement fund by the employes since the passing of the Reclassification Act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse this bill and instruct our Executive Council to do all within their power to secure favorable action on this legislation.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 20. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 21**—Presented by Elmer Seibert of Plasterers' Union No. 343, Long Beach.

Whereas, The Chambers of Commerce of the United States, and the different big interests of the Nation are consolidating for the purpose of waging an intense war throughout the country against organized labor; and

Whereas, For the aforesaid purposes they are putting out a concerted and systematic line of propaganda under the so-called "Open Shop" slogan, through the instrumentalities of the employers' "One Big Union," officially known to the public as the Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of the United States; and

Whereas, The organized workers of the Nation are divided into more than one hundred different craft organizations, each with its own laws, usages and methods of handling their industrial questions, which said organizations by their lack of unity of action and in many instances by their ignorance of what the other organizations are doing or intending to do, cause their members to, intentionally and unintentionally, in many instances, "scab" on their fellow workers, by remaining on the job while their brothers are on strike for bettering their conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local 343 of Long Beach, California, of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, that we favor, and earnestly request the 1921 Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to take a forward step toward correcting the present cumbersome and unwieldy plan of the American labor movement, in order that there may be unity of action between all organized workers for the solution of fundamental principles in industry along systematic lines without recourse to the numerous local, craft and job strikes and controversies as in the past. Our problems are industrial problems, and we believe that all the building trades should be in one organization, with card classification according to the craft at which the worker may be employed.

Therefore we urge the California State Federation of Labor convention to go on record favoring for the American labor movement a National organization covering all workers, with industrial departments necessary to care for the respective industrial divisions into which American industry is properly classified.

The committee recommended unfavorably on Proposition No. 21.

Delegates B. Marcus, P. H. McCarthy, H. Ernst, K. Bauer, J. C. Blair, E. Seibert and A. B. Hassel spoke.

Motion to concur in report of committee carried.

Roe Baker requested unanimous permission to introduce a resolution on disarmament. Granted and Proposition (No. 54) referred to Committee on Officers Reports.

Convention adjourned to 2:30 o'clock.

**Friday, October 7, 1921—Afternoon Session**

President Murphy called the convention to order at 2:30 o'clock.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION**

Delegate Hassell, as Secretary of the Committee on Constitution, reported as follows:

**Proposition No. 14**—Presented by George T. Johnson of Labor Council, Fresno.

Resolved, That the constitution and by-laws of the California State Federation of Labor be so changed as to prevent the affiliation with the State Federation of Labor of any labor organization not affiliated with the central labor body, chartered by the A. F. of L., having jurisdiction over the territory in which the said local Union's headquarters are situated.

The committee recommended unfavorably.

Delegates G. T. Johnson, H. Ernst, Paul Scharrenberg and the chairman of the committee spoke.

Recommendation of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 46**—Presented by Roe H. Baker, J. J. Mathesen, and James E. Hopkins.

Amend Article IV, Sections 1 and 2, to read as follows:

Section 1. The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and fourteen Vice-Presidents.

Section 2. The State shall be divided into eleven districts with the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected from each district as follows:

District No. 1, Riverside south to State line, one Vice-President.

District No. 2, Los Angeles County, two Vice-Presidents.

District No. 3, Bakersfield to Fresno, one Vice-President.

District No. 4, San Joaquin County, one Vice-President.

District No. 5, Santa Clara County, one Vice-President.

District No. 6, Alameda County, one Vice-President.

District No. 7, Contra Costa County, one Vice-President.

District No. 8, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 9, San Francisco County, three Vice-Presidents.

District No. 10, Sacramento and adjacent Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 11, Humboldt and adjacent Counties, one Vice-President.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 46. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 47**—Presented by Roe H. Baker, J. J. Mathesen and James E. Hopkins.

Amend Article I, Section 6, by adding a new sub-section to read as follows:

"No delegate shall be permitted to represent more than one organization, but delegates from Central Labor Councils may also represent the Union of their craft."

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 47. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 48**—Presented by George A. Wright of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The office of President in this Federation is a purely honorary position without any salary, and the office of Secretary-Treasurer has heretofore been a part-time position paying a salary of \$100 a month; and

Whereas, For various reasons it is to the best interest of the Federation to have one of our principal executive officers in a full-time salaried position; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the constitution be amended so as to make the Secretary-Treasurer a full-time officer of the Federation.

Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 48, with the additional change in the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer from \$100 to \$300 per month.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. BRUCK, Chairman;  
H. F. STROTHER,  
S. J. DONOHUE,  
J. F. CAMBIANO,  
A. B. HASSEL, Secretary.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—(Continued)**

Secretary Roche of the committee reported as follows:

**Proposition No. 22**—Presented by Charles A. Colburn of Meat Cutters Union No. 265, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is desirable that there be action to curb the bringing of Mexicans

into this country as laborers, thereby forcing upon this country a surplus of labor, while at the same time we have men and women that are starving for the need of work. Even our world war veterans are going in want and in some parts of the country are being sold at auction, the same as the slaves were done by in 1860, in order that they might get something to eat and clothe themselves. In Los Angeles the packing houses are practically all Mexican labor working for less than a living wage, and receiving the balance from charity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Congress be requested to take some action to stop such conditions; as it means much to our State by keeping our idle at work during reconstruction.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Paul Scharrenberg and G. T. Johnson spoke.

Recommendation of committee non-concurred in by vote of 41 to 62.

On motion Proposition No. 22 was then adopted as introduced.

**Propositon No. 32**—Presented by O. B. Armstrong, of Post Office Clerks' Union No. 64, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas, The United States Post Office motor vehicle service is a newly established branch of the postal service and employes are not included in the Postal Salary Classification Act, and there has been introduced in the last session of Congress by Congressman Schall of Minnesota, a bill to classify these workers and establish for them a permanent wage scale; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled October 3, in San Jose, do go on record as endorsing this bill and a copy of these resolutions be sent to each California Congressman and Senator, and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Flaherty, at Washington, D. C.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 32. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 34**—Presented by Letter Carriers' and P. O. Clerks' Delegation.

Whereas. The postal regulations, now in effect, allow but seven holidays during the year, permitting the closing of the postoffice for transaction of public business, to wit: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; and

Whereas, Many States of the Union, by legislative enactment, have set aside a certain date as a permanent State holiday, which day is observed by general public approval by the residents of the State, thus effectively creating a holiday recognized by all, save by the Postal Department; therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Jose, Cal., that we petition the Postmaster General, Will Hayes, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to take proper action whereby a State holiday, made so by legislative process, shall be observed by the Postal establishment of said State.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 34. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 35**—Presented by Letter Carriers and P. O. Clerks' Delegation.

Whereas, In the present adjustment and apportioning of industrial conditions, wherein strife, contention and costly dissension pervades the bargaining, and bitter resentment follows most of the temporary conclusions or standards determined by the clashing interests; and

Whereas, The lengthening of the hours of labor, reduction in wages and retro-active regulations detrimental to the well-being of the wage-earner and destructive of the anticipated uplift of our social structure, seem the goal toward which many thoughtless employers are aiming; and

Whereas, The present Postmaster General, Will Hays, in contradistinction to his immediate predecessors, has outlined for the employes of his department a humane and progressive system, seeking to improve working conditions and encouraging a spirit of co-ordination beneficial to the employes and conducive to the betterment of the Postoffice Department; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Jose, Cal., that we commend the administration of Postmaster General Hays and trust the example set by this far-seeing official may serve as a practical illustration of successful co-operation between employer and employe based upon good will and mutual recompense, a guide-post for those who would have a better and happier civilization.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 35. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by J. H. McCary, of Cooks, Helpers, Waiters and Waitresses' Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, The culinary workers of San Diego and other towns in the State of California are compelled to work nine hours per day in order to earn their livelihood; and

Whereas, The United States Government, through its highest tribunals, has

declared that eight hours per day should constitute a day's labor for all and sundry Federal employes; therefore be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge our support and good will to the end that the culinary workers may enjoy the same privileges as those enjoyed by members of other crafts in this State and by the employes of the Government.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

G. T. Johnson, J. H. McCary and G. P. M. Bowns spoke.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Proposition No. 38**—Presented by Teachers' Delegation.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has already endorsed the Smith-Towner Bill, calling for the creation of a Department of Education with Secretary of Cabinet rank, and also for the appropriation of Federal funds to the promotion of education in the States; and

Whereas, Without such Federal aid educational work in the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts must be always hampered; and

Whereas, The Smith-Towner Bill in a completely revised form has been re-introduced into the present session of Congress under the name of the Sterling-Towner Bill; and

Whereas, The Sterling-Towner Bill affords adequate protection for the rights of the States in educational matters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at its twenty-second annual convention records its unqualified support of the Sterling-Towner Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Representatives and Senators of the State of California and to United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 38. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 39**—Presented by Teachers' Delegation.

Whereas, The American Federation of Teachers, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has consistently advocated the formation of teachers' councils to act in an advisory and initiatory capacity in conjunction with superintendents of public instruction (city or county);

Whereas, Certain efforts are being made by locals of the American Federation of Teachers, and also by certain educational associations in the State in that direction;

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always placed itself on record as favoring progressive educational measures; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Federation at its twenty-second annual session go on record as favoring the creation of teachers' advisory councils, either in cities or counties, and pledge its unqualified support to the various teacher organizations which are endeavoring to secure the formation of said councils.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 39. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 44**—Presented by Kaspar Bauer, of Butchers' Union No. 506, San Jose.

Whereas, Three years have now passed since the termination of the World War; and

Whereas, There are still confined within the prisons of the United States many persons, among them Eugene V. Debs, who was convicted owing to their opinions relative to the causes of the late war and their opposition to all war; and

Whereas, All European governments have long since granted amnesty to their political war prisoners; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention urge upon the President of the United States the extension of a general amnesty for all political prisoners now confined in the penitentiaries of this country.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates K. Bauer, A. C. Armstrong and R. M. Roche spoke.

The recommendation of the committee was non-concurred in.

Resolution adopted.

**Proposition No. 45**—Presented by Warren R. H. Sawyer, of Stage Employes' Union No. 107, Oakland.

Whereas, The Near East Relief Corporation has been chartered by Congress to provide relief for the suffering and persecuted people of Armenia until a responsible government is established for that country, and said organization is now conducting a campaign to provide food, clothing and medicine for the thousands upon thousands of little children and women exposed to impending suffering and hardships during this coming winter; and

Whereas, This humane undertaking has received the endorsement of the recent

assemblages of the American Federation of Labor, many State Federations of Labor, and numerous central bodies and local unions, indicating widespread and sincere sympathy for the unhappy people of Armenia and their harrowing history under Turkish misrule and persecution in modern times; and

Whereas, Personal appeals have been made to this Federation by representatives of the Near East Relief, showing that much will have to be done in the immediate future to procure adequate relief for thousands upon thousands of orphaned children entirely dependent upon outside aid; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we go on record as endorsing the appeal for funds for Near East Relief, and that we commend this worthy cause to the generous support of individuals and organizations able to render assistance thereto.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 45. Recommendation non-concurred in. (See reconsideration of question on page 44.)

**Proposition No. 49**—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, The La Follette Seamen's Act of 1915, if properly enforced, will largely equalize the wage cost of operation between American and foreign ships, thereby enabling American ships to compete in the world's trade under fair wage and working condition to the seamen; and

Whereas, Several bills are now pending in the Congress of the United States to weaken or repeal certain of the salutary features of the La Follette Seamen's Act; and

Whereas, It is conceded by all authorities on the subject of sea power that America cannot hope to maintain its present merchant fleet unless it is manned by Americans enjoying approximately the same wages and working conditions as the working people ashore; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled at San Jose, that for the sake of America's future upon the sea we urge on the Representatives and Senators from California to oppose all reactionary amendments and other attacks aimed at the La Follette Seamen's Act; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each member of California's delegation in Congress.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 49. Adopted.

This completes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT F. MURRAY, Chairman;  
GEO. A. WRIGHT.  
HARRY MENKE.  
R. H. FRASER.  
ROLAND M. ROCHE, Secretary.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Mullen of the committee submitted the following report on propositions introduced by unanimous consent:

**Proposition No. 53**—Presented by R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, and Archer C. Sullivan, Typographical Union No. 46, both of Sacramento.

Whereas, In the City of Stockton, California, a concerted effort is now being made by various business and industrial organizations to force upon the workers the non-union shop and "American Plan" in all industries; and

Whereas, Such a condition would be equally detrimental to the organized industrial crafts in all surrounding territory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby ask all our International Unions to immediately send organizers into the City of Stockton to combat the efforts of the employers of that city to destroy the organizations of the workers, and to help to create and maintain a closer solidarity in the ranks of organized labor in that city.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 53. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Roe H. Baker.

Whereas, The United States is being burdened with taxes, 93 per cent of which go to support past and future wars; and

Whereas, President Harding has called a conference at Washington on November 11 to induce the World Powers to disarm, thus reducing this oppressive burden and preventing a recurrence of the world tragedy of the Great War; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled,



bled, do not only endorse the world disarmament, but call upon the President and his delegates to demand disarmament, and that the American delegation insist upon open sessions of the conference.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 54. Adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Delegate Farrell, as secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Labels and Boycotts has given careful consideration to Propositions Nos. 25 and 36. Both deal with the same subject. We have therefore made a joint recommendation.

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by Timothy J. O'Leary, of Bakers' Union No. 85, Sacramento.

Whereas, It is universally known and admitted by all intelligent and observing people that the union label is the most potent and powerful weapon at the command of the organized workers; and

Whereas, It is also the most peaceful and inexpensive weapon, and that by its universal use by the organized workers, they would secure justice without having to resort to strike, which entails great suffering and loss to the workers and their families during strikes; and

Whereas, The use of so many labels of various colors and designs used by the various national and international unions creates confusion, and many are misled by bogus labels and labels of dual organizations, and frequently by trade-marks of manufacturers, and other designs; thereby minimizing the patronage of legitimate union-made products, instead of increasing the patronage to the maximum, and thereby securing the maximum of benefits to the organized workers, which should and would be derived by the universal use and patronage of the union label; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, at San Jose, California, October 3, 1921, go on record in favor of the adoption of a universal union label by the American Federation of Labor, for the use of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who may wish to adopt the same; and that we recommend and urge upon the American Federation of Labor to call a conference of representatives of all national and international unions which have a label, shop or store card, button, or other design, for the purpose of adopting a design for the use of all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, and that the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to work and vote for the adoption of a universal design of union label, and for calling a conference for the consideration of the same.

**Proposition No. 36**—Presented by F. Caserta, of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County.

Whereas, The multiplicity of trades union labels tends to create confusion in the minds of unionists and their sympathizers when demanding label goods and trade-marks;

Whereas, Manufacturers and Government stamps oftentimes resemble union labels, thereby increasing said confusion; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring the adoption of one universal label for all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the officers of the A. F. of L. that the necessary steps be taken to accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Propositions Nos. 25 and 36.

The committee's report was approved by the convention.

**Proposition No. 27**—Presented by P. M. Bowns, of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held June 13 to 26, 1921, adopted resolution known as No. 26; and

Whereas, The Manufacturers' Association of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Foundrymen's Association, and others, have banded themselves together for the purpose of establishing the open shop, or American plan, which in its true sense means "non-union"; and

Whereas, The public is being misinformed by the propaganda being circulated broadcast by these interests, as to the aims and purposes of organized labor; and

Whereas, The members of these organizations are supporting one another to a

man in purchasing products that are not made by union labor under union conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to, in a measure, offset the onslaughts being made on the labor movement by the National Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Associations and other organizations of employers hostile to the principles of our movement, delegates to all future conventions are urged to come there with union labels on all wearing apparel, and to urge upon the membership of their respective unions to conserve their purchasing power by the withholding of their patronage from hostile manufacturers of non-union goods, the money earned under union conditions, and to at all times give preference in making purchases to goods bearing the union label, and to patronize only such shops or stores which display a union shop card or where the employes wear a union button; and be it further

Resolved, That in compliance with the request of the American Federation of Labor, in convention, that this California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Jose, California, approve this action and forward a copy of such approval to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 27. Adopted.

**Proposition No. 28**—Presented by Geo. P. M. Bowns, of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California is the birthplace of the union label, and from this State this emblem has found its way throughout all the movement of organized labor; and

Whereas, The label is the one weapon that may be used without fear of molestation and is the most formidable means of attack; and

Whereas, There seems to be a lack of real interest and a still greater laxity in action, due evidently to the lack of proper information and active propaganda within our own ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, recommends to every affiliated local union that they assist in an active campaign for union-made goods, union-buttoned clerks, and union-carded houses; be it further

Resolved, That this convention recommend to each local union that they set aside ten minutes at each meeting for the discussion of the union label, card and button, and the report of the delegates to the label leagues or organizations that have for their purpose the advancement of the label; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention recommend that there be organized in each community a league affiliated with the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, or an organization affiliated with their respective central body.

The committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 28.

Delegate Bowns spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee then reported on various matters, as follows:

Regarding the request of Mr. Hartsook, photographer, to appear before the convention in the matter of his name having been placed on the unfair list, the committee reported that Mr. Hartsook was invited to appear before this committee, and having failed to do so, no report can be made on that matter.

Regarding the placing of the Santa Cruz Seaside Co. on the unfair list, the committee recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Concurred in.

Printed literature referring to the Oriental question without the union label, referred to Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg.

This concludes the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Respectfully submitted.

EARL F. NELSON, Chairman;  
FRANK PERRY,  
GEO. P. M. BOWNS,  
ANNA J. BROWN,  
J. E. FARRELL, Secretary,  
Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### SELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

President Murphy called for nominations for the Convention City of 1922.

Long Beach was placed in nomination and unanimously chosen as the Convention City for 1922.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Chairman Johnson of the Thanks Committee conveyed the appreciation of the delegates to this convention to those prominent in the task of caring for them, by the presentation of suitable tokens.

Delegate Mabel Still, of the Garment Workers of Los Angeles, on behalf of her union, presented a union-made silk shirt to President Murphy and one to Secretary Scharrenberg.

President Murphy, in a fitting speech, gave some kindly advice to the delegates, and in closing his career as President of the Federation for the past five years, told of his appreciation for the uniform courtesy shown him while in that important office.

Seth R. Brown, the incoming President, was called upon, and, in a few well chosen words, told of his deep appreciation he felt for the recognition of the South in the election of himself to the office of President and assured the delegates that his aim would be to serve the entire State.

Delegate Susie A. Corpstein spoke on matters affecting the interest of the teachers of this State.

Secretary Scharrenberg made a motion that the local press and all those having taken part in the reception to the delegates to this convention be given a vote of thanks for their services. Carried.

**Reconsideration of Proposition No. 45**

Delegate Roche made a motion for unanimous consent to reconsider Proposition No. 45, relating to Armenian relief. Carried.

Motion made and carried that the resolution affecting Armenian relief be adopted as recommended by the committee.

President Brown announced that the incoming Executive Council would meet at Hotel Montgomery at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Secretary Scharrenberg, on behalf of the delegates to this convention, presented a gold watch, suitably engraved, to retiring President Murphy.

Secretary Scharrenberg stated that this watch was a gift from the delegates' hearts and pocketbooks, in appreciation of the personal worth of Dan Murphy.

President Brown then declared the twenty-second annual convention of the State Federation of Labor adjourned.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.

DAVID L. BEATTY, Assistant Secretary.

# TABULATED STATEMENT ON ELECTION OF OFFICERS

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3	
	Seth R. Brown	Hugo Ernst	J. H. McCary	Earl F. Nelson	W. E. Banker	Geo. T. Johnson
<b>Bakersfield—</b>						
Carpenters No. 743 (250):						
J. M. Dukes.....	250			250	250	
Cigarmakers No. 469 (23):						
J. E. Farrell.....	23			23	23	
Retail Clerks No. 1217 (201):						
Margaret Daniel.....	201			201		201
Musicians No. 263 (57):						
J. M. McIntosh.....	57			57	57	
Oil Workers No. 19 (871):						
R. H. Fraser.....	291			291		291
E. B. Daniel.....	290			290		290
Walter Thomas Mills.....	290		290			290
Teamsters & Truck Drivers No. 280 (143):						
Maurice L. Hoff.....	143			143	143	
<b>Brea—</b>						
Central Labor Council (2):						
L. M. Hopper.....	2			2	2	
<b>Coalinga—</b>						
Oil Workers No. 2 (1500):						
S. L. Gould.....	1500			1500		1500
<b>Fellows—</b>						
Oil Workers No. 13 (200):						
J. W. Carr.....	200			200		200
<b>Fresno—</b>						
Bakers No. 43 (69):						
H. M. Leininger.....		69	69			69
Barbers No. 333 (100):						
Jas. McCool.....	100			100	100	
Carpenters No. 701 (664):						
W. E. Banker.....	664			664	664	
Cooks & Waiters No. 62 (530):						
L. M. McDonald.....		265	265			265
J. J. O'Brien.....		265	265			265
Labor Council (2):						
S. P. Smith.....		1	1		1	
Geo. T. Johnson.....		1	1			1
Laundry Workers No. 86 (220):						
W. C. Brooks.....		220	220			220
Teamsters No. 431 (188):						
E. R. Hewitt.....		188	188			188
<b>Huntington Beach—</b>						
Oil Workers No. 123 (83):						
J. R. Coulter.....	83			83		83
<b>Long Beach—</b>						
Bricklayers No. 13 (52):						
W. A. Strop.....	52			52		52
Carpenters No. 710 (702):						
F. M. Glasgow.....	702			702	702	
Central Labor Council (2):						
R. W. Robinson.....	2			2	2	
Electrical Workers No. 711 (30):						
Chas. M. Hall.....	30			30	30	
Plasterers No. 343 (77):						
Elmer Seibert.....	77			77		77
Plumbers No. 494 (88):						
L. E. Remy.....	88			88		88
<b>Los Angeles—</b>						
Carpenters No. 426 (1149):						
C. M. Stamm.....	575				575	
James A. Gray.....	574				574	
Central Labor Council (2):						
A. B. Hassel.....	1			1	1	
Geo. A. Wright.....	1			1	1	

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3	
	Seth R. Brown	Hugo Ernst	J. H. McCary	Earl F. Nelson	W. E. Banker	Geo. T. Johnson
Cooks No. 468 (681):						
G. F. Devereaux.....	681			681	681	
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204 (132):						
Fred J. Miller.....	132			132	132	
Garment Workers No. 125 (600):						
Daisy A. Houck.....		300		300		300
Mabel Still.....	300			300		300
Meat Cutters No. 265 (361):						
Chas. A. Colburn.....	181			181		181
Geo. S. Danbacher.....	180			180		180
Millmen No. 884 (124):						
Harry V. Tibbet.....	124			124	124	
Musicians No. 47 (900):						
C. B. Hitt.....	900			900	900	
Pattern Makers Ass'n. (105):						
E. L. Bruck.....	105			105	105	
Post Office Clerks No. 64 (354):						
O. B. Armstrong.....	354			354	354	
Stage Employes No. 33 (1182):						
J. J. Riley.....	1182			1182	1182	
Steam Engineers No. 72 (226):						
Harry N. Welton.....	226			226	226	
Stenographers, Typewriters, Book- keepers and Assistants No. 15251 (23):						
W. E. Steineck.....	23			23	23	
Typographical No. 174 (500):						
Seth R. Brown.....	500			500	500	
<b>Martinez—</b>						
Oil Workers No. 5 (435):						
Harry M. Shearer.....	218			218		218
R. V. Lytton.....	217			217		217
<b>Modesto—</b>						
Central Labor Council (2):						
H. V. Meade.....	2			2	2	
<b>Napa—</b>						
Garment Workers No. 137 (58):						
Elma F. Smith.....	58			58		58
Central Labor Council (2):						
A. L. Lawson.....	2			2	2	
State Hospital Employes No. 15631 (133):						
T. J. Knight.....	133			133	133	
<b>Oakland—</b>						
Bakers No. 119 (200):						
C. Bleckmann.....		200	200			200
Barbers No. 134 (200):						
F. B. Perry.....	200			200	200	
Boilermakers No. 233 (371):						
P. J. Wilson.....	371			371	371	
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324 (49):						
Michel Nielsen.....	49			49		49
Butchers No. 120 (25):						
J. B. Chapin.....	25			25		25
Labor Council (2):						
Edgar S. Hurley.....	1			1		1
James Ryan.....	1			1	1	
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 1129 (110)						
J. P. Griffin.....	110		110		110	
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, No. 31 (500):						
John Altman.....		500	500			500

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3	
	Seth R. Brown	Hugo Ernst	J. H. McCary	Earl F. Nelson	W. E. Banker	Geo. T. Johnson
Dining and Sleeping Car Employees No. 328 (81):						
Chas. S. Truehill.....		81		81	81	
Auto Mechanics No. 1546 (58):						
E. M. Miner.....		58		58	58	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (250):						
Gus Schneider.....	125			125	125	
Jack J. Thomas.....	125			125	125	
Moving Picture Operators No. 169 (52):						
Al Daul.....	52			52	52	
Plumbers No. 444 (100):						
S. J. Donohue.....	100			100	100	
Pressmen No. 125 (100):						
E. N. Dowdall.....		100		100		100
Sleeping Car Porters No. 384 (38):						
H. B. Bullock.....	38			38	38	
Stage Employes No. 107 (48):						
F. C. Casey.....	24			24	24	
Warren R. H. Sawyer.....		24		24		24
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):						
B. F. Bowbeer.....	1000			1000	1000	
Teamsters No. 70 (400):						
Robert F. Murray.....	400			400	400	
Typographical No. 36 (284):						
David L. Beatty.....	284			284	284	
<b>Orcutt—</b>						
Oil Workers No. 12 (1014):						
W. A. Lewis.....	1014			1014		1014
<b>Pasadena—</b>						
Typographical No. 583 (73):						
Chas. E. Sutphen.....	73			73	73	
<b>Petaluma—</b>						
Barbers No. 419 (19):						
William M. Smith.....	19			19		19
<b>Sacramento—</b>						
Bakers No. 85 (63):						
Timothy J. O'Leary.....		63	63			63
Barbers No. 112 (115):						
S. A. Brittain.....	115			115	115	
Cooks and Waiters No. 561 (418):						
G. T. Peterson.....		418	418			418
Federated Trades Council (2):						
R. L. Ennis.....	2			2	2	
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (92):						
Wm. J. McQuillan.....	92			92	92	
Street Carmen No. 256 (175):						
R. W. Titherington.....	175			175		175
Teachers No. 31 (91):						
S. Gerald McLean.....	91			91		91
Typographical No. 46 (223):						
A. C. Sullivan.....	112			112	112	
C. L. Howe.....	111			111	111	
<b>San Diego—</b>						
Cooks and Waiters No. 402 (355):						
J. H. McCary.....		355	355			355
Stage Employes No. 122 (20):						
Earl F. Nelson.....	20			20	20	
<b>San Francisco—</b>						
Alaska Fishermen (1500):						
N. F. Nielsen.....		1500		1500		1500
Bakery Wagon Drivers and Sales- men No. 484 (350):						
Geo. G. Kidwell.....		175	175			175
O. G. Heckman.....		175	175			175

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3	
	Seth R. Brown	Hugo Ernst	J. H. McCary	Earl F. Nelson	W. E. Banker	Geo. T. Johnson
Barbers No. 148 (800):						
Roe H. Baker.....	800			800	800	
Bartenders No. 41 (175):						
Dan P. Regan.....	175			175	175	
Bottlers No. 293 (300):						
A. J. Rogers.....	300			300	300	
Brewery Workmen No. 7 (200):						
Emil Muri.....	200			200	200	
Butchers No. 115 (400):						
D. J. Murray.....	400			400		400
Carpenters No. 22 (1182):						
P. H. McCarthy.....	1182			1182	1182	
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (225):						
W. G. Despete.....	225			225	225	
Cooks Helpers No. 110 (637):						
Geo. P. M. Bowns.....	637			637	637	
Coopers No. 65 (227):						
Harry Adams.....	227			227	227	
Federal Employes No. 1 (1081):						
Joseph F. Whelan.....	1081			1081		1081
Ferryboatmen's Union of California (692):						
C. W. Deal.....	346			346		346
L. E. Lee.....	346			346		346
Garment Workers No. 131 (500):						
Anna Culberson.....	250			250		250
Nellie Casey.....	250			250		250
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22 (117):						
Joe Blanchard.....	117			117	117	
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (96):						
Varlin Hummel.....	96			96	96	
Labor Council (2):						
M. J. McTiernan.....	1			1	1	
Paul Scharrenberg.....	1			1	1	
Laundry Workers No. 26 (1500):						
Delegation.....	1500			1500		1500
Letter Carriers No. 214 (524):						
John C. Daly for Delegation.....	524			524		524
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n. (1000):						
E. F. Burke.....	1000			1000	1000	
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water- tenders Union of the Pacific (2000):						
John Clark.....	2000			2000	2000	
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40 (505):						
Horace F. Strother.....	505			505		505
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (451)						
John J. Rusk.....	451			451		451
Molders No. 164 (650):						
Jas. H. Doyle.....	650			650	650	
Moving Picture Operators No. 162 (114):						
Anthony L. Noriega.....	114			114	114	
Musicians No. 6 (1725):						
J. J. Matheson.....	863			863	863	
Harry Menke.....	862			862	862	
Office Employes No. 13188 (350):						
Delegation.....	350			350	350	
Photo Engravers No. 8 (114):						
Edward F. Distel.....	114			114	114	
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (473):						
David Ferner.....	473			473		473
Pressmen No. 4 (120):						
Daniel C. Murphy.....	120			120	120	

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3	
	Seth R. Brown	Hugo Ernst	J. H. McCary	Earl F. Nelson	W. E. Banker	Geo. T. Johnson
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):						
Geo. Larsen . . . . .	2000			2000	2000	
Stage Employes No. 16 (125):						
S. B. Newman . . . . .	125			125	125	
Teachers No. 61 (66):						
Delegation . . . . .	66			66		66
Teamsters No. 85 (1500):						
James E. Hopkins . . . . .	300			300	300	
M. O'Toole . . . . .	300			300	300	
Al O'Brien . . . . .	300			300	300	
Charles J. McDevitt . . . . .	300			300	300	
Frank Bailey . . . . .	300			300	300	
Building Material Teamsters No. 216 (200):						
Walter Duryea . . . . .	200		200		200	
Typographical No. 21 (900):						
Chas. E. Cantrell . . . . .	300			300		300
James W. Mullen . . . . .	300			300	300	
Dilse Hopkins . . . . .		300		300		300
United Laborers No. 1 (800):						
W. F. Dwyer . . . . .	800			800	800	
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134 (98):						
Jos. Tuite . . . . .	98		98		98	
Waiters No. 30 (1752):						
Hugo Ernst . . . . .		292	292			292
A. C. Armstrong . . . . .		292	292			292
Dan Foster . . . . .		292	292			292
J. D. Kirkpatrick . . . . .		292	292			292
Ben Marcus . . . . .		292	292			292
Selig Schulberg . . . . .		292	292			292
<b>San Jose—</b>						
Barbers No. 252 (97):						
R. Mannina . . . . .	49			49	49	
R. E. Winton . . . . .	48			48	48	
Material Shippers & Packers No. 1 (22):						
H. E. Perks . . . . .	22			22	22	
Butchers No. 506 (105):						
E. T. Post . . . . .		105		105		105
Carpenters No. 316 (115):						
Bert P. Ward . . . . .	115			115	115	
Central Labor Council (2):						
I. Inostroza . . . . .	1			1		1
Felix Caserta . . . . .	1			1		1
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 180 (100):						
Richard Kelly . . . . .		50	50			50
Emma Kennedy . . . . .		50		50	50	
Electrical Workers No. 332 (22):						
J. A. Booth . . . . .	22			22	22	
Hod Carriers No. 234 (45):						
Alfred Kopp . . . . .	45			45	45	
Common Laborers No. 237 (137):						
Geo. A. Petrie . . . . .		137	137			137
Lathers No. 144 (22):						
R. A. Judson . . . . .	22			22	22	
Millman No. 262 (360):						
J. F. Cambiano . . . . .	360			360	360	
Moving Picture Operators No. 431 (2):						
E. L. Walker . . . . .	2			2		2
Musicians No. 153 (143):						
C. P. Duncan . . . . .	143		143		143	



	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 1		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT District No. 3	
	Seth R. Brown	Hugo Ernst	J. H. McCary	Earl F. Nelson	W. E. Banker	Geo. T. Johnson
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 224 (31):						
Ira T. Bridges.....	31			31	31	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309 (40):						
Walter G. Mathewson.....	40			40	40	
Stage Employes No. 134 (13):						
James V. Noonan.....	13			13		13
General Teamsters No. 287 (100):						
A. G. Lee.....	100					100
Material Teamsters No. 279 (112):						
E. A. Hafely.....	112			112		112
Typographical No. 231 (82):						
W. J. Telfer.....	82					82
<b>San Pedro—</b>						
Barbers No. 881 (61):						
E. P. Butler.....	61			61	61	
Carpenters No. 1140 (285):						
J. C. Blair.....	285			285	285	
<b>Selma—</b>						
Fruit Workers No. 5 (30):						
Christine Smith.....	30			30	30	
<b>Stockton—</b>						
Central Labor Council (2):						
Geo. A. Dean.....	2			2	2	
Cooks & Waiters No. 572 (178):						
E. G. Florell.....	178			178	178	
Painters No. 1115 (73):						
Wm. "Mac" Cook.....	73			73		73
<b>Taft—</b>						
Carpenters No. 1774 (413):						
P. E. Gilmore.....	138			138		138
John H. Vitelle.....				138		138
J. C. Reisner.....				137		137
<b>Vallejo—</b>						
Labor Council (2):						
L. B. Leavitt.....	2			2	2	
Federal Employes No. 76 (137):						
Lucy Drysdale.....	137			137	137	
Plumbers No. 343 (32):						
F. G. Volkers.....	32			32	32	
Teamsters No. 490 (137):						
J. B. Dale.....	137			137	137	
<b>Whittier—</b>						
Oil Workers No. 7 (360):						
H. F. Hale.....	360			360		360

# Reports of Officers

## REPORT OF PRESIDENT

San Francisco, Calif., September 24, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

The history of organized labor, for the most part, is a record of struggle and sacrifice, and the past year has been one of the most trying years yet experienced.

The conflicts that took place were not unexpected. In most instances some preparation had been made, with the result that many unions weathered the storm, the notable exceptions being those which were already weakened by the strikes of a few years ago.

In this connection it might be pointed out once again that when "striking" becomes a habit, it always ends disastrously. The oldest and strongest organizations are those which have engaged in the fewest strikes.

Notwithstanding these facts, efforts are often made to cause the spreading of a strike to unaffected industries, the idea being that no opportunity for a "general" strike should be overlooked.

The sum total of these efforts is that any chance of a settlement of the original controversy goes a-glimmering, and most often the issue is completely overshadowed by contentions as to the qualifications of "leaders," self-appointed or otherwise.

In San Francisco, as a result of a disagreement over a decision of a board of arbitration, the building trades workers became involved in a lengthy struggle with the employers, who have banded together in a rather compact organization. The result is still somewhat in doubt, but there is little question but that the unions will survive and eventually will regain their former strength.

The maritime workers, not only of California ports, but throughout the United States, have been through one of the biggest fights in their history. While the struggle was on the employers intensified their efforts to break down the salutary provisions of the La Follette Seamen's Act. The president of the Seamen's Union, Brother Andrew Furuseth, has again shown his sterling qualities of leadership and was successful in maintaining the various organizations intact.

As this report is being written a most serious situation exists in the oil fields of California. As the members of organized labor know, the Oil Workers' International Union is one of the few industrial unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor. In existence but a few years, it has brought many advancements to the workers in the oil industry. During the war all differences were referred to a Federal Board of Mediation, and the decisions of this board were respected and observed by the members of the union. It is the refusal of the employers to continue this policy that has brought about the present, deplorable situation. In an effort to turn public opinion against the union men, the employers are issuing statements to the effect that the membership of the oil workers' unions is made up of Bolsheviks, etc., and also that the strike is an effort to sovietize the oil industry. Those who are conversant with the record of the oil workers know these statements are not facts. The plain truth is that the principles of conciliation and arbitration, of which we heard so much during the war, are to be relegated to the scrap heap if the employers have their way.

In common with the rest of the country, California is facing a very serious condition of unemployment, which is growing more acute as the winter season approaches. To deal with the situation, a conference has been called to meet in Washington, and it is to be regretted that Secretary Scharrenberg of the Federation was compelled to decline an appointment tendered him by President Harding to become a member of this conference. It is to be hoped that the people called into conference may be able to evolve some plan to relieve the situation. The urgency is great. Suffering among the unemployed will be greater this winter than it has been for many years past, unless something is done to provide work.

The strike of the printing trades for the forty-four-hour week, which started May 1, is still on in many places. To date many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, but the unions seem as determined as ever to win.

The effort to put over the so-called "American" plan is the cause of many controversies. It is hardly necessary at this time to tell what the "American" plan really means. Not only the members of organized labor, but the people generally understand that it means discrimination against union men in industry; it means a return to the system of years gone by when the "boss" was the absolute autocrat and fixed

wages, hours and conditions to suit himself, while the worker vainly hoped for legislation that would afford him some relief.

As the Report of Labor Legislation shows, the "American" planners were quite busy at Sacramento during the session of the Legislature. The fact that they accomplished very little for themselves does not release labor from being ever on the alert, and the tried and true policies of organization should be followed with greater zeal than ever, because, as we well know, in organization lies our only chance for economic salvation.

In connection with the Report on Labor Legislation, it is recommended that careful attention be given to the legislative record compiled by the Federation. As usual, the majority of the members elected from the southern part of the State were very much anti-labor, but it is gratifying to note that organization work in and around Los Angeles has produced splendid results. No longer may Los Angeles be referred to as a non-union city, and our members there are to be congratulated on the splendid fight they have made against great odds.

Very recently attention has been called to the accomplishments of the Federation along educational lines. On our statute books we have laws providing for free text books, compulsory attendance, part time education, and many others, in the passage of which the Federation helped very materially.

To the end that we may continue this work successfully, it is recommended that the incoming President be authorized to appoint a Committee on Education, to serve during the ensuing year as an adjunct to the Executive Council, and to make such recommendation to the Council as may be deemed timely and proper. This will be in line with the policy of other State Federations of Labor and with the American Federation of Labor itself.

In concluding this report I desire to announce my retirement from the office of President. I do this with extreme regret. It has been a great honor and a wonderful education. Any man after five years of service in this important office will be broadened in mind and experience, will realize more fully than ever the great good that is being done by the labor movement in America. Of course, it is not always pleasant to be known as the head of a labor organization of the size and importance of this Federation. The barbed shafts of criticism and abuse that come, oftentimes unwarranted, both from within and without the labor movement, must be borne with patience and fortitude, but after all it is service worth while. There is no greater cause than humanity's cause, there is no better service than to serve your fellow man, and these are the obligations of the elected officials in the labor movement.

It is my heartfelt hope that the California State Federation of Labor will continue to prosper and achieve to "carry on" for labor, to preserve to the common people their inherent and fundamental right, to gain for the wage earner proper conditions of labor, and to safeguard the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Fraternally submitted.

DANIEL C. MURPHY.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, September 7, 1921.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

As Vice President of District No. 1, I hereby submit my report for the term ending October 3, 1921.

Within the last year in this district we have had several kinds of enemies of Organized Labor. First we had the anti-trade unionists who dubbed themselves "better" Americans in an effort to establish the non-union shop. It was the same old crowd of cheap wage employers who continually invent new terms for their Citizens' Alliance activities. Then came the open shop movement, nursed and fostered by the Chamber of Commerce, The Merchants and Manufacturers and the Manufacturers and Employers Association of San Diego.

As I am writing this report, San Diego is in the throes of a bitter "open shop war." The smash at organized labor came on July 1.

The Local Merchants' and Employers' Association had announced early this year that on April 1 all employers would commence operating under the "American Plan."

Labor prepared to meet the attack and on April 1 all organizations here were stronger than they had been for years.

The date for the commencement of the battle passed and most employers, especially in the building trades, held to their union agreements. May 1, and then June 1, passed and still the promised "city wide open shop" announcement was not made by the bosses. Finally on July 1 the blow fell.

First came the announcement from a large contracting firm, doing a great amount of Government construction work here, that their firm, which has headquarters in San Francisco, had joined the open shop movement, cancelled all union agreements and reduced wages of all crafts in their employ.

Up to this time the anti-union Builders Exchange had only a few members, but with the announcement of this large firm, practically every building contractor in the city joined the exchange, and signed agreements to pay the reduced wages specified by the exchange, and refusing to have any dealings with unions.

The wage reductions were from \$1 to \$2 per day, depending on the work done. Many contractors were forced into this anti-union combine by the Material Dealers Association, which advertised in all local papers that they would refuse to sell building materials to union contractors. This advertising, although direct evidence of a conspiracy on the part of the material dealers to violate the anti-trust law, was allowed to go unchallenged by the local authorities.

A building trades representative called on the United States District Attorney and was informed that nothing could be done.

As it now stands, no union man can go to work contracting, neither can the Building Trades form a co-operative building concern on account of the absolute refusal of the mills to sell them lumber, etc.

The Building Trades called a strike on all jobs where the bosses had broken their agreements with the unions, and are still out.

The miscellaneous unions are more fortunate, there being several unions which the open shop movement has not hit, among them being the Stage Employees, the Motion Picture Operators and the Musicians' Union.

Since the last convention the quarry workers have formed a live wire Local with H. C. Ledyard, secretary of the central body, as their president.

The Ice Wagon Drivers, Brewery Workers, Bar Tenders and Street Railwaymen have returned their charters to their respective Internationals, and are now out of existence.

Plans are under way for a new Labor Temple. A Labor Hall Association, legally incorporated, was formed several months ago, and from reports San Diego will soon have a new Home for Labor second to none on the Coast. All unions in the city are affiliated with the central body, and most of them with the State Federation of Labor.

A Miscellaneous Craft Council has been formed and are meeting in the Cooks and Waiters' headquarters. All unions except those belonging to the Building Trades and the Allied Printing Trades Council, have been asked to affiliate.

Fraternally submitted,

EARL F. NELSON.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, September 28, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, San Jose, California—Greeting:

The organized movement in Los Angeles has made remarkable progress without resorting to drastic measures, and the best of feeling is maintained between most of the employers and the trade unions.

This section of the State has not felt the industrial depression as most of the Eastern cities have in the past six months; in fact, trade conditions, especially in the building trades lines, far exceed the expectations of the most conservative men in and out of labor circles.

At the present time there are more homes under construction, of all classes, from the modest working man's home to the palatial, speculative residence homes, than have ever been attempted in the past ten years in this vicinity, not mentioning the public buildings and theaters now being constructed.

The Building Trades Council had an increase in membership of 2481 in the past year and have gained three new organizations, namely: Carpenters' Ladies' Auxiliary No. 62, Pile Drivers and Dock Builders No. 2375, Common Laborers, and the Electrical Workers No. 516 of Pasadena. While the gain is not large in numbers, it will show that the majority of the crafts are thoroughly affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

The Central Labor Council has had nine new affiliations, namely: Carpet Layers, Hatters' Local, Mattress Workers, Sleeping Car Porters, Auto and Contract Shop Blacksmiths, Pile and Marble Mechanics' Helpers, Machinists' Union No. 747, Milkers and Dairy Employees' Union, and the Carpet Layers' Union No. 62.

Contrary to the published reports emanating from those opposed to organized labor, union wages, hours and conditions, in most cases have been maintained in Los

Angeles and vicinity, and the same has been secured and held by the conservative handling of the situation through the officers and members of the Central Labor Council and affiliated bodies.

I wish to call attention to the fact that two years ago the Labor Temple Association was confronted with a debt of a \$100,000 mortgage, and up to the present time the same has been reduced to the extent of \$89,200, leaving a balance of \$10,800, which they anticipate liquidating in the very near future. There only remain to be sold 108 \$100 notes which bear 6 per cent interest.

The above statement will substantiate the successful achievement of the movement in this locality, both financially and morally.

Respectfully submitted.

E. L. BRUCK.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Long Beach, September 1, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

In making my report for District No. 2, I shall confine myself to the South Half,—what is know here as the San Pedro-Long Beach Half,—and also Orange County.

I was not permitted to attend the Convention held in Fresno last year owing to the fact that at that particular time I was called on official business for my own organization which took me East. However, upon my arrival home in November I was informed I had been chosen to represent the State Federation in District No. 2. Realizing what this meant I immediately arranged my plans that I might give to the Federation a portion of my time, and have given one evening each week since, doing what I could to further its interests.

I am pleased to report to this body here assembled, that in the face of all the opposition, there have been several new Locals organized, and they who have been carrying the banner of Labor have more than held their own. In Long Beach the Auto Mechanics have been organized; a Local was installed known as Local No. 1235. A new Local was also added in San Pedro during the past year. The Pressmen now meet twice a month. A local Union of Carpenters has been organized in Anaheim known as Local No. 2203, and a local Union of Carpenters at Huntington Beach, Local No. 2056.

Orange County now boasts of a Central Labor Council and also a Building Trades Council. Both parent bodies are located in the City of Anaheim, the City of Anaheim being chosen because of being centrally located. The Building Trades of Orange County are composed of Painters, Plasterers, Lathers, Hod-carriers, Electricians and Carpenters, all pulling together nicely.

The Central Labor Council of Orange County is recognized as the parent body of which all the Locals in the county are affiliated. The membership of the Locals affiliated totals over four thousand.

I am pleased to report this condition in Orange County has been brought about in the past year, and I believe before this year has passed into history every one of these Locals will be affiliated with the State Federation. San Pedro, as you know, has long been known as the Gibraltar of Southern California from the standpoint of Organized Labor. Every Local there is affiliated with the State Federation with exception of two, which I have visited, and I believe they will see fit to affiliate themselves soon. The Central Labor Council of San Pedro is a well governed body and has the situation well in hand.

In reporting on the City of Long Beach will state we have not been able to do as well here as they have in Orange County, but will say there isn't a locality anywhere that has a more loyal group of men and women in the Trade Unions than the City of Long Beach. Were it not for these loyal trade unionists eternally on the job, there might be a sad tale to tell.

Long Beach, as many of you know, has a large transient population, which complicates the situation. Many men come to Long Beach to avoid the cold in winter and the heat in summer; they are good union men in the locality from whence they came, but upon arrival here become Judases. And also, we have the notorious non-union men to contend with; nevertheless, through the efforts of the union men and women of this District many new members have been added to the ranks, and several new Locals have been chartered.

There is a wonderful chance in Long Beach to organize several other Locals, if we could get assistance of some interested organizers. The Central Labor Council of Long Beach, realizing this, have asked for help on several occasions, but so far what has been done was accomplished by our own efforts. Altogether, we think

we have done well in this District, considering the efforts which have been put forth by the Open Shops to down the movement.

I would also like to make mention of the fact that the Central Labor Council of Long Beach owns and controls its own Labor paper, published weekly, and has a large circulation; it is mailed to the rank and file of all the Locals affiliated with the Council; the different Locals subscribe for their members; also we are making an attempt at this time to finance a Labor Temple, believing Labor should own its home, and we are working to this end.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. ROBINSON.

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### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

Fresno, September 10, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

The past year has been one of expectations—in other words there has been a general anticipation that something was going to happen, but that “something” has not as yet materialized.

The various locals in the District are in fairly good condition, and have had very little trouble during the year. In the main the membership has held exceptionally well, the greatest loss being through transfer. A few new Locals have been organized, mostly in the smaller towns.

The “Open Shop” fight has not reached the surface here as yet though there has been quite a lot of talk. The Building Crafts accepted about a ten per cent cut July 1 in exchange for a year’s agreement, that may protect them until next July.

Building has been very dull and as a result all classes of business have suffered, as well as other organizations. Outside the Building Crafts wages and conditions have for the most part remained the same.

The Oil Field Workers have had considerable trouble in getting their agreement signed up, and had planned to go on strike, when finally most of the larger companies agreed to meet representatives of Oil Workers, and the trouble is in a fair way of adjustment.

Through an organized effort Union forces in Fresno were able to place two men on the City Commission of Fresno at the last election.

The Fruit Workers’ International has been organized with headquarters in Fresno, and are meeting with good results.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. BANKER.

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### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Stockton, September 19, 1921.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

Since the last convention, when I assumed the duties of Vice-president of District No. 4 it has been a difficult matter to accomplish very much in the way of organization, owing to the conditions surrounding the Labor movement in Stockton and San Joaquin County.

During this time some of the established organizations have made substantial gains in their membership, while others on account of the unemployment period have decreased.

There has been some success in the establishing of new Locals, among which is the Fruit and Vegetable Workers of Lodi, organized and chartered by the New International of Fruit and Vegetable Workers.

Conditions arose in which it seemed best for the interest of the movement, that the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council should purchase the Labor Review, a paper owned and edited by Alexander Horr, but after purchasing the paper and finding out the condition of same regarding the subscription list and the support that the paper had, after continuing for a few months, an offer was made and accepted for a consolidation with the Sacramento Tribune and that paper is now issuing a Stockton edition.

Opponents of Organized Labor for some time have advertised Stockton as the “Open Shop City,” and have been successful in reducing the wages of practically

all unorganized workers. It is a notable fact that there has been no reduction of wages in Organized Crafts, except by voluntary action.

The Building Trades Council, through an advisory committee, meeting with a like committee from the Building Contractors Association for the purpose of taking up any disputes that might arise, have been very successful in settling all difficulties in an amicable way.

With the exception of the lockout by the forty-eight hour league in the printing industry, which has been on for some time, and still unsettled, the organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Council have had very little serious difficulties with the employers.

More effective work could be done in this district by a closer affiliation of the different local organizations, but for some reason best known to themselves, the different railroad organizations, and those of the Building Crafts do not deem it advisable to affiliate with the Central Body.

I trust that the coming year will see a closer affiliation and co-operation of the different local organizations, and more of a combined effort to put the movement in a better position to combat the forces that would destroy us if possible.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. DEAN.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

San Jose, California, September 20, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

Since our last convention I am pleased to report that we have been forging ahead with perfect harmony, and considering conditions existing throughout the country, I might say with great success.

In considering the conditions of labor in our own community they can be judged or appraised only in comparing them with conditions maintaining in other parts of the State, and in particular in counties adjacent to us and not by any comparison with conditions during the war period. After making this comparison we consider ourselves indeed fortunate.

We have not been entirely free from the so-called "better American planners," for they have organized a branch in our midst and have left nothing undone to attempt trouble. However, they have not been very successful and have not affected us to any noticeable extent. The open shop fight in the Bay Counties brought the trouble to our doors on several occasions and it seemed for a time as though the building crafts would become involved. However, constant vigilance on the part of the officers and agents of the labor movement and unswerving adherence to the principles of the American Federation of Labor and the positive refusal of any of the organizations to ally themselves with the movement known as the "Rank and File" kept us free from any friction. While it is generally true that most any leader or new doctrine will find some recruits, it must be said to the credit of our membership in Santa Clara County that they have remained steadfast in their loyalty to the genuine trade union movement and we are nearly, if not entirely, free from radicals whose main purpose, if we are to judge from their past accomplishments, seems to be the disruption of the organizations as they now exist. What their hopes for the future are no one seems to know. So the best message that we have to give you is that those that have grown up with the trade union movement in Santa Clara County and who have devoted years of time and energy in seeing that fair play and justice prevails, and men and women granted decent working conditions and reasonable compensation for the labor performed, are still in full control of the situation.

In the ranks of organized labor alone are to be found the honest, skilful and conscientious workers, and as long as we are willing to accord to others the rights that we know they are clearly entitled to, we can expect and we can demand that our own rights be respected. This policy we have always attempted to follow in our county and we have been indeed very fortunate in that for years the most friendly relationship has existed between the employers and the members of our affiliated unions, due perhaps to a very large degree to constant personal contact on the job and in the shop, and the willingness of both to sit down together and view a situation from all sides and then deal fairly with one another.

In conclusion, I want to say that we feel very grateful to this convention for coming to San Jose, and to assure you that before leaving San Jose you will know that our appreciation comes from the hearts of the members of every affiliated organization.

Fraternally submitted.

WALTER G. MATHEWSON,

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6**

Oakland, September 21, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

I herewith submit my report for the year ending October 3, 1921.

In the early part of the year and up until about four or five months ago, organized labor in all branches was forging along in splendid shape. The few organizations that had suffered minor setbacks had regained their previous standings and the future looked very bright.

Then a few months back trouble started in the building trades line. We are all familiar with this controversy at this time and the less said about it the better. Most of the damage was done from inside rather than outside influences.

The miscellaneous crafts are holding their own fairly well and are striving hard to preserve the conditions they have gained in the past year or two. They are trying, if possible, to prevent the same conditions from creeping into their ranks that have almost caused disaster to the building trades.

Organizations connected with the shipbuilding industries have dwindled in strength and number. Those that are still surviving are becoming very small factors in the labor movement.

The Street Carmen's Union suffered a slight wage reduction in the past year, but too much praise cannot be given their officers for the way they handled the situation with their employers and preserved their organization.

Union labor is passing through an irritable state and will suffer a few setbacks, but it is my conviction that with careful and conservative handling we will emerge from it all stronger than ever.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT F. MURRAY.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7**

Richmond, September 16, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 3, 1921.

Since my last report a union of carbon workers has been organized in Richmond and is doing nicely.

Richmond's official organ, Contra Costa County Labor Journal, is now firmly established. It was something that this county needed indeed, and the effects are already felt in this cry for the "Open Shop," or misnamed "American Plan."

In the building industry, after a three-months' struggle, a majority of the men in the trades in this district have voted in favor of allowing their men to go back to work, but by a heavy vote refused to sanction the open shop plan.

All unions are meeting with a good membership attending, although most of the membership is idle.

Laundry Workers' Union has signed an excellent agreement with the employers, as have the Retail Clerks. Meat Cutters No. 130 has a closed shop with their employers and maintain excellent conditions.

I have attempted to mention in this brief report only such matters as seemed worthy of special mention, and I hope I have not omitted anything that is of special importance to the unions.

Fraternally submitted.

FRED W. HECKMAN.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8**

Mare Island, September 12, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

I submit herewith my report ending October 3, 1921. I have been handicapped by a serious illness for about three months and at this time am just able to be up and around.

The open shop movement—the building contractors, together with the Chamber of Commerce and Building Exchange, combined together in a great effort to break up organized labor in Vallejo, to cut wages and to lengthen the hours of labor. This lockout only lasted a short time when the contractors were glad to sign up with the Building Trades Council.

The following is the scale of wages agreed to by the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council and the Building Exchange of Vallejo:



Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Bricklayers, \$10; Carpenters, \$9; Cement Finishers, \$9; Concrete Laborers, \$7; Engineers, Hoisting and Portable, \$9; Laborers, Common, \$6; Laborers, Building, \$6.50; Housemovers, \$9; Lathers, \$10; Millmen, planing mill department, \$8; Painters, \$9; Plasterers, \$11; Plaster Laborers, \$8; Electrical Workers, \$10; Plumbers, \$10; Roofers \$9; Sheetmetal Workers, \$10; Teamsters, \$6.50; Truck Drivers, heavy, \$7; Steam Fitters, \$10.

The above wage scale is for a straight eight-hour day; anything over eight hours, time and one-half overtime; Sundays and holidays, double time. This wage scale has been established through a thorough organization of the wage workers of Vallejo.

The Navy Yard Mare Island, has made large reductions in the force of men employed there; about two thousand men have been discharged or laid off and is still continuing.

One new union was organized during the year: The Auto Mechanics, Local No. 229.

The new Labor Temple was dedicated May 20, 1921. This new building was built by organized labor and has a valuation of \$100,500.

About April 1, 1921, I applied for a charter for the Asbestos Workers of Mare Island, but up to this time have received no charter. Secretary McNamara still has the charter fee of \$25. I have written and wired him several times, but can get no satisfaction or no reason except that the local in San Francisco raised some opposition with the executive board of the Asbestos Workers' International, opposing a union on Mare Island of that craft. This looks to me like the American plan in the San Francisco local of the Asbestos Workers.

Our Co-operative Store is now located in the new Labor Temple and is in a prosperous condition. The store did a business for the first year of \$58,000.

Organized labor in Vallejo, with a large reduction of its workmen on the Navy Yard, are standing shoulder to shoulder, ever ready to do their share to better the conditions of the wage earners of our country.

Napa, owing to the lack of housing room, asked to be released from holding the State convention in Napa City. The Executive Council selected San Jose for the convention city in lieu of Napa. The local unions of Napa City have not shown the interest and progress I had hoped to see, but they seem to be in a fairly good condition and working together in harmony.

I have not been able to visit Santa Rosa, Petaluma and San Rafael, but I wrote to the secretary and some others of the Central Council in San Rafael, Petaluma and Santa Rosa, requesting them to give a statement of the condition of the labor movement in their locals in those cities, but to date have not received any reply from them. I hope they are still on the map and will send delegates to the convention and do their part in the interest of organized labor. I am,

Yours fraternally,

L. B. LEAVITT, Vice-President.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, September 24, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

Trade unionists during the past year have been confronted with a most trying and strenuous situation, both within and without their organization. A continuous struggle has been made by a great many of the employers to take advantage of conditions so as to weaken the labor movement; but regardless of all difficulties, many unions have secured satisfactory agreements, especially those that lived up to the laws of the San Francisco Labor Council and accepted the advice and assistance of its Secretary, John A. O'Connell.

Butchers' Unions Nos. 115 and 508, the Cemetery Workers, the Culinary Workers, the Laundry Workers, and many more unions have settled their hour and wage questions for this year.

The Typographical Union made a splendid advance when, on May 1, 1921, they were conceded the forty-four-hour week.

There have been many restaurants, dairy lunches, etc., started recently among the Leightons, which are strictly union. The notorious White Lunch houses are still unfair.

We find that after their long defensive struggle, the marine unions are intact with every indication that they will soon regain their old position as bulwarks of the American labor movement.

The Shipping Board has gone on record that discrimination against union men will not be permitted. International President Chlopeck and International Vice-Presi-

dent Madsen of the Longshoremen's Union will arrive in October, when an organizing campaign is to be started.

Employers in several large industries in this city have inaugurated and put in effect what they call the "American Plan," which is an attempt on the part of the employers to take away from the workers the natural right to be represented by representatives of their own choice on questions of wages, hours, etc. They advocate a shop committee where they will deal directly with their own employes, and so as to see the employes are properly represented they select the committee for them, either directly or indirectly.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has started a campaign. The object they have in view is to make all members of organized labor 100 per cent union men and women by having them at all times demand the union card, button and label. The delegates deserve great credit for their present activity in talking to fellow workers; they are constructive and optimistic, and splendid results are sure to come from their efforts. They have organized the women who are going before organizations other than labor, making a house to house canvass, and many plans are being worked out that will help waken the union members to a spirit of active co-operation.

The following is a brief history of the Building Trades strike:

In July, 1920, fifteen building trades crafts sought wage increases, and in two cases the employers sought to decrease wages, namely, the wages of the plasterers and hod carriers. These men struck against the attempted wage cut. Thereafter an arbitration agreement was entered into.

The issues submitted to the arbitration board were whether or not wages of fifteen crafts should be raised, and whether or not the wages of two crafts should be cut. Unfortunately, through a grievous error, the arbitration board lost sight of the issues and rendered a decision wherein they cut the wages of all the seventeen crafts in the arbitration  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The Building Trades Council offered to submit the question of the legality of the board's decision to the Supreme Court of the State of California. The employers refused to accept this offer and insisted that the men must accept the illegal wage cut or they would lock them out. The employers locked the men out, and the Builders' Exchange, aided and financed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, proceeded to institute the open shop plan in the building industry, and as a subterfuge called it the American plan.

The building trades unions found that, owing to the combine formed by the building material dealers, the general public was refused building materials unless they, the public, in buying such materials would sign an agreement to only use such materials with so-called American plan workmen. The building trades unions, therefore, went into the building material supply business and attempted to furnish all fair contractors with material in order to thereby enable union mechanics to continue working.

In the meantime a number of professional agitators came to San Francisco and proceeded to create dissension within the ranks of the building trades unions. These disrupters attacked the methods being employed by the unions, attacked the officers of the unions and of the Building Trades Council, viciously slandered and maligned the international officers who were here assisting in the conduct of the fight, and also attacked and denounced the American Federation of Labor and its officers.

These professional agitators, some of whom are evidently in the employ of the Employers' Detective Agency, also proceeded to vigorously agitate for a general strike. A general strike of building trades unions was forced upon the construction crafts as a result of this agitation. The effect of this was simply to take union men off of union jobs and thereby inflict loss and hardship upon union contractors and employers who had been doing everything in their power to assist the unions in winning their strike.

In a short time the hysteria resulting from the agitation for a general strike began to abate and the loyal trades unionists found that they had simply been the dupes of professional agitators who are bent upon wrecking the trade union movement. Under the leadership of these wreckers a dual labor organization, called the Rank and File Federation of Workers, has been organized, and the aims and purposes of this organization are to wreck the present American Federation of Labor unions and institute in their stead the program of the I. W. W.'s for the One Big Union.

As soon as the vicious scheme of these union wreckers became apparent, the loyal trades unionists withdrew from any association with them, and various international organizations have taken steps to put these disrupters outside of the trade union movement. In the meantime, the unions have decided to return to work under the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent wage reduction unlawfully and illegally imposed upon them.

The members of the various building trades unions are rapidly returning to their old employment. A large majority of the men are already at work, and, owing to the fact that there is a considerable housing and building shortage, the indications are that the building trades unions will soon regain their former position.

The scabs and strikebreakers that were imported by the employers during the fight are, in the main, incompetent workmen and they are, therefore, rapidly being eliminated.

The outlook for the building trades unions is very good, and although the lesson they have learned has been a costly one, nevertheless its results are going to be for the ultimate benefit of the trade union movement. The disruptionists and their tactics have been exposed, and with their elimination by the various international organizations, the trade union movement will rapidly regain its former strength and position, operating under sane, rational and fair conditions.

In closing this report we desire to express our appreciation for the pleasant and harmonious relations that have existed between members of the State Executive Council and express the hope that the convention will transact its business in the same manner so that harmony will prevail during the entire deliberations.

Respectfully submitted.

ROE H. BAKER,  
JAS. E. HOPKINS,  
J. J. MATHESON.

### REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10.

Sacramento, September 8, 1921.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 3, 1921.

Since the last convention there has been very little new organization in this district, the only new organization being the formation of a Union Label League, the old league having disbanded some time past.

From the interest shown by those who assisted in the forming of the League, as well as the delegates, the League gives promise of being a big asset to the Local labor movement.

Practically all Locals have been successful in renewing agreements for the coming year.

The Building Trades craftsmen, after a brief period of negotiations with the Builders Exchange (representing the Building Employers, Contractors, etc.), agreed to accept a 7½ per cent reduction on their wage schedule.

There is no American plan in Sacramento at this writing, and I am sure there will not be any, as there is apparently no need for a change over the present system of bargaining collectively, rather than individually, as is provided by the so-called featureless American plan.

Locally there is a disposition on the part of employers and Unions to come to a reasonable agreement, and representatives of both sides have always shown an inclination to be fair, hence the absence of industrial conflict.

The printing crafts engaged in the commercial branch of such industry, on May 1 struck for the induction of the forty-four hour working week, or the week to terminate at Saturday noon, and after remaining out eight days a settlement was effected whereby the forty-four hour week would be granted, and same without a reduction in pay. The movement to establish the forty-four hour week in the printing industry had its inception in the year 1919, when after various conferences between representatives of the International Printing Trades Union and the closed shop branch of the National Typothetae of America (the Employing Printers of America) it was agreed upon that the forty-four hour working week would be placed into effect automatically in the printing industry on May 1, 1921. You will note that practically two years was accepted by employees before the shorter work week was to become effective, it being fully realized that a reasonable period should be granted in order to bring the commercial printing industry to a proper adjustment to meet the new working week. Irrespective of the sacredness of contractual relationship through agreement, many employers have not met their obligation, thus creating many strikes in such industry in the United States and Canada. Trade unionists will profit by standing squarely behind the printing crafts in their efforts to have the Employers of America and Canada live up to their agreement. This is not a strike, it is simply a question whereby an agreement arrived at between National Representatives of Printing Crafts and National Association of Employers has been in many instances repudiated by employers.

The local Labor Council initiated a referendum against the operation of one-man cars in Sacramento. This action was taken upon the refusal of the City Commission to adopt an ordinance prohibiting the operation of such cars. When the people of Sacramento voted upon the subject matter it is easy to realize the cars were ordered prohibited from operation.

The cars are operating at present with two men, but it was not the desire of the proponents of the measure to place more men on the cars, but it was their desire to see adequate protection guaranteed the public riding on such cars.

Most of the cars pass over crossings of steam railroads, and any one can realize that, if the operator does not go out and look for clearance, there is every reason to believe the opportunity for collisions is greatly advanced, and it is for this purpose, namely the safety of the public, not a labor issue, that prompted the proponents of the measure to press the same to a successful conclusion.

There is practically nothing more of any consequence to report upon, outside of the fact that we have with us a few dear brothers who are continually in distress worrying about the idle rich.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. J. McQUILLAN.

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11.

Eureka, September 5, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,  
Greeting:

Since the last Annual Convention the labor movement of Humboldt County has had to face the opposition of Big Business through the Chamber of Commerce and the Redwood Lumber Manufacturers Association. The struggle has been continuous, the main attack being directed against our Labor News. Economic pressure was brought to bear on our advertisers, with the result, that a number of the large merchants were compelled to withdraw their support. We were fortunate at this critical time to have a group of sympathetic Co-Operators, with five stores operating in the County, and they cheerfully came to our relief. A number of our larger Locals have suffered a loss of membership due largely to the condition of unemployment that has prevailed here. The Timberworkers have suffered because of the rank discrimination practiced by the large Lumber Companies of this vicinity. To be a Timberworker is always a hazard to a job with these hundred percenters. Wage reductions are the order of the day and the poor Lumber Jack finds himself at the mercy of the Lumber Barons. The labor turnover in the industry is remarkable.

Our Union Labor Hospital is prospering in spite of the opposition that it is constantly called upon to meet. A new modern X-ray machine has just been installed making it the most modern hospital in Northern California.

Backed by the good members of the Pacific Co-Operative Society and the labor movement, the Labor News championed the cause of the common people in one special and one municipal election, and in both instances against both local daily papers, we successfully defeated the sinister plans of the Autocratic "would be" rulers of this City. All in all we believe we have fought a good fight and we will continue to be a factor to be reckoned with in this community.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE A. KELLEY.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12.

Groveland, September 12, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,  
Greeting:

During the past year, insofar as District No. 12 is concerned, very little progress was made in the way of organizing the workers. Owing to the determination of the San Francisco City Engineer's Office to crush Organized Labor on the Hetch Hetchy project of the City and County of San Francisco, the attention of your vice-president was continually required at Groveland, the headquarters of the project.

On August 20, 1920, the Miner's and other Tunnel Workers on the Hetch Hetchy were forced to strike after several months of negotiations during which every possible effort was made by the men to secure a wage scale equal to that paid on similar projects in the State of California at that time. Previous to going

out on strike the men offered to submit all matters to the United States Department of Labor for Arbitration. This offer was turned down by Mr. Cleary, acting for the City Engineer. The latter part of October, 1920, importation of strikebreakers began. Professional gunmen and guards were imported under the guidance and direction of Assistant City Engineers, although some would camouflage the issue and have the people believe that the City of San Francisco was not responsible for the importation, the "buck" being passed to the Construction Company of North America, a Cost Plus concern.

Having been a member of the Miner's Union for some twenty years in continuous good standing, I naturally have become somewhat familiar with the tactics employed by the Mine Owners during Labor troubles, but during all these years of active membership in the Miners' Organization I have never witnessed such degrading tactics as were employed on the Hetch Hetchy project against the organized workers during the last strike. Northern States and Canada were combed for men to act as strikebreakers, members of the O. B. U. were brought from Canada and given jobs as bosses, some of these men are holding bossing jobs at this writing, while citizens of San Francisco are discharged for holding membership in an International Union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The strike came to an end after nine months of struggling and on May 20, 1921, it was called off at the request of Wm. H. Army of the U. S. Department of Labor. Union men are compelled to work, eat and sleep side by side with scabs. Mr. Army is still endeavoring to secure some measure of justice for the Tunnel Workers on the Hetch Hetchy project.

Timberworkers' Local No. 166 went out of business after the City Engineer's Office decreed that it must go. The Timberworkers employed direct by the City at Mather are now disorganized.

It may be of interest to the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor to know that out of a force of 1000 men employed on the Hetch Hetchy project less than eighty are recognized and dealt with as Union men by the men in charge of the project for the City of San Francisco.

During the nine months of the strike numerous appeals were made to His Honor, the Mayor of San Francisco, and to other bodies connected with the Municipal Government, asking for their co-operation and assistance to bring about an honorable settlement, practically all of these appeals were referred to the City Engineer. City Officials assumed the attitude that the "King can Commit no Wrong," and the City Engineer is the "King" insofar as the Hetch Hetchy project is concerned. He is the Judge, Jury and Executioner.

For years we have had powerful Mine Owners' Associations and Lumber Barons fighting us in this District. When the City of San Francisco started work on the Hetch Hetchy project we were hopeful that we would have at least one fair employer to deal with, but we have learned different. The Mine Owners at least come out and fight Labor Organizations "Openly."

In conclusion I desire to thank the President and Secretary and other Members of the Executive Council for their efforts in behalf of the Hetch Hetchy workers during the troublesome times of the past year.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 13.

Weed, September 12, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Since the last Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, and especially during the last few months, Organized Labor in District 13 has had many serious problems to contend with, which has had a tendency to retard Organized Labor here.

The big business activities in reducing wages, making fictitious promises with reference to the reduction of living expenses, and doubtless working for the return of the ten hour day, have caused much Labor dissension here.

On January 1 the Weed Lumber Company announced a \$1.00 per day cut, amounting approximately to 20 per cent, and promising a reduction in costs of living accordingly.

The men accepted the cut in good faith, and welcomed any reduction in the price of living. However, the Company's promises did not materialize.

March 20, J. M. White, manager of the Weed Lumber Company announced the establishment of a plant Council, composed of employers and employees, to

settle all questions of dispute, and create a closer relationship between the management and the workers.

Needless to say, this proposition was not favorably received by the workers, for in it they saw the elimination of Organized Labor in Weed, and the extinction of the Local Timberworkers Union.

April 1 the Weed Lumber Company announced a further reduction in wages, ranging from 20 cents to 40 cents per day, with no immediate relief in the cost of living and rents—in fact citing, that living conditions were not under their control. Remembering the non-fulfillment of his promises on January 1, the workers decided to resist this last reduction if possible. A mass meeting was called by the Union employees of the Weed Lumber Company, and the men decided by a rising vote to reject both the Plant Council and the wage cut.

A committee of three was appointed to deliver their ultimatum to Manager J. M. White, informing him of the action of the Union and requesting a reply within forty-eight hours; failing this the men would refuse to report for work on Monday, April 4. Manager White refused our ultimatum and threatened to close down the plant indefinitely. Immediately thereafter our Local wired International headquarters requesting instructions. Secretary-Treasurer Call of Seattle wired back, "Keep the men on the job, pending the arrival of Pres. Canterbury and District President C. A. Kelley," which was done.

Under the circumstances President Canterbury advocated accepting the cut for the present, until conditions improved, especially emphasizing the amount of distress and unemployment in the big cities, where our employers could obtain thousands of men to take the strikers places. He further stated if the Local voted to strike, the International would be behind them, and do all possible to make the outcome a success. Valuable advice also was given us by District President C. A. Kelley and officers of our Local 114. Their advice was accepted by the membership and Manager White was informed the men would report for work as usual.

Tuesday, April 5, President Canterbury departed for Seattle and on the evening of that date fifty members of our Local Union were discharged as undesirable workers and strike agitators, including all our Local officers, with the exception of the financial secretary. This was especially unjust to the officers of the Local who had left no stone unturned to avert a strike. Special prominence was given this through the California dailies, even stating the names of the discharged men, which virtually put these men on the black list in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

International Headquarters were immediately notified, who in turn made strong representations to the Labor Department at Washington, who detailed Federal Mediator William Urmey to endeavor to settle the Weed controversy. William Urmey's plan was to obtain a written agreement between the employers and the workers and to be underwritten by the U. S. Labor Department. A strike clause was even to be put in.

Manager White flatly refused all overtures, stating no Union could run his plant. Realizing it was practically impossible to get the workers' viewpoint before the public through the dailies, considerable pressure was put on by the California State Commissioner, McLaughlin, and the California State Federation of Labor, especially on the matter of blackmailing discharged workers, who had been refused work at McCloud and other camps and informed their names were on the blacklist.

As an outcome of this, Fred V. Williams, correspondent of the San Francisco Daily News and Sacramento Star, came to Weed to investigate and wrote a series of scathing articles on the injustices heaped on the workers there, as well as the flagrant violations of the California State laws, by the Weed Lumber Company, especially referring to the low wages paid to the women. As a result of these revelations Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson of the Industrial Welfare Commission sent Miss Marion Mel, the assistant secretary to visit Weed and make a full report of her investigations.

Miss Mel discovered women workers were receiving \$2.00 per day or \$12.00 per week, while the State Law calls for \$16.00. Manager White was called before the Commission in conference with the Executive Commissioner, who ordered an adjustment in the wages of all the women employees and that back pay would be collected by the Industrial Welfare Commission. This indicates another victory for organized Labor.

On March 31 this office made strong representations to Commissioner McLaughlin regarding the Coupon System here operated by the Weed Lumber Company, which is another violation of the State law, inasmuch as the coupons are not negotiable, and only good at the Company store, which charged exorbitant prices compared with other stores in the vicinity, and evading the State law by paying only monthly. No report has as yet been received from Commissioner McLaughlin as to the outcome of my complaint.

The activities of the Weed Lumber Company, especially in discharging indiscriminately Union workers has had a tendency to dishearten our workers, who refused to join our ranks, through fear of being discharged. Furthermore cheap Negro Labor has been imported by the carload to take the place of those men who had the courage to fight for their rights and have suffered in consequence.

The result of our agitations has been the cause of considerable enlightenment to the public in general in the State of California, as well as action taken by the Commissioner, and I would further recommend that at our coming session our Committee on Legislation should take some action in having these laws amended with a penalty for their violation.

Furthermore, Secretary of Labor, Jas. J. Davis, has in his possession the series of articles published by Fred V. Williams and also a strong letter from this office deploring the unbelievable Labor conditions here in Weed, and expressing a strong hope that the conditions of the Timber Industry in Northern California be brought to the notice of President Harding. A reply has been received from Secretary Davis that he was interested in our case and would advise us further as soon as he had time to study the articles.

Trusting my report here submitted will be accepted by the delegates assembled, and that my efforts here have been for the welfare of the toilers entirely, and with the hope that I shall be more useful in the near future, and that my experience in the past year may bring still greater results in the future.

Fraternally submitted,

IVAL WHITNEY.

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER JAMES H. DOYLE

Oakland, Calif., September 16, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

In reviewing the general situation of organized labor in California for the past year there are many things to be considered, and chief among them is the continued depression in industry, which has contributed more than any of the other causes the spirit that prevails among the workers, and it is largely because of their attitude that we are facing such a hostile period and such antagonism to the cause we represent.

Strikes, lockouts and wage reductions, together with the ruthless discriminations that have taken place in the various industries, and which have been aimed directly at the members of organized crafts, have all played their part in hampering the efforts of the workers in organizing. Fear of loss of the job, together with the propaganda that has been sent broadcast throughout the country that the labor movement was doomed, has temporarily retarded our activities along those lines, and that we have still a hard road ahead of us for the coming few months is my honest opinion.

At the close of the convention at Fresno I went north to Chico, where there still remained some work to be done in connection with the organizing campaign that had been on in that district, and while there I received notification of the action that had been taken in Susanville, where the organizer of the Timberworkers was set upon and bound, gagged and taken by a band of thugs from the community under the care and protection of the lumber interests in that section, driven out on the desert and left there in the rain to ponder over the ways of the corporate interests when one dares to interfere with their plans.

The time spent in Susanville will always live in my memory as being, from many angles, the most educating that I have ever spent and the insight that I gained into the rottenness that can be concealed and the utter lack of justice that can abound in any locality within the confines of the State or Nation will always be a matter of wonderment to me.

There seems no need at this time to enter into a lengthy statement of the facts, except to say that Brother Harry Wood, International Vice-President of the Timberworkers, went into Susanville to organize the men working in the woods of the Lassess Box & Lumber Co. and the Westwood Lumber Co., and had been doing considerable work along the line of forming a local union when he was arrested and thrown in a jail and held there on the charge of being an I. W. W. He was held there without being arraigned, and after he had communicated his plight to friends, they went to his assistance and secured the services of the City Attorney, who was arranging to have him set free on a writ of habeas corpus, and it was while this was being done that the mob came to the jail and took him, blindfolded and tied him, then placed him in an automobile and drove him out on the desert.

That there were men in that mob sworn to guard the interests of the people of the State and county, is a matter of common knowledge to many in the community, and it was one of the wonders that no one could be found who was able to place those responsible for the affair where they rightfully belonged.

Stockton received the attention of your organizer during the latter part of November and all of December, and at the time there was every hope that the work that was being done there would be of a lasting nature, but just when success seemed more nearly realized than at any time since the 1914 fight the interests got busy again and the work of months was again torn asunder, only the stronger unions being able to withstand the onslaught that was being made against them.

The Teamsters and the Cooks and Waiters have both made much progress, and they also have been able to hold what gains they have made and also to gain in membership, and in the case of the Cooks and Waiters, to establish the union card in 97 per cent of the restaurants, which in itself is a record to be proud of.

From Stockton I went into Sonoma County and worked between Santa Rosa and Petaluma, where, owing to the strike that had occurred there during the summer of 1920, the movement was in bad shape and much good was done in Petaluma in building up those organizations, namely, the Teamsters and Cereal Workers, as well as the organizing of the Cooks and Waiters and the Retail Clerks' unions. There was also organized at that time a Women's Label League that has since proved its worth to the labor movement in more ways than one and which promises to be a factor in the affairs of that city.

The strike of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Santa Rosa took up the time of your organizer for the greater part of a month and every effort that could be was made for a settlement, but the company was determined to enforce a wage reduction and all attempts to settle with them have thus far failed.

While in the Sonoma County district much time was given to the building up of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, and in assisting them and Business Agent Bauer of the Building Trades Council in keeping down the sentiment for a wage reduction.

While in this district several trips were made to San Francisco, where conferences between the officers of the Brewery Workers, Warehousemen, Labor Council of San Francisco and Organizer Dale of the American Federation and myself, looking towards the adjustment of the jurisdictional dispute between those two organizations were held. After several conferences it was finally decided to let the matter remain as it was until after the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver.

Modesto was next visited and an effort made to bring back into the fold those men that had dropped out during the winter months and after they had gone on record for the plan of working open shop closed craft, as it was explained to me, and which plan did much to destroy all that had been done in the past and left in its wake a condition that time alone can remedy.

Turlock received attention, as did the other towns, and much good was accomplished and a better feeling brought about through the co-operation of the members and their honesty in dealing with each other.

Turlock is one of the towns that has successfully resisted the attempt to reduce their wages, and while it was necessary to resort to the strike to do it, they won a clean cut decision, and it has made them more loyal, if possible, to the cause of unionism than they were before.

From Modesto I next went to Sacramento, where, with Vice-President Thorpe of the International Association of Machinists, a campaign was put on in the automobile shops and also at the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and through our efforts many new members were added to both the Railroad local and the Auto Mechanics local.

Upon receipt of instructions from President Gompers I proceeded to Los Angeles, where I met Organizer Frayne and the members of the executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and together with them and the representatives from the local Building Trades Council and representatives of the Theatrical Stage Employees' organization, a survey was made of the moving picture industry to ascertain if the Theatrical Stage Employees were violating the ruling of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor relative to the jurisdictional claims of the Building Trades. At the close of the investigation I was advised to proceed to Denver with the other members of the conference and report to the Executive Council at the convention.

I remained in Denver during the entire session and spent the time in meeting with the delegates and international officers, and through contact with them was able to better understand the general labor conditions and to advise with the membership in a more intelligent manner by reason of knowing the financial conditions with which they had come to cope.

Upon my return from Denver I was assigned to the Contra Costa district, comprising Richmond, Crockett, Port Costa and Martinez, where I have been for the



past six weeks, and have been busy most of the time with the Oil Workers, who have been facing a general strike for some time and who have at this writing several thousand men out in the southern fields in an effort to compel the operators to meet with the representatives of the United States Government and with them agree upon the terms that the men engaged in that industry shall work for.

I have been advised that there is every prospect of a settlement in the near future that will insure the men engaged in the oil industry peace for another year at least.

The strike in the building trades in the bay district has had a very depressing effect on organization work, and many saw in it the destruction of the labor movement in San Francisco and vicinity, and were waiting to see what the final outcome of the struggle would be, and that there are many who feel a keen disappointment as a result of the failure of the Builders' Exchange to accomplish the task that they have planned so carefully goes without saying.

That the Builders' Exchange was unsuccessful in the attempt to destroy the labor movement in this district was not the fault of the so-called Rank and File, who, by their actions, assisted in every manner possible. That those who have been misled will see the error of their misguided ways is apparent to anyone who has given the matter any thought; that there is much need of a general housecleaning in the ranks has long been evident, and that the job has so long been delayed has only served to emphasize the necessity. And let us hope that those whose duty it is to rid the movement will not be found wanting in their duty, but that they will go at the job in a manner that will leave no question of doubt in the minds of that group as to the purpose they have in view.

In closing, let me add a word of warning to the members of organized labor. We are being put to the acid test at this time, and the future success of our movement depends upon us individually and collectively, and there can be no shirking the responsibility or the passing it on to the other fellow, for we are to be weighed by our own individual actions and not by those of our fellows, and unless we protect our interests, and that very selfishly, we will not have any interest to protect.

The present industrial depression is not the first that has occurred in the history of our country, and that it will not be the last goes without saying, but that we can do much to minimize their effect on our membership is clear in the minds of the thinking men and women in the ranks of organized labor, and the time is fast coming when the great majority must begin to think for themselves and not be depending on someone else to do their thinking and acting for them.

One of the outstanding evils that I have met up with this past year has been the neglect upon the part of the union men to attend their meetings and, with their presence, encourage the officers and the loyal few who are always on hand, to show that they, too, have an interest in what is being done and can play their part; and if those who are always finding fault would have passed through some of the experiences that your organizer has, during this past year, waiting in deserted meeting halls night after night until a sufficient number of members arrived to hold a meeting, they would readily see that much of the blame for our present plight could be properly placed to our own indifference.

The pledge of President Gompers, made in Denver, to increase the membership in the American Federation of Labor one million during the current year calls for the fullest measure of co-operation from each of us, and to shirk our duty at this time will brand us for all time to come as unworthy of the trust placed in us. And let it not be said that we, the organized workers of California, failed to do our full share. Let us enter into the spirit of the fight, as we have led the way in the past in showing how and knowing how to do things.

Let each delegate carry back to his respective local and community the enthusiasm coupled with the determination to put his particular district in the 100 per cent class, and not only will we have increased our membership a million, but we will have proven that organized labor in California is not content to live on past records, but is out to establish new ones.

To those who have so ably assisted me in the work during the past year I wish to extend my sincerest thanks and to assure them that without their valued assistance I would have failed in many of the things we have been able to accomplish.

With best wishes for a successful convention, I remain,

Fraternally,

JAMES H. DOYLE.

## Report of Delegate to the Forty-First Convention of the American Federation of Labor

Los Angeles, August 20, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

The convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in the City of Denver on Monday, June 13, 1921. More than five hundred delegates were present, the largest gathering in the history of the Federation.

The convention was called to order by S. P. Oplinger, representing the local convention committee. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Dewey C. Bailey, mayor of Denver; Hon. Oliver H. Shoup, governor of Colorado; Hon. Edward Keating, ex-congressman from Colorado and a lifelong trade-unionist, and James C. Bulger, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. President Samuel Gompers responded to the various addresses of welcome in his usual appreciative manner.

Later in the week addresses were also delivered by Col. Alvin M. Owsley, director-general of the American Legion; the Rev. J. Henry Tihen, bishop of Denver; Dr. Charles A. Powers and Glenn E. P. Plumb, author of the Plumb plan.

Rev. G. S. Lackland of Denver, one of the brilliant young clergymen of this nation possessing the courage to defend the workers against oppression, delivered a powerful address before the convention and was accorded an ovation seldom witnessed in the Parliament of Labor. In the course of his remarks the Rev. Lackland denounced the so-called "American plan" in the following effective manner:

"I find that in 1891 the average workingman in industry lived to be 38 years of age. After ten years of struggle, in 1911, the American Federation of Labor by giving better conditions in industry had lengthened the average life of workingmen in industry from 38 years to 48 years. With such a result before us I say I am for Labor organizations and any organization that will do that.

"I wish the American Legion in making its fight would note this: Last year 300,000 babies under 5 years of age died. An expert has been at work and he says that where a man is getting a living wage a quarter of the children die where there is not a living wage. Three-quarters of those children last year died in places where the 'open shop' prevails and where they have the grand 'American plan.'"

The sentiments expressed by the clergyman representing the younger element in the religious world should encourage other representatives of the church to unite in a vehement protest against the present-day methods employed by various business institutions to crush the aims and aspirations of the men and women who toil.

Resolutions presented by delegates from California were adopted directing the Executive Council of the federation to strenuously oppose the request of the Hawaiian Legislature to amend the Chinese exclusion law in such manner as to permit the admission of Chinese coolies into Hawaii under the guise of a shortage of labor on the sugar plantations. The fact was made plain that the real reason behind the request for a modification of the present Chinese exclusion act is the unwillingness of native Hawaiians to work for 77 cents per day, they demanding a sufficient wage upon which to support themselves and families. The second resolution called attention to the Japanese menace in the West, particularly in the State of California, and demanded, henceforth, exclusion of Japanese from the United States. Both resolutions were unanimously concurred in by the convention.

After a lengthy and earnest discussion of the subject, government ownership and operation of the railroads was urged, by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and it is hereby directed to assist the recognized railroad Labor organization by every effort within its power to have proper legislation enacted providing for government ownership and democratic operation of the railroad systems of the United States."

The outstanding feature of the convention, in the opinion of your delegate, consisted in the strong and vigorous stand against the so-called "American plan," the successor of the open shop. California is justly proud of its institutions, but nevertheless vehemently protests again the "American plan," which movement had its inception within the boundaries of our fair State, and has extended its activities over the entire nation. With the return to "normalcy" the "American plan" is

doomed to the same fate which overtook the open shop and the citizens' alliance of other days.

The forty-four hour week struggle of the allied printing crafts throughout the United States and Canada was brought forcibly to the attention of the delegates. The position of the printing trades in striking when the employing printers refused to carry out a solemn agreement entered into some two and one-half years ago, was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the Federation.

Following are some of the resolutions approved by the convention: Upholding the seamen in their struggle for an American-manned merchant marine; Condemning the American Can Company for its attitude toward Organized Labor; indorsement of the Japanese exclusion law; protesting against the actions of the Quaker Oats Company in refusing to withdraw its printing from establishments which violated an agreement for inauguration of the forty-four hour week in the printing trades on May 1, 1921; indorsing request of civil service employes that they be granted the right to a hearing and appeal from the judgment of officers in cases involving demotion or dismissal; indorsement of the position of impartiality toward the various organizations of war veterans adopted by the Montreal convention; protesting against any measure now before congress or that may hereafter be introduced seeking to weaken the various bureaus of the department of labor; indorsement of resolution urging the American Federation of Labor to request all its affiliated bodies to write to the president and members of congress urging the immediate recognition of the Republic of Ireland; indorsement of resolution calling upon congress to so amend the Volstead act as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer; indorsement of resolution requesting Central Labor Councils in large industrial communities to inaugurate effective campaigns against the growing abuse of injunctions in labor disputes; indorsement of measure instructing the Executive Council of the Federation to do all that lies within its power to secure a retrial or pardon for Tom Mooney.

Hon. J. H. Thomas, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, delivered an extended and interesting address, and he was followed by Mr. James Walker, delegate from the same organization. Before the close of the convention suitable gifts were presented Messrs. Walker and Thomas by the delegates as a token of appreciation, the presentation being made by President Gompers.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, James Duncan; Second Vice-President, Joseph M. Valentine; Third Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Fourth Vice-President, William Green; Fifth Vice-President, William D. Mahon; Sixth Vice-President, T. A. Rickert; Seventh Vice-President, Jacob Fischer; Eighth Vice-President, Matthew Woll; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, William J. Spencer and James J. Forrester; Fraternal Delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, John O'Hara.

Cincinnati was selected as the next city to entertain the Federation in 1922. The convention will meet in June, the resolution seeking to change the date from June to October having met defeat at the hands of the delegates.

In conclusion, I desire to express to the California State Federation of Labor deep appreciation for the honor conferred in selecting me as its representative to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

SETH R. BROWN.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., September 24, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

In accordance with the established custom, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to statements on the Federation's finances and membership, a summary of the more important transactions of the Executive Council, unless the subject matter has already been dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents.

The Report on Labor Legislation, issued as a separate pamphlet, should also be considered a part of the Executive Council's report to the convention.

During the past year the Council held five regular sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these meetings. Sub-committees of the Executive Council have, of course, had many more sessions in endeavoring to carry out the intent of the various resolutions acted upon by the Fresno convention.

### The Union of Producers and Consumers

The last convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorsed the revised Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers. The three component parts of this "Union" are: The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., and the California State Federation of Labor.

The Executive Board of the Union of Producers and Consumers has under consideration various plans for the election of the next State Legislature. It is confidently believed that several of the most reactionary members of the Legislature, who aspire for re-election, can be defeated. The principal weapon to be used against them is liberal publicity of their own self-made record.

The following revised platform is submitted for the approval of the convention:

### Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers

(Representing the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., of California, and the California State Federation of Labor.)

#### 1. Graduated Land Tax

As a means of breaking up large land holdings and forcing idle land into use, we favor a graduated tax on all large land holdings, and an extension of the State Land Settlement policy, so as to encourage the development of rural California by farm owners rather than by farm tenants and homeless, migratory workers.

#### 2. Exclusion of Asiatics

To preserve California as a heritage to the white race, we demand the abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan and the exclusion of Asiatics by law.

#### 3. Public Ownership of Public Utilities

Reaffirming our demand for equality of opportunity, we favor the public ownership of public utilities, including terminal warehouses and packing plants; we also favor the Initiative (to be voted upon at the General Election in November, 1922), whereby it is proposed to conserve, develop and control the waters of the State for the use of the people.

#### 4. Co-operative Organizations

Accepting voluntary co-operation as the most practical method for the equitable distribution of food and other necessities of life, we urge upon the State Government to assist in the development of the co-operative movement in connection with its activities relative to the high cost of living, with a view to utilizing the existing co-operative organizations for immediate purposes and encouraging the creation of additional co-operative organizations where they are needed and conditions are suitable.

#### 5. Private Employment Bureaus

During the twelve months ending March 3, 1920, \$787,129 was collected in fees by private employment agencies in California. This is a huge tax upon men and women seeking work. Not a cent is paid by the employer. We therefore favor legis-

lation limiting the fee which may be charged by employment agencies operated for profit to 10 per cent of one month's pay.

#### 6. Absent Voters' Law

No citizen should be disfranchised in elections by reason of absence from his or her residence. We therefore favor the adoption of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13 as a necessary step to enable the Legislature to adopt an Absent Voters' Act under proper safeguards and reasonable restrictions.

#### 7. Farmer and Labor Representation

We reiterate our demand for Farmer and Labor representation upon all State Boards and Commissions. In particular, do we insist upon adequate Labor and Farmer representation on the Board of Regents of the State University, which, being maintained and supported by all the people, should be at the service of every section of society.

#### Bonded Labor for the Sugar Barons

The strenuous efforts made by the Hawaiian sugar planters to obtain special privileges from Congress are of grave concern to the organized workers of California.

Your Executive Council vigorously protested to Congress against the enactment of any law which will weaken the Chinese Exclusion Act or permit the importation of any labor to work in bondage for the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands. The argument has been advanced that nothing but the importation of coolie labor can save the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands. Well, if Congress yields to the plea of this infant industry, which, during the war, extorted from the American people twenty-five cents for each pound of sugar, then there will soon be a general demand for cheap bonded labor from every union labor crusher on the continent of America. And if this demand is satisfied, how can any fair-minded employer survive in business unless he, too, adopts the slave labor policy. Truly, if it were not for the vigorous protesting voice of American organized labor, our nation would be drifting rapidly toward the status of the old Roman republic, which decayed and rotted from within long before the enemy from without overran the land.

It must be regretfully reported that the California Japanese Exclusion League did not respond to the State Federation of Labor's invitation to join in the protest against the proposed importation of bonded coolie labor for the Hawaiian Islands.

#### Change of Convention City

Under date of July 5, Thos. D. Van Osten, writing officially for the Central Labor Council of Napa, notified the Executive Council that, after a thorough discussion and investigation, they had reached the conclusion it would be impossible to provide housing facilities for the number of delegates usually in attendance at an annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. When inviting the last convention to come to Napa in 1921, the citizens of Napa had counted on having a new 150-room hotel by October, 1921, but the construction of said hotel has been delayed, with the results stated.

The Executive Council then made a rapid survey of the cities in this section of the State and unanimously selected San Jose as the Convention City of 1921.

#### Benicia-Martinez Ferry Co. Unfair

Upon application of the Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, San Francisco (January 12), the Executive Council placed the Benicia-Martinez Ferry Co. on the unfair list of the Federation and authorized the before mentioned association to issue a non-patronize notice to union men in the State. The company had locked out the union men formerly employed and refused to grant their employes the conditions which prevail on the competing ferries in that section.

#### Timber Workers Organizing Fund

As per action of the last convention and in response to an appeal sent to affiliated unions, the sum of \$546.90 was contributed for the purpose of organizing timber workers in California. Under date of April 1 the International Office of the Timber Workers' Union, located at Seattle, suggested the appointment of C. A. Kelley, Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor, as California organizer for the timber workers. The Executive Council decided, however, to turn over the full amount on hand for that purpose to Harry W. Call, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Timber Workers, with the understanding that all of it is to be spent for organizing work in California. This was done and the official receipt for \$546.90 is at hand.

Following is a detailed report of the contributions received: Plumbers No. 280, Pasadena, \$5.00; Hod Carriers No. 135, Fresno, \$22.90; Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco, \$10.00; Musicians No. 189, Stockton, \$10.00; Butchers No. 406, San Jose, \$10.00; Oil Workers No. 24, McKittrick, \$22.60; Steam & Operating Engineers No. 235, San Pedro, \$5.00; Electrical Workers No. 36, Sacramento, \$5.00; Cigar-makers No. 338, Eureka, \$1.80; Central Labor Council, Vallejo, \$12.50; Central Labor Council, Richmond, \$2.00; Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles, \$15.00; Potters No. 89, Richmond, \$2.00; Painters and Paperhangers No. 1063, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco, \$25.00; Central Labor Council, Long Beach, \$5.00; Teamsters No. 490, Richmond, \$13.90; Garment Cutters No. 36, Los Angeles, \$5.00; Oil Workers No. 1, Lost Hills, \$52.00; Carpenters No. 2114, Napa, \$10.00; Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego, \$46.50; Typographical No. 600, Petaluma, \$1.50; Butchers No. 508, San Francisco, \$5.00; State Hospital Employees, Napa, \$6.35; Sheet Metal Workers No. 252, Fresno, \$5.00; Carpenters No. 751, Santa Rosa, \$2.50; Painters No. 314, Bakersfield, \$10.00; Quarry Workers No. 35, Knowles, \$12.00; Oil Workers No. 18, Maricopa, \$127.95; Musicians No. 6, San Francisco, \$5.00; Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara, \$2.10; Electrical Workers No. 180, Vallejo, \$5.00; Painters No. 899, Visalia, \$3.00; Central Labor Council, Taft, \$50.30; Street Carmen No. 800, Eureka, \$2.50; Bakers No. 195, Eureka, \$1.50; Carpenters No. 1040, Eureka, \$6.00. Total, \$546.90.

### Deportation of Harry Wood

Harry Wood, organizer for the International Union of Timber Workers, was arrested by the town marshal of Susanville, Lassen County, on October 11, 1920, and on the evening of the same day was turned over by said marshal to a mob. This mob, evidently working at the instigation of the lumber interests who control that section of the country, ran Harry Wood out of town under threats of violence and the rope. An affidavit of this outrage was duly submitted to the Governor of California, together with a request to furnish protection and redress for this absolutely unwarranted and unjustified violation of constitutional rights. The Governor, in acknowledging the letter, suggested that advantage be taken of an announcement by the Judge of Lassen County, to the effect that he would cause an investigation to be made "if sufficient evidence were presented." The evidence was presented to the Judge in the form of affidavits, but the Judge suggested that Harry Wood appear in person before said Grand Jury at its next meeting. For several months the Grand Jury meeting was delayed on account of weather conditions. Finally a meeting was scheduled for May 9, 1921. The International Union of Timber Workers was promptly advised by wire of the date of said meeting, but their reply was that it would not be possible to send Harry Wood to Susanville for the Grand Jury session. Subsequent correspondence with the International Timber Workers' Union indicates that they are in financial difficulties owing to the failure of a Seattle bank. The Judge of Lassen County has taken advantage of the situation and has made no further effort to conduct the promised investigation.

### Labor's Record for Providing Educational Facilities

The State Federation of Labor has not yet succeeded in securing labor representation on the Board of Regents of the State-owned University, but progress is being made in that direction.

During the year President Murphy of this Federation was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco. Also, it is gratifying to be able to report that the Extension Division of the State University is finally making some efforts to satisfy the educational needs of the workers.

Recently certain newspapers have commented upon the establishment of trade union colleges in several industrial centers of our country. By inference the impression is created that this is the first effort of the organized working people in America to provide educational facilities for themselves. But this is far from the truth.

A little over ninety years ago the first free public schools of the United States were initiated in the brains of the workingmen in the isolated unions of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Then, through years of agitation and despite the terrific protest of property owners, the organized working people of the United States succeeded in firmly establishing some form of free public school in every State and community.

Labor's next fight was for compulsory education laws, then for free text books.

All of the child labor laws of each of the forty-eight States have been secured at the expense of the organized workers. Only in recent years other groups of society have joined hands with the organized workers in behalf of this necessary protection to the children of our nation.

The organized workers were among the first to insist upon vocational education laws and were largely instrumental in the enactment of the Federal law approved February 23, 1917, and in all of the State laws that have followed since that date.

Following these achievements the organized workers petitioned Congress, in co-operation with other groups of society, to provide vocational training for disabled ex-service men. That law was approved June 27, 1918. Great good has followed its enactment. Many thousands of mutilated, depressed and otherwise afflicted ex-service men are now taking training under the Federal Board for Vocational Education in many lines of professional, commercial and industrial activities.

On June 2, 1920, another great educational law was enacted, largely through the perseverance of the organized workers, for the vocational retraining of the many thousands of persons who are disabled in industry in the trades, on the farms, or in other pursuits of life. At the last session of the California Legislature the representatives of labor were successful in securing the passage of an appropriation bill whereby the State duplicates the amount of the Federal grant for this purpose.

The first appropriation bill for University Extension work in California was introduced at the instance of the State Federation of Labor. And at the last session a Union Labor Senator (Lawrence J. Flaherty) sponsored an appropriation bill of \$170,000 for this purpose.

Truly, Labor has a splendid record in creating educational facilities, and the day is rapidly approaching when the organized workers will have proper representation, not only on all Boards of Education, but also on the governing boards of every University owned and supported by the people.

It is almost needless to state that President Murphy's recommendation for the creation of a Committee on Education, to function under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor, has the unanimous approval of the Executive Council.

### STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

#### Comparative Table of Growth

	Local Unions Affiliated	Labor Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498	21	519	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486	21	507	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515	24	539	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549	27	576	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568	27	595	100,100

#### Report of Membership, 1920-1921

Labor Councils in good standing, October 1, 1920.....	27	
Local Unions in good standing, October 1, 1920.....	549	576
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	2	
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	46	48
		624
Amalgamated with other unions.....	2	
Disbanded .....	13	
Withdrawn .....	1	
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	12	
Suspended by direction of A. F. of L.....	1	29
Organizations in good standing September 24, 1921.....		595
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as disbanded and suspended.....		7,600
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....		4,500
Net decrease in membership.....		3,100

**New Affiliations**

ANAHEIM	PASADENA
Carpenters No. 2203.	Butchers No. 284.
BAKERSFIELD	ROSEVILLE
Firemen No. 246.	Railway Carmen No. 937.
BREA	SAN FRANCISCO
Labor Council.	Riggers and Stevedores 38-33.
CHICO	Shipwrights No. 759.
Machinists No. 1548.	SAN JOSE
Culinary Workers No. 436.	Carpenters No. 316.
Bakers No. 410.	Electrical Workers No. 332.
Central Labor Council.	Plasterers No. 224.
FIELD'S LANDING	SAN PEDRO
Railway Carmen No. 1398.	Barbers No. 881.
FILLMORE	SANTA BARBARA
Oil Workers No. 16.	Building and Common Laborers No. 591.
FRESNO	Hod Carriers No. 195.
Iron Workers No. 155.	Painters No. 715.
HUNTINGTON BEACH	Lathers No. 379.
Carpenters No. 2056.	Teamsters No. 289.
LONG BEACH	Longshoremen No. 38-20.
Hod Carriers No. 507.	Butchers No. 469.
Lathers No. 172.	SANTA ANA
Plasterers No. 343.	Meat Cutters No. 217.
Plumbers No. 494.	SANTA ROSA
Bricklayers No. 13.	Culinary Alliance No. 404.
Electrical Workers No. 711.	Hod Carriers No. 139.
Typographical No. 650.	Lathers No. 243.
MODESTO	Butchers No. 364.
Machinists No. 1529.	Machinists No. 1527.
LOS ANGELES	SUSANVILLE
Oil Workers No. 36.	Carpenters No. 1577.
Sleeping Car Porters No. 582.	TIBURON
OAKLAND	Federal Employes No. 219.
Railway Carmen No. 48.	VALLEJO
Machinists No. 1546.	Culinary Workers No. 560.
	VENTURA
	Oil Workers No. 120.

**Amalgamated With Other Unions**

1. Shipwrights No. 1654, with Carpenters No. 1140 of San Pedro.
2. United Laborers No. 454, with Hod Carriers No. 73 of Stockton.

**Disbanded**

1. Boilermakers No. 25, Bay Point.
2. Steam & Operating Engineers No. 671, Eureka.
3. Street Carmen No. 951, Fresno.
4. City Firemen No. 112, Los Angeles.
5. Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831, Los Angeles.
6. Timber Workers No. 166, Mather.
7. Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335, Petaluma.
8. Oil Workers No. 28, Richmond.
9. Ice Wagon Drivers No. 297, San Diego.
10. Street Carmen No. 826, San Diego.
11. Electrical Workers No. 92, San Francisco.
12. Laundry Workers No. 72, Stockton.
13. Timber Workers No. 125, Tuolumne.

**Withdrawn**

1. Draftsmen No. 11, San Francisco.

**Suspended for Non-Payment of Per capita Tax**

1. Central Labor Council, Jackson.
2. Tailors No. 81, Los Angeles.
3. Bookbinders No. 63, Los Angeles.
4. Ice Wagon Drivers No. 251, Los Angeles.
5. Musicians No. 158, Marysville.



6. Retail Clerks No. 1273, Modesto.
7. Paper Makers No. 175, Oakland.
8. Quarry Workers No. 85, Porterville.
9. Asphalt Workers No. 84, San Francisco.
10. Marin County Labor Council, San Rafael.
11. Bartenders No. 770, Santa Rosa.
12. Butchers No. 127, Stockton.

#### **Suspended by Direction of the American Federation of Labor**

1. Auto Bus Operators No. 399, San Francisco.

#### **WHO ARE OUR WORST ENEMIES?**

So many strikes and lockouts of real magnitude have taken place during the past twelve months that it is difficult to deal with them comprehensively. The outstanding contests of the year were waged by the seamen, the workers in the building trades of the Bay cities, the printers, and the oil workers—the latter being still on strike at the time this report was sent to press.

The reports of President Murphy and the Vice-Presidents contain a record of these struggles. Any further elucidation in this report would be mere repetition.

However, no apology is required from your Secretary for adding a few words of comment on the contemptible breed who masquerade as saviors of labor while their poisonous propaganda enervates the very life of our unions.

It is doubtful if there was ever a time in the history of the labor movement when plain talk was more urgently needed than right now.

The most dangerous foe of our unions is not the champion of the open-shop. Nor is it the reactionary legislator or the injunction judge.

It is the small group that disrupts from within. Whether it be labeled Syndicalism, I. W. W.ism, or the "Rank and File Federation" is immaterial. The effect has been the same. It is always to discredit and, if possible, to destroy the constructive American labor movement.

In practically every one of the strikes which took place in California during the year a few of these poison propagandists, sometimes working in the open and sometimes under cover, have left their slimy trail.

In the building trades a mere handful of these self-styled radicals openly sought to discredit the institution through which, for a quarter of a century, unequaled conditions have been maintained in that industry.

In the marine unions the disrupters have worked under cover, but official I. W. W. correspondence, wherein the machinations of these snakes are exposed, has recently been brought to light.

The oil workers, too, were confronted with I. W. W. advance agents in the first few days of their strike. Fortunately, the workers in this industry had been warned. The would-be union wreckers were met face to face and told in no uncertain language to keep out.

To be sure there is nothing new in this recital of recent history. Wherever the solidarity howlers have been permitted to camp there they have spread ruin and desolation. Not a single definite achievement stands to their credit because I. W. W.ism as it has developed in this country is a doctrine of despair. However much its advocates may attempt to stress their alleged ideal—the rebuilding of industrial society—it is essentially a destructive philosophy. Certainly it will not be adopted by any body of workmen who see hope ahead in gradual betterment through constructive industrial and political action.

Insofar as the I. W. W. aspires to represent the movement toward industrial unionism, the field of action is already occupied. The American Federation of Labor through its local councils, its central organizations, its system federations, its departments, and its amalgamated craft unions, is creating the machinery for the practical expression of the industrial union ideal as rapidly as the circumstances of the worker's life and needs allow of its development. The process is perhaps slow but sure and effective. It is proceeding by the trial-and-error method which alone has proved adequate to the permanent advancement of the interest of the workers. When we consider further that within the American Federation of Labor one single industrial union outnumbers the whole claimed membership of the I. W. W. in the proportion of 20 to 1, it becomes self-evident that the true mission of I. W. W.ism

is not to build a better structure but to undermine and destroy the edifice which has stood the test of time and survived all attacks for over 40 years.

It is fortunate, indeed, that bitter experience with self-styled radicals has brought keener appreciation of the American trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor. This great movement, as it steadily and surely moves onward, instills confidence and hope because it is founded upon continual achievements. It does not hold out inflated hopes and fanciful ideals which must collapse and disappear before real industrial problems and attacks. The insistent and consistent policy of the trade union movement has secured for the working people whatever of uplift and betterment has made their lives freer and happier. This policy has been one of uncompromising protest and agitation against every form of wrong, injustice, or denial of rights. It has inspired workers with the desire, the purpose and the grit to struggle and battle for material improvements in the form of higher wages, fewer hours of labor, better conditions of employment.

To serve such a movement is pleasure and a privilege—to challenge its enemies is a duty that must not be shirked.

Fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.



#### FEDERATION'S "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Bishop Cracker and Candy Co., Los Angeles and San Diego;  
 Stevens Ice Machine Co., Los Angeles;  
 United Cigar Company Stores, in all cities;  
 M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, in all cities;  
 The "White Lunch" Cafeteria Co., San Francisco;  
 Frye & Co., Wholesale and Retail Butchers, all Pacific Coast cities;  
 Holt Manufacturing Co., Houser & Haines Machine Co., Sampson Iron Works  
 and the Aurora Gas Engine Co., all of Stockton;  
 Levi Strauss & Co., overalls, shirts, etc., San Francisco;  
 Sonneborn & Co., manufacturers of Styleplus Clothing, all cities;  
 Stouse Bros., manufacturers of High Art Clothing, all cities;  
 The Milwaukee Glove Co., The O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co., Ellsworth &  
 Thayer Co., manufacturers of gloves, Milwaukee;  
 Rosslyn Hotel, Los Angeles;  
 E. Goss & Co., manufacturers of El Primo cigars, Los Angeles;  
 Standard Oil Company products everywhere;  
 Hartsook and Novak Studios, photographers in various cities in California.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 25, 1920, to September 24, 1921, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

### Receipts

Affiliation Fee .....	\$ 48.00
Per Capita Tax.....	11,768.19
Miscellaneous .....	639.20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$12,455.39</b>

### Disbursements

Fresno Convention .....	\$ 1,335.88
Executive Council .....	356.79
Office Expense .....	255.79
Organizing .....	2,895.41
Postage and Mailing.....	376.20
Printing .....	637.19
Legislative Work .....	2,236.10
Rent .....	468.00
Salaries .....	2,920.00
Delegate to American Federation of Labor.....	500.00
Miscellaneous .....	150.02
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$12,131.38</b>

### Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 25, 1920.....	\$ 5,547.60
Total receipts for twelve months.....	12,455.39
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$18,002.99</b>
Total Disbursements .....	12,131.38
Cash Balance, September 24, 1921.....	\$ 5,871.61
Invested in Liberty Bonds and U. S. Treasury Savings Certificate.....	2,824.00
	<b>\$ 8,695.61</b>

### RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

#### Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM		BERKELEY	
Carpenters No. 2203.....	\$ 3.01	Carpenters No. 1158.....	12.57
		Post Office Clerks No. 47.....	1.95
BAKERSFIELD		BRAWLEY	
Bakers No. 146.....	8.81	Typographical No. 707.....	1.31
Barbers No. 317.....	7.20	BREA	
Bartenders No. 378.....	5.74	Central Labor Council.....	5.00
Carpenters No. 743.....	38.40	Oil Workers No. 27.....	81.00
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	2.71	CALEXICO	
Retail Clerks No. 1217.....	38.11	Railway Carmen No. 1403.....	1.01
Cooks & Waiters No. 550.....	29.34	CHICO	
Firemen No. 246.....	2.12	Bakers No. 410.....	1.81
Hod Carriers No. 220.....	11.11	Barbers No. 354.....	1.90
Labor Council.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 2431.....	8.91
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	9.00	Central Labor Council.....	6.00
Machinists No. 5.....	19.25	Culinary Workers No. 436.....	6.55
Musicians No. 263.....	6.80	Machinists No. 1548.....	3.82
Oil Workers No. 19.....	114.33	COALINGA	
Painters No. 314.....	11.04	Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	2.91	Cooks & Waiters No. 586.....	5.00
Railway Carmen No. 637.....	11.09	Oil Workers No. 2.....	180.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 369..	1.80	COLUSA	
Stage Employees No. 215.....	3.36	Carpenters No. 1481.....	7.79
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	5.59	DINUBA	
Tailors No. 339.....	5.56	Carpenters No. 484.....	8.73
Teamsters No. 280.....	17.12		
Typographical No. 439.....	4.93		

## EUREKA

Barbers No. 431.....	3.75
Butchers No. 298.....	1.20
Carpenters No. 1040.....	16.39
Cigarmakers No. 338.....	2.49
Cooks & Waiters No. 220.....	10.04
Federated Trades Council.....	13.00
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	4.15
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	4.09
Machinists No. 540.....	6.76
Musicians No. 333.....	9.30
Painters No. 1034.....	4.50
Plumbers No. 471.....	1.58
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	2.20
Shipyards Riggers No. 15804.....	.70
Stage Employes No. 430.....	1.35
Street Carmen No. 800.....	3.48
Timberworkers No. 12.....	7.81
Typographical No. 207.....	3.82

## FELLOWS

Oil Workers No. 15612.....	52.75
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## FIELDS LANDING

Railway Carmen No. 1398.....	1.15
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## FILLMORE

Oil Workers No. 16.....	3.03
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## FRESNO

Bakers No. 43.....	8.28
Barbers No. 333.....	27.13
Building & Common Laborers No. 135.....	23.53
Carpenters No. 701.....	79.62
Carpenters No. 1496.....	19.73
Retail Clerks No. 170.....	2.70
Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	46.16
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	4.50
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	4.80
Firemen No. 202.....	11.87
Fruit Workers No. 16688.....	.60
Gas & Water Workers No. 17273	9.00
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	21.96
Iron Workers No. 155.....	1.60
Labor Council.....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	26.40
Lathers No. 83.....	2.30
Machinists No. 653.....	28.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	1.04
Musicians No. 210.....	19.51
Plasterers No. 188.....	17.50
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	2.52
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252...	4.50
Stage Employes No. 158.....	3.78
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	9.73
Elementary School Teachers No. 84.....	15.86
High School Teachers No. 72...	5.49
Teamsters No. 431.....	22.56
Typographical No. 144.....	4.50

## GLENDALE

Carpenters No. 563.....	10.07
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## GRASS VALLEY

Miners No. 90.....	2.00
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## GROVELAND

Federal Labor Union No. 17043.	3.00
Miners No. 45.....	9.80

## HANFORD

Musicians No. 462.....	3.33
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## HUNTINGTON BEACH

Carpenters No. 2056.....	1.30
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## JACKSON

Barbers No. 533.....	1.79
Miners No. 135.....	2.55

## KNOWLES

Quarry Workers No. 35.....	9.69
Granite Cutters.....	19.65

## LINDSAY

Teamsters No. 568.....	1.78
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## LONG BEACH

Barbers No. 622.....	7.34
Bricklayers No. 13.....	3.86
Butchers No. 647.....	7.75
Carpenters No. 710.....	97.57
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Culinary Workers No. 681.....	3.30
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	4.60
Hod Carriers No. 507.....	4.40
Lathers No. 172.....	4.40
Machinists No. 1603.....	8.09
Plasterers No. 343.....	9.26
Plumbers No. 494.....	10.56
Sheet Metal Workers No. 503...	1.76
Tailors No. 255.....	4.35
Teamsters No. 427.....	3.42
Typographical No. 650.....	3.40

## LOS ANGELES

Bakers No. 37.....	30.00
Barbers No. 295.....	30.00
Bartenders No. 284.....	3.36
Boilermakers No. 92.....	16.50
Bricklayers No. 2.....	26.25
Broom & Whisk Makers No. 38	3.19
Carpenters No. 426.....	137.91
Carpenters No. 158.....	132.35
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	6.00
Cooks No. 468.....	94.49
Coopers No. 152.....	2.15
Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	2.95
Electrical Workers No. 83.....	13.00
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	3.30
Floorworkers No. 2094.....	34.21
Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204	20.06
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	5.10
Garment Workers No. 125.....	78.50
Ladies Garment Workers No. 52	24.00
Heat & Insulators & Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	5.94
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	15.05
Iron Workers & Pile Drivers No. 51.....	14.50
Knitters No. 1367.....	1.44
Lathers No. 42.....	4.80
Laundry Workers No. 52.....	2.33
Machinists No. 311.....	91.02
Mailers No. 9.....	7.41
Marble Workers No. 14.....	3.25
Meat Cutters No. 265.....	55.00
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	10.14
Millmen No. 884.....	14.89
Molders No. 374.....	12.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	26.84
Musicians No. 47.....	156.00
Office Employes No. 15251.....	1.94
Oil Workers No. 36.....	7.52
Auto Painters No. 792.....	22.89
Painters No. 202.....	67.00
Paperhangers No. 1063.....	16.49
Pattern Makers Ass'n.....	12.60

Photo Engravers No. 32.....	8.40	Carpenters No. 1473.....	20.15
Plasterers No. 2.....	45.00	Central Labor Council.....	24.00
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 78	22.50	Retail Clerks No. 47.....	6.00
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	42.45	Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	13.20
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	24.72	Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	60.00
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	18.10	Dining & Sleeping Car Employees	
Railway Carmen No. 1368.....	2.60	No. 328.....	8.00
Reed & Rattan Workers No.		Electrical Workers No. 895....	19.60
15053 .....	10.38	City Firemen No. 55.....	8.80
Composition Roofers No. 36....	6.60	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610....	4.40
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108..	14.55	Machinists No. 284.....	90.00
Sleeping Car Porters No. 582... 5.64		Machinists No. 1117.....	35.07
Stage Employees No. 33.....	141.87	Machinists No. 1546.....	7.00
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	26.95	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302....	37.50
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 58..	7.57	Moving Picture Operators No.	
Street Carmen No. 835.....	1.12	169 .....	7.63
Teamsters No. 208.....	20.86	Painters No. 127.....	54.32
Typographical .....	75.00	Plumbers No. 444.....	16.20
Waiters No. 17.....	51.92	Printing Pressmen No. 125....	12.00
Waitresses No. 639.....	25.02	Railway Carmen No. 48.....	1.84
LOST HILLS			
Oil Workers No. 1.....	81.19	Stage Employees No. 107.....	5.70
MARICOPA			
Oil Workers No. 18.....	52.34	Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 342	7.03
MARTINEZ			
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	6.63	Street Carmen No. 192.....	90.00
Oil Workers No. 5.....	52.17	Material Teamsters No. 577....	23.00
Typographical No. 597.....	2.15	Team Drivers No. 70.....	48.00
MARYSVILLE			
Carpenters No. 1570.....	14.35	Typographical No. 36.....	25.51
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Upholsterers & Trimmers No. 94	3.77
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	6.01	PACIFIC GROVE	
Painters No. 146.....	4.25	Carpenters No. 806.....	4.00
Stage Employees No. 216.....	3.66	PALO ALTO	
McKITTRICK			
Oil Workers No. 24.....	24.87	Carpenters No. 668.....	13.13
MERCED			
Carpenters No. 1202.....	9.56	PASADENA	
MILL VALLEY			
Carpenters No. 1710.....	1.60	Butchers No. 284.....	1.41
MODESTO			
Barbers No. 24.....	4.75	Carpenters No. 769.....	20.14
Carpenters No. 1235.....	5.89	Electrical Workers No. 418....	4.28
Central Labor Council.....	15.00	Labor Council.....	17.00
Hod Carriers No. 544.....	8.90	Plumbers No. 280.....	12.10
Machinists No. 1529.....	2.00	Printing Pressmen No. 155....	1.46
Painters No. 317.....	1.40	Typographical No. 583.....	7.44
MONTEREY			
Carpenters No. 1451.....	6.16	PETALUMA	
Plumbers No. 62.....	2.42	Barbers No. 419.....	2.26
NAPA			
Carpenters No. 2114.....	9.81	Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335..	3.60
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 981.....	10.91
Garment Workers No. 137.....	6.98	Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Hod Carriers No. 603.....	1.75	Flour & Cereal Workers No. 336	10.50
State Hospital Employees No.		Hod Carriers No. 488.....	8.83
15631 .....	15.94	Teamsters No. 35.....	9.56
Teamsters No. 619.....	4.78	Typographical No. 600.....	1.80
OAKLAND			
Bakers No. 119.....	30.00	REDLANDS	
Bakery Wagon Drivers & Sales-		Plumbers No. 364.....	2.17
men No. 432.....	36.00	REDWOOD CITY	
Barbers No. 134.....	24.00	Hod Carriers No. 97.....	1.84
Boilermakers No. 233.....	44.54	RICHMOND	
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324	7.55	Barbers No. 508.....	3.44
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1187	22.00	Boilermakers No. 317.....	9.00
Bricklayers No. 8.....	8.80	Carpenters No. 642.....	44.77
Butchers No. 120.....	3.00	Firemen No. 188.....	3.34
Carpenters No. 36.....	83.81	Hod Carriers No. 274.....	5.84
		Labor Council.....	12.00
		Labor Union No. 443.....	3.01
		Musicians No. 424.....	5.40
		Operative Potters No. 89.....	10.59
		Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 436	10.00
		Teamsters No. 420.....	4.28
		ROCKLIN	
		Granite Cutters.....	4.35
		ROSEVILLE	
		Railway Carmen No. 938.....	6.50

## SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85.....	7.50
Barbers No. 112.....	13.80
Bookbinders No. 35.....	7.26
Box Makers No. 53.....	.82
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118.....	4.50
Butchers No. 498.....	13.28
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	6.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 561.....	69.90
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	12.00
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767.....	1.25
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	1.80
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	4.50
Machinists No. 33.....	60.00
Molders No. 199.....	7.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 252.....	3.04
Musicians No. 12.....	18.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	11.05
Stage Employes No. 50.....	5.30
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	8.50
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 86..	1.86
Street Carmen No. 256.....	21.00
Tailors No. 107.....	6.00
Elementary School Teachers No. 44.....	17.60
High School Teachers No. 31...	9.30
Typographical No. 46.....	26.22

## SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253.....	4.38
Carpenters No. 944.....	9.72
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673.....	7.24

## SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848.....	2.16
Federal Labor Union No. 14989	1.00

## SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 90.....	6.15
Bricklayers No. 11.....	5.05
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 229.....	6.75
Butchers No. 229.....	12.13
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1161.....	9.44
Carpenters No. 1296.....	67.26
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	6.96
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 402.....	47.42
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	13.18
Federated Trades & Labor Council.....	5.00
Hod Carriers No. 89.....	40.21
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	9.48
Machinists No. 389.....	18.26
Moving Picture Operators No. 297.....	6.60
Musicians No. 352.....	30.89
Painters No. 333.....	25.44
Plumbers No. 230.....	6.75
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	6.16
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	5.60
Stage Employes No. 122.....	2.40
Typographical No. 221.....	15.00

## SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	1.82
Bakers No. 24.....	66.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	30.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	7.50
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484	42.00
Barbers No. 148.....	96.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	21.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	28.10
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	24.00
Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 31-125.....	54.00
Bottlers No. 293.....	36.00
Boxmakers & Sawyers No. 1156	12.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	24.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	36.00
Butchers No. 115.....	48.00
Butchers No. 508.....	17.31
Carpenters No. 22.....	110.08
Carpenters No. 483.....	94.35
Carpenters No. 1082.....	20.26
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	36.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	19.50
Retail Clerks No. 432.....	9.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	9.00
United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers No. 9.....	3.00
Cooks No. 44.....	161.24
Cooks Helpers No. 110.....	76.47
Coopers No. 65.....	27.25
Draftsmen No. 100.....	2.00
Egg Inspectors No. 16086.....	15.04
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	42.75
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	60.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	5.00
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 1.....	13.50
Elevator Constructors No. 8....	22.05
Federal Employes No. 1.....	129.74
Ferryboatmen.....	83.08
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	7.00
Garment Workers No. 131.....	60.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8	23.40
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432.....	1.80
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22....	12.80
United Hatters No. 23.....	2.41
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	13.50
Horseshoers No. 25.....	3.30
Housesmiths No. 78.....	12.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519....	11.54
Janitors No. 10367.....	28.00
Labor Council.....	12.00
United Laborers No. 1.....	72.00
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	180.00
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	36.00
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	62.93
Machinists No. 68.....	285.00
Mailers No. 18.....	9.75
Marble Polishers & Rubbers No. 9.....	6.00
Marine Cooks & Stewards Assn.	120.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders.....	240.00
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40	60.57
Metal Polishers No. 128.....	9.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226...	54.09
Millmen No. 42.....	80.75

Molders No. 164.....	58.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 162 .....	12.00
Musicians No. 6.....	207.00
Office Employes Ass'n.....	42.00
Pattern Makers Ass'n.....	20.00
Pavers No. 18.....	3.28
Pavers & Rammersmen No. 26..	1.05
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	17.66
Photographic Workers No. 17061	3.45
Pile Drivers No. 34.....	45.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	56.70
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	51.03
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	14.40
Railway Mail Association.....	17.23
Riggers & Stevedores.....	31.00
Sailors' Union of the Pacific....	240.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104..	41.60
Ship Caulkers No. 554.....	20.84
Shipwrights No. 759.....	22.00
Stage Employes No. 16.....	15.00
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29.....	12.00
Street Carmen No. 518.....	77.00
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	1.98
Submarine Divers & Tenders No. 16139.....	2.40
Switchmen No. 197.....	1.24
Teachers No. 61.....	7.91
Teamsters No. 85.....	135.00
Material Teamsters No. 216....	10.00
Typographical No. 21.....	108.00
Upholsterers No. 28.....	12.00
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134	8.37
Waiters No. 30.....	209.22
Waitresses No. 48.....	87.46
Warehouse & Cereal Workers No. 15877.....	52.50
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	1.59
SAN JOSE	
Barbers No. 252.....	13.92
Builders' Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	1.20
Butchers No. 506.....	12.60
Carpenters No. 316.....	10.64
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	2.60
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	4.50
Common Laborers No. 237.....	16.39
Lathers No. 144.....	2.68
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	3.60
Machinists No. 504.....	8.35
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	13.38
Millmen No. 262.....	43.17
Musicians No. 153.....	28.48
Plasterers No. 224.....	3.70
Plumbers No. 393.....	5.59
Printing Pressmen No. 46.....	5.84
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309..	4.05
Street Carmen No. 265.....	10.17
Tailors No. 108.....	1.32
Teamsters No. 287.....	24.00
Typographical No. 231.....	9.85
SAN LEANDRO	
Musicians No. 510.....	6.00
SAN MATEO	
Carpenters No. 162.....	11.76
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272....	1.13
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	8.94

SAN PEDRO	
Barbers No. 881.....	7.30
Boilermakers No. 285.....	2.80
Butchers No. 551.....	.90
Carpenters No. 1140.....	24.85
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 754.....	17.40
Longshoremen No. 38-18.....	48.75
Painters No. 949.....	7.41
Shipwrights No. 1654.....	2.10
Steam & Operating Engineers No. 235.....	7.58
SAN RAFAEL	
Carpenters No. 35.....	7.20
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	.60
SANTA ANA	
Meat Cutters No. 217.....	1.48
SANTA BARBARA	
Building & Common Laborers No. 591.....	7.56
Butchers No. 469.....	2.56
Carpenters No. 1062.....	38.95
Central Labor Council.....	14.00
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	6.92
Lathers No. 379.....	2.42
Longshoremen No. 38-20.....	2.80
Musicians No. 308.....	7.58
Painters No. 715.....	11.62
Teamsters No. 289.....	9.34
Typographical No. 394.....	1.60
SANTA CRUZ	
Musicians No. 346.....	4.29
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
SANTA MARIA	
Oil Workers No. 12.....	111.71
SANTA ROSA	
Barbers No. 159.....	3.25
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446..	3.12
Butchers No. 364.....	3.67
Carpenters No. 751.....	15.04
Central Labor Council.....	8.00
Culinary Alliance No. 404.....	8.00
Electrical Workers No. 594....	3.78
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	6.58
Lathers No. 243.....	1.90
Machinists No. 1527.....	3.72
Musicians No. 202.....	9.35
Painters No. 364.....	5.10
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	1.50
Typographical No. 557.....	3.30
SELMA	
Fruit Workers No. 5.....	3.61
STOCKTON	
Bakers No. 120.....	5.10
Barbers No. 312.....	15.45
Carpenters No. 266.....	31.11
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	21.35
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	10.17
Hod Carriers No. 73.....	6.55
Machinists No. 364.....	8.60
Musicians No. 189.....	18.30
Painters No. 1115.....	14.10
Plasterers No. 222.....	1.30
Plumbers No. 492.....	6.00
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	2.39
Stage Employes No. 90.....	1.68
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	4.51
Street Carmen No. 276.....	1.67
Teamsters No. 22.....	8.67

Typographical No. 56.....	12.30	WEED	
Window Glass Workers No. 1....	20.00	Timberworkers No. 114.....	25.14
SUSANVILLE		WHITTIER	
Carpenters No. 1577.....	5.90	Oil Workers No. 7.....	43.25
TAFT		WOODLAND	
Carpenters No. 1774.....	49.59	Carpenters No. 1381.....	10.51
Central Labor Union.....	15.00	<b>Miscellaneous Receipts</b>	
Retail Clerks No. 222.....	5.79	Interest on Third Liberty Bond	\$ 10.62
Cooks & Waiters No. 771.....	14.93	Interest on Fourth Liberty Bond	42.50
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	6.10	Interest on Fifth Liberty Bond	23.75
Oil Workers No. 6.....	109.23	Interest on Deposit in First	
TALMAGE		Federal Trust Co.....	73.06
State Hospital Employees No.		San Francisco Labor Council,	
15819 .....	2.43	pro rata payment for main-	
TIBURON		tenance of Legislative Head-	
Boilermakers No. 666.....	.90	quarters .....	163.10
Federal Employees No. 219.....	1.96	State Building Trades Council,	
Machinists No. 238.....	5.00	pro rata payment for main-	
VALLEJO		tenance of Legislative Head-	
Barbers No. 335.....	6.63	quarters .....	163.09
Blacksmiths No. 82.....	6.46	Order of Railway Conductors, pro	
Boilermakers No. 184.....	28.35	rata payment for maintenance	
Carpenters No. 180.....	38.04	of Legislative Headquarters....	40.77
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-	
Culinary Workers No. 560.....	3.10	men and Enginemmen, pro rata	
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	14.50	payment for maintenance of	
Federal Employees No. 76.....	16.49	Legislative Headquarters.....	40.77
Machinists No. 252.....	91.30	Brotherhood of Railway Train-	
Plumbers No. 343.....	3.84	men, pro rata payment for	
Stage Employees No. 241.....	4.00	maintenance of Legislative	
Teamsters No. 490.....	16.40	Headquarters .....	40.77
VENTURA		Brotherhood of Locomotive En-	
Oil Workers No. 120.....	5.20	gineers, pro rata payment for	
VISALIA		maintenance of Legislative	
Hod Carriers No. 341.....	5.50	Headquarters .....	40.77
Laundry Workers No. 234.....	8.95		
Painters No. 899.....	4.43	Total .....	\$639.20

## DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

FRESNO CONVENTION		EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	
James E. Hopkins, services on		James Giambruno.....	\$ 70.32
Auditing Committee.....	\$ 5.00	W. E. Banker.....	66.88
J. J. Matheson, services on		Fred W. Heckman.....	18.00
Auditing Committee.....	\$ 5.00	Walter G. Mathewson.....	28.25
Roe H. Baker services on		Daniel C. Murphy.....	23.00
Auditing Committee.....	\$ 5.00	Robert F. Murray.....	11.66
Daniel Murphy fare and expense		Wm. J. McQuillan.....	22.36
attending convention.....	150.00	R. W. Robinson.....	50.36
Geo. A. Dean, Sergeant-at-Arms	25.00	E. L. Bruck.....	23.00
Chas. Child, Sergeant-at-Arms..	30.00	Geo. A. Dean.....	28.80
Geo. Mitchell, Assistant Secre-		L. B. Leavitt.....	14.16
tary .....	70.00	Total .....	\$356.79
Helen Quinn, Stenographer, ex-		OFFICE EXPENSE	
pense attending convention....	50.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	
Paul Scharrenberg, expense at-		Co. phone.....	\$106.64
tending convention.....	112.08	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
Geo. M. Hume Printing Co.,		telegrams .....	90.34
printing Daily Proceedings....	270.80	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies	37.15
James H. Barry Co., 2000 at-		Star Towel Supply Co., towel	
tendance cards, \$8.25; 1000		service .....	13.00
proposition blanks, \$12.00; 325		Sanborn, Vail Co., framing.....	2.36
copies 6th day's proceedings,		Miscellaneous office supplies....	6.30
\$20.00; 1050 copies Annual Pro-		Total .....	\$255.79
ceedings and 500 Officers' Re-		ORGANIZING	
ports, \$535.00; express charges		J. W. Buzzell, organizing work,	
to Fresno, \$1.75.....	577.00	October 3, 1920, to February 8,	
Postage on Proceedings.....	36.00	1921 .....	\$1335.41
Total .....	\$1335.88		



Jas. H. Doyle, organizing work,  
one-half salary for 12 months  
ending September 24, 1921  
(the other half is paid by the  
A. F. of L.)..... 1560.00

Total .....\$2895.41

#### POSTAGE AND MAILING

Postage Stamps purchased by  
Secretary-Treasurer .....\$302.70  
James H. Barry Co., revising  
mailing list ..... 73.50

Total .....\$376.20

#### PRINTING

Donaldson Printing Co., station-  
ery for Executive Council,  
1300 constitutions, bill heads,  
cards for President and Or-  
ganizer, second sheets, large  
and small envelopes, creden-  
tials and Convention Calls....\$384.84

James H. Barry Co., 3 lots,  
Minutes Executive Council  
Meeting; circular letters, letter-  
heads, 500 copies "American-  
Japanese Relations"..... 208.50  
Bruckman Translating Bureau... 14.50  
Clyde L. King, 200 reprints  
"American-Japanese Relations" 15.85  
Walter N. Brunt Co., 12 receipt  
books ..... 13.50

Total .....\$637.19

#### LEGISLATIVE WORK

Paul Scharrenberg, Legislative  
Agent, salary and expense.\*  
January 3 to April 29, 1921...\$1288.45  
Jessie Steen, stenographic serv-  
ices ..... 80.00  
Marjorie Mott, stenographic  
services ..... 15.00  
Mrs. Irma Beardsley, steno-  
graphic services..... 235.00  
Telegrams ..... 11.03  
Robertson-Govan Co., rent of  
legislative headquarters, Jan-  
uary 5 to May 5, 1921..... 100.00  
Telephone ..... 28.97  
Wilson Bros., office equipment  
and rent of office furniture.. 154.00  
Wahl Stationery Co., stationery,  
etc. .... 28.85

\* See Miscellaneous Receipts for pro  
rata refund of expense incurred in  
maintaining Legislative Headquarters.

Remington Typewriter Co., rent  
of typewriter for 4 months.... 20.00  
Southern Pacific Co., 2 scrip  
books ..... 64.80  
James H. Barry Co., 2000 copies  
Legislative Report..... 190.00  
Postage for mailing Legislative  
Report ..... 20.00

Total .....\$2236.10

#### RENT

Crocker Estate Co., rent of office  
from November 1, 1920, to Oc-  
tober 31, 1921.....\$468.00

#### SALARIES

Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Schar-  
renberg .....\$1200.00  
Helen Quinn, stenographer.... 1590.00  
T. Mayers, stenographic serv-  
ices ..... 130.00

Total .....\$2920.00

#### DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FED- ERATION OF LABOR CON- VENTION

Seth R. Brown, expense attend-  
ing A. F. of L. convention....\$500.00

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

S. F. Bulletin, subscription..... 12.30  
S. F. Call, subscription..... 12.30  
Humboldt Savings Bank, rent of  
safe deposit box..... 5.00  
The Nation, 1 year's subscription 5.00  
Books for office library..... 16.40  
Wm. Wagner, compiling record  
of boycotts ..... 10.00  
Christmas Seals..... 4.00  
American Association for Labor  
Legislation, 1921 subscription.. 5.00  
National Child Labor Committee,  
1921 dues..... 3.00  
Frank Morrison, per capita tax,  
\$10.00; 10 copies A. F. of L.  
Proceedings, \$5.00..... 15.00  
John Ginty, Tax Collector, taxes 4.77  
The New Republic, 1 year's sub-  
scription ..... 5.00  
Aetna Insurance Co., premium on  
Fire Insurance..... 1.80  
The Survey, 1 year's subscription 5.00  
S. F. Chronicle, subscription.... 6.90  
1 World's Almanac..... .65  
Paul Scharrenberg, 1 trip to San  
Jose, \$5.50; 1 scrip book, \$32.40 37.90

Total .....\$650.02

**REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE**

San Francisco, Calif., September 24, 1921.

To the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee appointed by President Murphy to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 24, 1921, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per detailed report submitted to the convention.

The cash balance on hand September 24, 1921, was \$5,871.61.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Savings Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2,723.17, from which should be deducted \$41.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco, the sum of \$2,134.26; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco, \$1,000.00; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$55.17.

The Federation owns \$2,000.00 in registered Liberty Bonds as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the Third Series, \$1,000.00 in a bond of the Fourth Series, and \$500.00 in the Fifth, or Victory Loan. Also one (\$1,000.00) United States War Savings Certificate, Series of 1920, purchased for \$824.00.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$2,000.00, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 23, 1922.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAS. E. HOPKINS,  
ROE H. BAKER,  
J. J. MATHESON.

# REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION AND LABOR RECORD OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN

Forty-Fourth Session

of the

California Legislature

JANUARY 3 TO JANUARY 24, AND  
FEBRUARY 24 TO APRIL 29, 1921

## INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The forty-fourth session of the California Legislature was not a progressive assemblage. On the other hand it cannot justly be charged as having been reactionary. By mutual consent a majority of the legislators adopted the general policy "to leave well enough alone." For this reason several of the measures considered by Labor as most important could not be moved from the respective committees. The same fate was in store for a long list of bills attacking existing labor laws, although several measures especially aimed at the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, were sent out on the floor with favorable recommendation from committees dominated by the insurance interests. All of these, however, went to defeat notwithstanding herculean efforts of the insurance lobby, which seemed to own and control certain members of the Legislature. The Senate made a particularly good showing by repeatedly declining to pass reactionary bills having the Assembly's seal of approval.

The widely advertised anti-union labor campaign of the "Better America Federation" utterly collapsed in the first round. The Los Angeles union busters had hoped to control the Legislature, but before the session was over it became self-evident that the Better American Federation's "O. K." on any measures meant almost certain defeat.

Although every effort was made to make "economy" a slogan for reaction the promised annihilation of the State commissions, which have rendered especially effective service in matters affecting the working people, failed to materialize. The Carr-Harris bill establishing the new "Department of Labor and Industrial Relations" was pronounced satisfactory by the representatives of organized labor before it left committee.

A study of the legislators' occupations reveals some interesting facts.

Messrs. Young and Wright, the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, respectively, are both in the real estate business. So is Mr. Breed, the president pro tem of the Senate.

Forty-five members of this Legislature are listed in private life as "lawyers." Less than a dozen out of the 120 members could be classified as manual workers. But in this respect the Legislature merely runs true to form. It is the same old story. From the financial point of view, membership in the Legislature holds but little advantage to anyone except the young attorney at law. The budding young lawyer is a very poor sort indeed if his membership in the Legislature does not bring some new clients. It certainly gives him a lot of free advertising, not to mention valuable experience, very essential to his future success. Therefore, the lawyers have always predominated.

They (the lawyer members) claim absolute monopoly of the very important Judiciary Committees, and most of them seem to take delight in preventing labor bills from moving too rapidly through the committees.

Of course, there are exceptions to the rule, and it is only fair to refer to the record, published in this booklet, which shows that three lawyer members of the Assembly made 100 per cent labor records.

Aside from the preponderance of the lawyers the membership of the Legislature is a fairly mixed aggregation. Two of the three female legislators are classified as housewives, the third one, although a lawyer, is a humanitarian of the first order, who easily qualifies as a public servant of the highest type. Two members of this

Legislature were clergymen and, Labor has reason to be thankful that there were only two, because three-fourths of their total record votes were against labor. The lone banker of the session, Mr. Hume, made as good a labor record as either of the clergymen.

There were twelve ex-service men in the Assembly, and two in the Senate. Their labor records ranged from 100 per cent pro-labor to 100 per cent anti-labor.

Mr. Roberts, the colored legislator from Los Angeles, served his second term, but did not improve on his record.

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BILLS INTRODUCED

From a statistical standpoint it is always interesting to compare any session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors. In 1917 there were introduced 2676 bills. During the 1919 session, 1879 bills were sent to the printer, and at the 1921 session the 120 lawmakers sponsored no less than 2349 bills. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1917 were 118, in 1919, 70, and in 1921, 86. 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; and in 1921, 2567.

A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses shows that 1036 bills were passed in 1917, 886 in 1919, and that no less than 1154 bills were passed and transmitted to the Governor at the 1921 session. Of these 1154 bills passed at this session and sent to the Governor for approval, 915 were signed and 239 were 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, and the session of 1921, eighty-seven days. At least a part of the Legislature was again kept together for over forty-eight hours after the time officially set for final adjournment, in order to permit the printer and attaches of the Legislature to catch up with the work so that every bill could be properly engrossed and presented to the Governor before the formal ending.

### SUMMARIZED DATA ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

An acrimonious fight was waged in the early part of the session over the increase in the tax rates of public service corporations, insurance companies, banks, etc. Under the constitution it requires a two-thirds majority to raise these rates, and the corporation lobbyists set a new standard in their eagerness to hold the necessary one-third in opposition to the tax bill.

Following are a few of the high lights showing how these taxes are to be spent:

Fixed charges per budget.....	\$44,909,749.15
Increases—Statutory salaries .....	56,800.00
Deficiency appropriations (\$625,000 of the total amount was for text books and University of California support).....	845,693.78

#### Appropriations Passed

General .....	\$22,877,150.00
Special .....	22,964,133.16
Total for 73rd and 74th fiscal years.....	\$91,653,526.09

#### Appropriations for Future Fiscal Years

The Legislature also voted appropriations affecting future fiscal years, as follows:

75th fiscal year, vocational rehabilitation.....	\$ 35,000.00
75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st and 82nd for flood control, each \$300,000 .....	2,400,000.00
Total appropriations affecting future years.....	\$2,435,000.00

### CO-OPERATION BY LABOR REPRESENTATIVES

The Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council and the Railroad Brotherhoods was located in the Hagelstein Building, at the corner of Ninth and K streets.

Throughout the session there was perfect co-operation and genuine team work among all those present representing Labor in an official capacity. The representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods never failed to lend a helping hand. In fact, several times when "friends in need were friends indeed" Brothers John Finlay, James M. Murphy, Geo. F. Irvine and J. H. Wasserburger could be depended upon to put new life and hope into contests that seemed nearly hopeless. Brother John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council also rendered most effective service.

Moreover, a vote of appreciation is due the San Francisco Labor Council from the labor movement of the State for maintaining, entirely at its own expense, a representative at each recurring session of the Legislature.

In closing the "introductory" to this report, special attention is directed to the Labor Record of the legislators. California trade-unionists are urged to preserve this booklet for future reference. Many of the members of this Legislature will be candidates to succeed themselves, and others will sooner or later aspire for different political honors. It is well, therefore, to keep available for easy reference the reliable information contained herein.

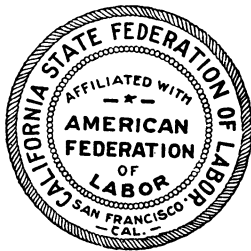
Upon request, the State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish the Labor Record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature.

The American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the Labor Record of United States Senators and Representatives.

The accuracy of these records have never been successfully challenged. So keep informed! Support candidates for the Legislature and for Congress on the basis of actual performances rather than on vague promises!

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,



DANIEL C. MURPHY, President,  
 EARL F. NELSON,  
 E. L. BRUCK,  
 R. W. ROBINSON,  
 W. E. BANKER,  
 GEO. A. DEAN,  
 WALTER G. MATHEWSON,  
 ROBERT F. MURRAY,  
 FRED W. HECKMAN,  
 L. B. LEAVITT,  
 J. J. MATHESON,  
 ROE H. BAKER,  
 JAMES B. HOPKINS,  
 WM. J. McQUILLAN  
 CLARENCE A. KELLEY,  
 JAMES GIAMBRUNO,  
 IVAL WHITNEY,  
 Vice-Presidents,  
 PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1921.

# Report on Labor Legislation

## A—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISABLED IN INDUSTRY

**Senate Bill 205 (Chapter 758), by Senator Jones,** appropriates \$35,000 per annum from State funds, to be duplicated by a Federal grant for the same purpose, as authorized by an Act of Congress, approved June 2, 1920.

The Federal Act provides "for the promotion" of the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry and otherwise, and their return to civil employment." This measure carries with it an appropriation of \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and \$1,000,000 each for the next succeeding three years. Of this sum, there will be apportioned to California contingent upon its providing an equal amount of State funds, a little over \$32,500 per annum for the next three fiscal years.

The vocational rehabilitation of injured persons is being promoted 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."

The State funds now available, together with a like amount of Federal funds, will enable the State to keep in training from three to five hundred injured persons, all of whom will personally benefit and become an asset rather than a liability to the State. The funds provided by the Federal Government and by this Act can be applied only to the vocation rehabilitation of injured persons. Their support while securing this training will have to be otherwise provided.

### PROTECTION FOR WOMEN IN WORKSHOPS AND OTHER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

**Assembly Bill 601 (Chapter 903), by Miss Broughton.** This measure provides that no female employe shall be requested or permitted to lift boxes, bundles, etc., weighing seventy-five pounds or more.

The new law reads as follows:

"Section 1. Boxes, baskets or other receptacles, which with their contents weigh seventy-five pounds or over and which are to be moved by female employes in any mill, workshop, packing, canning or mercantile establishment, shall be equipped with pulleys, casters or other contrivances connected with or upon which such boxes or other receptacles are placed so that they can be moved easily from place to place in such establishments.

"Section 2. No female employe shall be requested or permitted to lift any box, basket, bundle, or other receptacle or container which, with its contents, weighs seventy-five pounds or over. Whoever violates the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 for every day during which there shall be a failure to equip or provide such boxes, baskets or other receptacles with some one of the appliances specified in section 1 of this Act."

### PREVENTING FRAUDULENT USE OF UNION LABEL

**Assembly Bill 728 (Chapter 272), by Mr. Mitchell.** This bill establishes further protection against fraud in the use of the union label, trademark, etc. It reads as follows:

"Section 1. Whoever willfully uses or displays the genuine label, trademark, insignia, seal, device or form of advertisement of any association on labor union, in any manner not authorized by such association or labor organization or not in conformity with the by-laws thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

### LIMITING DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES FOR TARDINESS

**Assembly Bill 547 (Chapter 901), by Mr. McDowell.** This bill was drafted to stop the practice of certain employers who deduct half a day's pay for a few minutes' tardiness.

The new law is quoted in full:

"Section 1. The Civil Code is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered two thousand four, to read as follows:

"2004. There shall not be deducted from the wages of an employe, on account of the employe's coming late to work, a sum in excess of the proportionate wage which would have been earned during the time actually lost; provided, that for a loss of time less than thirty minutes a half-hour's wage may be deducted."

#### **DRUG CLERKS' WORKING HOURS**

**Senate Bill 478 (Chapter 765), by Senator Crowley.** Limits the working hours of drug clerks to nine hours in each twenty-four and fifty-four hours a week of six days a week. The old law provided for a ten-hour workday.

This bill was bitterly opposed by the employing interests and brought forth an unusual volume of oratory from the reactionaries in the Assembly.

#### **DOMESTIC SERVANTS' WORKING HOURS**

**Senate Bill 299 (Chapter 99), by Senator F. M. Carr.** This bill repeals section 2013 of the Civil Code, which was enacted in 1872 and declared that "the entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master," etc.

No opposition to the repeal of this ancient statute was manifested on the floor. But for some mysterious reason the Assembly Judiciary Committee kept the bill in the "laid on the table" drawer until it was almost too late to rush it through in the closing hours of the session.

#### **PUBLIC WORK DURING PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

**Assembly Bill 247 (Chapter 246), by Miss Broughton,** makes it the duty of the Board of Control, in conjunction with other State agencies, to arrange for a maximum of public employment during periods of extraordinary unemployment.

This is the first real attempt by the California Legislature to deal with the ever recurring unemployed problem before the situation becomes really acute.

By this Act it is made somebody's official business to give consideration to the unemployed situation and thereby a foundation has been laid for a calm, dispassionate and scientific survey of a problem that has been with us from time to time since California was admitted to Statehood.

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

**Senate Bill 130 (Chapter 897), by Senator Osborne.** Requires the installation of sanitary facilities in the operating room of theaters and moving picture houses "hereafter erected."

As originally introduced the bill applied to all theaters and moving picture houses, but the lobby from the Allied Amusement Industries, represented by Supervisor Charles Nelson of San Francisco, proved too strong for the moving picture operators. Senators Burnett and Scott of San Francisco are mainly responsible for emasculating the bill in committee.

However, while the Legislature denied relief from intolerable working conditions in theaters and moving picture houses already built, a start has at least been made to remedy a glaring wrong. Moreover, as a direct result of this contest waged in the Legislature, the employers have agreed to confer with committees from the Moving Picture Operators' Union, and voluntarily install the necessary sanitary facilities in theaters and moving pictures houses already erected.

#### **SANITARY FACILITIES IN FOUNDRIES, METAL SHOPS, ETC.**

**Assembly Bill 216 (Chapter 244), by Mr. Rosenshine.** Requires the installation of sanitary facilities in all foundries, metal shops, etc., on and after January 21, 1922.

As introduced the bill provided for shower baths, lockers, etc., but insistence upon these facilities would have meant certain defeat. As finally enacted the new law reads as follows:

"Section 1. The owner, employer or manager of every foundry or metal shop engaged in the casting, fabricating, or working over in any manner, of iron, brass, steel, or other metal or compound, and where five or more men are employed, shall establish and maintain, for the use of the employes, wash bowls, sinks or other appliances, connected with running water, and also a water closet connected with running water. The room where the wash bowls are installed, and the water closet shall be kept properly ventilated and protected, so far as may be reasonably practicable, from the dust and fumes of the foundry or metal shop.

"Sec. 2. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 for each offense.

"Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1, 1922."

#### **SANITARY CONDITION OF BAKERIES, ETC.**

**Senate Bill 291 (Chapter 701), by Senator Burnett.** This act regulates the sanitary conditions of bakeries. As introduced, the bill provided for a medical examination of "the employes in any bakery," but this section was eliminated.

### LABOR CAMP SANITATION

**Senate Bill 504 (Chapter 767)**, by **Senator Inman**, amends Sections 2, 3 and 7 of the Act relating to accommodations for workers in labor camps and providing better enforcement.

California is the pioneer State in the regulation of housing and sanitary conditions in labor camps which, since 1914, has been one of the functions of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing. The amendments adopted at this session strengthen the powers of the commission in the following particulars:

Section 2, providing for suitable sleeping quarters, has been added to by a provision requiring at least twenty inches of clear space between beds or bunks. This does away with the type of bed commonly known as platform bunks. An employer must provide, upon request of employe, a mattress or equally comfortable bedding for which he may make a reasonable charge. When straw or other material is substituted for mattresses, a container or tick must be provided.

A clause is added to section 3, providing that all dishes, cooking utensils in which food is prepared or kept, or from which food is to be eaten, including knives, forks and spoons, must be kept clean, unbroken and sanitary.

Section 7 gives the Commission the right to enter upon public or private property to determine whether or not a camp coming within the provisions of the Act exists thereon, also to determine whether or not there may be violations of that Act. This right of entry for purposes of inspection and enforcement had been questioned, and the full operation of the Act had been hindered.

The Commission by this new Act is also given the power and authority of sheriffs and other peace officers to make arrests, serve notices, etc., to facilitate the enforcement of the Act.

### STATE AID FOR HOME-BUILDING

**Senate Bill 341 (Chapter 142)**, by **Senator Flaherty**, directs the Commission of Immigration and Housing "to investigate the practicability of the State of California assisting workingmen to acquire and build homes, and to report to the next session of the Legislature a bill or bills embodying a plan and the method of carrying it out whereby, with the assistance of the State, workingmen may acquire lots of ground and build houses thereon, such lots and houses to become homesteads and to be sold on the installment plan."

### EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY WORKERS

**Assembly Bill 1295 (Chapter 691)**, by **Mr. G. W. Lee**. This measure makes it the duty of the superintendent of public instruction "to superintend, organize and maintain special classes of elementary grade for the education of children of migratory laborers in the rural districts of this State." Within the limits of the appropriation (\$10,000) he is empowered "to employ the necessary teachers, purchase the necessary supplies and incur such additional maintenance charges as may be necessary for the education of such children."

While the appropriation is altogether inadequate for the purpose, a beginning has at least been made whereby the children of migratory workers will be enabled to acquire a common school education.

### INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

**Senate Bill 342 (Chapter 735)**, by **Senator Flaherty**, increases the appropriation for this educational work by \$70,000 for the biennium, making the total \$170,000. The State Federation of Labor took an active part in initiating University extension work in California, and the increase in the appropriation indicates that this work of our State University has met with the approval of the people generally.

### SMALL CLAIMS COURT

**Assembly Bill 895 (Chapter 125)**, by **Mr. Rosenshine**, enables persons to commence actions for amounts up to \$50 without attorney and without costs.

All justices of the peace will exercise the new jurisdiction conferred by this Act. It is confidently believed that the Small Claims Court will more than justify its existence and fill a long-felt want.

### PUBLIC DEFENDER BILL

**Assembly Bill No. 235 (Chapter 245)**, by **Mr. Fellom**. An act enabling, but not requiring, each county above the tenth class to establish the office of public defender, to be elected and hold office in the same manner as the district attorney, with duty to defend persons accused of crime. The salary is to be paid by the county or city and county in the same manner as other county officers are paid. The salaries are graduated according to population, from \$5000 a year in counties of the first and second class to \$20 per annum in the counties below the ninth



class. He shall also upon request prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other claims up to \$100 in behalf of persons not financially able to employ counsel. He may also defend civil actions in behalf of persons persecuted or unjustly harassed.

#### STATE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

**Senate Bill 316 (Chapter 733)**, by **Senator Breed**, provides, subject to ratification by the people at the general election in November, 1922, for the issuance by the State of bonds in \$1,000 denominations, the grand total not to exceed \$3,000,000, at the rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, to carry on and develop the work outlined in the State Land Settlement Act of 1917, as amended at the 1919 session.

The previous Legislature authorized a bond issue of \$10,000,000, but the matter was never submitted to a vote of the people owing to the discovery of legal defects in the authorized proposal.

**Senate Bill 317 (Chapter 734)**, by **Senator Breed**, appropriates \$750,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1917 creating a State Land Settlement Board. It is calculated that all of this amount is to be returned to the State treasury "within a period of fifty years" with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

**Note.**—A proposal for a graduated tax on large holdings of farming and grazing lands, and to limit the size of such holdings, was brought before the Legislature in Senate Bill 122, by Senator Purkitt. There was a very interesting and instructive hearing on this measure in the Judiciary Committee. Judge Weyand, of Colusa County, made a particularly impressive argument for the necessity of such legislation but, as heretofore, the result was a majority vote "to lay on the table."

#### ABSENTEE VOTERS

**Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13.** This amendment, if approved by the people, will enable voters absent on election day from their voting precincts to cast their votes and have same counted. This amendment is an improvement upon previous proposals to amend the Constitution, as it provides for two different manners of casting the ballot, either before the election day in the office of the registrar of voters or the county clerk where the voter resides, or in any city, or town in this State where the voter may be on election day.

#### ENABLING EMPLOYEES OF CORPORATIONS TO BECOME STOCKHOLDERS

**Senate Bill 441 (Chapter 34)**, by **Senator Breed**. Adds a chapter to the California corporation laws, to enable corporations to give or sell shares of stock either as compensation or at a certain price, payable at one time or in installments, and with or without the right to vote such stock, as the by-laws of the corporation may provide. In cases where the corporation is already in existence when such system of profit sharing by employees is introduced, the measure provides the necessary procedure to authorize the corporation to amend the by-laws as desired or to appraise and purchase the stock of dissenting stockholders, or even to allot to such dissenting shareholders their pro rata of such stock issue.

A similar bill, sponsored by the State Federation of Labor (Senate Bill 358, by Senator Nelson), modeled on the Massachusetts law and enabling corporations to adopt by-laws providing for employees electing one or more members of the Board of Directors, passed the Senate, but was held up by Assemblyman Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, until too late for action by the Assembly.

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR MINORS ABOLISHED

**Assembly Bill 1282 (Chapter 105)**, by **Mrs. Saylor**, amends Section 190 of the Penal Code as follows:

"190. Every person guilty of murder in the first degree shall suffer death, or confinement in the State prison for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the same; or, upon a plea of guilty, the court shall determine the same; and every person guilty of murder in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not less than ten years; provided, however, that the death penalty shall not be imposed or inflicted upon any person for murder committed before such person shall have reached the age of eighteen years; provided, further, that the burden of proof as to the age of said person shall be upon the defendant."

#### REGULATING SCAFFOLDING, ETC., IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

**Senate Bills 304, 305, 306 and 307 (known as Chapters 55, 332, 333, and 334 respectively)**, by **Senator Jones**, make certain desirable changes in the laws regulating building construction.

In addition, provision is made for the transfer of jurisdiction over inspection of building construction from the Labor Commission to the Industrial Accident Commission.

**MINIMUM WAGE ACT AMENDED**

**Assembly Bill 1004 (Chapter 279), by Mr. Brooks,** amends the Act of 1913 establishing the Industrial Welfare Commission, as follows:

Section 5 is amended to make the holding of a "wage board" mandatory before issuance of orders by the Commission.

Section 6 is amended as regards the advertising of public hearings.

Section 12 is amended with respect to rehearing and appeal to the Superior Court. In the future no rehearing can be granted except on the grounds "that the Commission acted without or in excess of its powers," or "that the order, rule or regulation was procured by fraud."

**TENURE OF POSITION FOR THE TEACHERS**

**Assembly Bill 378 (Chapter 878), by Mr. Eksward,** establishes permanence of employment for teachers, during good behavior, in all school districts employing eight or more teachers.

No teacher can be dismissed without a trial, and only on grounds specified in the new law. A probationary period of two years is required in every new district into which a teacher is called, and at the expiration of said period a teacher position becomes permanent upon ratification of the superintendent's report by the board.

This means freedom from dictation by political bosses; freedom of speech within the bounds of the Constitution; freedom of affiliation with organized labor.

This means also greater individual initiative, which will bring about greater achievements on the part of the teachers.

**SEATS FOR ELEVATOR OPERATORS**

**Assembly Bill 199 (Chapter 115), by Mr. Hawes,** provides that all elevators used for the carriage of passengers must be provided with a suitable seat for the operator.

Failure to comply with the law is made a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense.

**FIRE BOATS FOR SAN FRANCISCO BAY**

**Assembly Bill 45 (Chapter 866), by Mr. Morrison,** appropriates \$120,000 to help defray one-half the cost of operating the two fire boats, owned by the city and county of San Francisco and maintained on San Francisco Bay, for protection against fires.

This appropriation was supported by the labor lobby in accordance with Resolution No. 28, adopted at the twenty-first annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.

**ESTABLISHING INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND ROAD CAMPS**

**Assembly Bill No. 753 (Chapter 843), by Mr. Merriam.** A measure to enable counties to establish farms of camps for the confinement and employment of persons "charged with" or convicted of public offenses. The author proudly referred to the fact that the bill was indorsed by the Los Angeles Labor Council.

It was argued that this was a genuine humanitarian proposal, because under its terms the prisoners will receive certain compensation for their labor, as follows:

"Section 10. Each person in custody on such industrial farm or industrial road camp who shall be found, in the manner hereinafter provided, to have any person or persons dependent on him for support, shall be credited with a sum not to exceed \$2 for each day of eight hours' work done by him on such farm or camp. Every other person in custody on such farm or camp shall be credited with a sum not to exceed 50 cents for each day of eight hours' work done by him on such farm or camp. The maximum amount per day to be so credited to the person in custody on such farm or camp shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Supervisors, and shall be as large as is justified by the production on said farm or camp, but not to exceed the sums mentioned in this section."

The author of the bill and most of its sponsors are doubtless actuated by the best of motives, but until practical experience is had with this system, it will be well to reserve judgment as to the real value of this measure, which is quite elaborate in its provisions and subject to various interpretations.

**THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

Quite a number of existing State boards and commissions were consolidated or abolished. In the case of the four commissions dealing directly with the affairs of labor it was not a "consolidation," but merely an arrangement to "eliminate overlapping and duplication of activities."

**Senate Bill 884 (Chapter 604), by Senators W. J. Carr and Harris,** establishes the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. The new department has four divisions, viz: Industrial Accident Commission, Commission of Immigration and Housing, Industrial Welfare Commission, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

One member from each of these four commissions will serve on the department, but aside from the prevention of duplication and the drafting of a report to the next Legislature the department will not supersede or interfere with the duties and functions of the four commissions enumerated.

## B—VETERAN RELIEF MEASURES

All the measures passed by the Legislature for the relief of veterans of the World War received the approval of Governor Stephens.

**Senate Bill 594 (Chapter 580), by Senator Arbuckle,** creates the Veterans' Welfare Board, which will operate in the same manner as the State land settlement colony at Durham. It provides farm allotments not to exceed:

Fifteen thousand dollars of unimproved land; \$5,000 for dwellings and outbuildings; \$3,000 for farm implements.

The \$15,000 loan is payable in forty years; the \$5,000 in twenty years, and the \$3,000 in five years. The money is loaned at 5 per cent interest.

The Veterans' Welfare Board has the power to waive the initial or periodic payment. Special preference will be given to disabled ex-service men. The veteran does not need money for the initial payment, say Legion representatives here.

A "veteran," as defined under the Act, is a soldier, sailor or marine who has entered the army of the United States from California, and who has also been a bona fide citizen of this State previous to induction.

For purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Land Settlement Act, the sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated out of the State treasury to constitute a revolving fund for the purpose.

**Assembly Bill 822 (Chapter 519), by Mr Hart.** This measure is known as the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act. The administration of this Act will be carried out by the Veterans' Welfare Board, created under the Act mentioned above. Eligibility to the benefits of this Act are confined to those specified in Bill No. 594.

The board will purchase for sale to a veteran land for agricultural purposes not to exceed in value the sum of \$7,500, or a home or home site not exceeding in value the sum of \$5,000. When a veteran has selected the land or home he desires to purchase, he shall file his application for a loan with the board on a form that will be prescribed by the board.

The board will then proceed to satisfy itself of the desirability of the real estate and of the ability and qualifications of the applicant. In the purchase of a farm the applicant must make an initial payment of at least 10 per cent of the purchase price; and the case of a home or home site, an initial payment of 5 per cent.

The balance of the purchase price may be spread by the board over a period of forty years, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. For the purpose of carrying out this Act the State has appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 to constitute a revolving fund.

Any veteran taking advantage of this bill cannot take advantage of any of the other legislation enacted in the interest of the ex-service men.

**Senate Bill 592 (Chapter 578), by Senator Inman.** This measure provides for submission to the people at the next general election in November of 1922, of a proposition to bond the State of California for \$10,000,000, and through the issuance and sale of such bonds to provide a fund to carry on the operation of the Veterans' Welfare Board in land settlement, and in the furtherance of the Farm and Home Purchase Act.

This sum of money will go into the revolving funds of the land settlement work and the Farm and Home Purchase Act.

Though the Veterans' Welfare Board will have at its disposal \$3,000,000 for the work described above, this will only be a beginning of the veteran welfare work, and much depends upon the success of the bond issue described herein.

**Senate Bill 593 (Chapter 579), by Senator Arbuckle.** This measure gives educational opportunities to veterans. It provides transportation to and from the school, payment of the entire tuition fee, purchase of books and \$40 monthly maintenance. The total amount for each person must not exceed \$1,000.

**Senate Bill 935 (Chapter 348), by Senator Irwin,** permits supervisors of a county to provide for homes and meeting places for veterans and associations of veterans.

The money for the construction of such buildings can be raised from the general fund, a tax on non-operative property of the county not to exceed 3 mills, or by bond election.

Several other bills of special interest to veterans were approved. Among these are: Senate Bill 26 (Chapter 577), giving civil service preference to veterans; Senate Bill 976 (Chapter 349), provides vocational education for dependents of veterans; Senate Bill 69 (Chapter 350), makes armistice day (November 11) a holiday; Assembly Bill 909 (Chapter 165), granting certain license tax exemptions to veterans.

## C—BILLS ADVOCATED BY LABOR, BUT NOT PASSED

### IMPROVED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

**Senate Bill 259**, by Senator Jones, provided for the re-enactment of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, with some important changes. The voters of California adopted a Constitutional Amendment providing for a complete system of workmen's compensation, and hence, in obedience to that mandate, the re-enactment was proposed under Section 17½ of Article XX, and Section 21 of Article XX of the Constitution.

In conformity with the Constitutional Amendment, the word "employee" in the present Act was changed to "workman" and the broadest definition given the new word.

A new plan of paying death benefits was proposed. It has been found that the payment of three years' average annual earnings, with a maximum of \$5,000, frequently worked a hardship to deserving widows and their children, because of the small total received, especially in those cases where the husband's wage was small, and left to public or private charity the care of these dependents after four and one-half years passed. The plan proposed made dependency the basis. A widow with several children is given an amount calculated on a percentage for each child during dependency after an allowance for the widow, but in no case was more than full wages of the husband to be paid.

The burial benefit was to be increased from \$100 to \$150.

The compensation payments were to be increased from 65 per cent to 75 per cent. This course was deemed preferable to increasing the maximum wage, because all will participate in an increase, as compared to a small group who would otherwise benefit. Furthermore, the 65 per cent rate was set in 1911, when living conditions were far different from those prevailing in 1921.

Another important feature of the bill provided that every employer was to pay a 2 per cent assessment on his insurance premium for safety and rehabilitation work in California. If a self-insurer, the payment was to be made on the amount that would be paid in premium if insurance were carried.

Altogether, it was an excellent bill, but the Senate Judiciary Committee, on a motion to report out the bill with a "Do pass" recommendation, voted as follows: **Ayes:** Carr, W. J.; Dennett, Eden, Inman, Johnson and Jones. **Noes:** Burnett, Carr, F. M.; Chamberlain, Irwin, Nelson, Otis, Purkitt and Sample. **Absent:** Duncan, Harris and Lyon. So the bill died in Committee.

**Assembly Bill 493**, by Mr. Badaracco, represented an effort to extend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to household domestic servants. The bill was kicked about from one committee to another, and was finally defeated in the Assembly. (See Record of Assemblymen.)

### TO REGULATE ADVERTISING, ETC., DURING STRIKES

**Assembly Bill 246**, by Mr. Hornblower. This measure was framed to meet many serious complaints from workmen, who had been imposed upon by agents seeking strikebreakers. It provided for free return transportation of "persons procured in violation of the Act," and in other respects strengthened the existing statute.

The bill was adopted by the Legislature, but received the pocket veto of Governor Stephens.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS

**Assembly Bill 297**, by Mr. Ross, added a new section to the Political Code, reading as follows:

"4326. No person shall be appointed deputy sheriff 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."

The bill passed with but little opposition, and failed to become a law because of the Governor's pocket veto. The Governor advanced no reasons why he disapproved of so fair a measure.

### EIGHT HOURS FOR STREET-CAR MEN

**Senate Bill 313**, by Senator Harris, and **Assembly Bill 938**, by Mr. West. These were companion bills, and the Senate bill came out of the Committee on Labor and Capital with a favorable report. There was a bitter fight on the bill by the transportation interests generally, and it failed to receive the necessary twenty-one votes. (See Record of Senators.)

A subsequent effort to move the West bill out of the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital failed, because certain members of the Committee could not be induced to make their appearance at the proper time.

### **MAKING LABOR DAY A HOLIDAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**Assembly Bill 426, by Mr. Morrison**, established uniform observance of this holiday by all public schools in California. It was approved by the Legislature and received the pocket veto of Governor Stephens.

### **LIMITING FEES CHARGED BY PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS**

**Assembly Bill 447, by Mr. Christian**, sought to limit the fee which may be charged by private employment agencies to 15 per cent of one month's pay. As introduced the bill provided for a limit of 10 per cent, but it was changed in committee to 15 per cent in the hope that this compromise would get some votes. The Assembly, however, defeated the bill. (See Record of Assemblymen.)

The total amount of fees collected by private employment agencies in California during the year ending March 31, 1920, reached the stupendous amount of \$787,129. This is a tax collected by a few licensed private agencies from men and women seeking work. And the California Legislature has again declared that this is a legitimate graft which must not be limited!

### **REPEALING THE CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM ACT**

By direction of the annual convention the Legislative Committee of the Federation was committed to the repeal of this law, enacted at the previous session.

Before such a bill could be introduced the Governor, in his biennial message, declared himself very emphatically not only against repeal of said law, but also against a modification of "its salutary provisions."

Notwithstanding this very pronounced attitude of the Governor, a series of conferences were held on this subject with influential men in and about the Legislature. As a result Mr. Hornblower, of San Francisco, introduced a skeleton bill known as Assembly Bill 889.

The bill went to the Committee on Judiciary, and in due time the Committee was supplied with a draft of several amendments to the law seeking to modify its harsh features. The Committee ordered these amendments printed but, after lengthy deliberation, refused to pass out the Hornblower bill.

An effort was finally made (on March 29) to withdraw the bill from the Judiciary Committee by roll-call vote of the Assembly, but the motion was defeated—26 ayes; 46 noes. (See Record of Assemblymen.)

### **RETAINING WATER POWER FOR THE PEOPLE**

**Assembly Bill 397, by Senator Johnson**, aimed to prevent the monopoly of one of the elements essential to the progress of society, viz: power.

Power is essential to the industrial development of the State, and the control of the State's potential energy should not be turned over to an individual or group of individuals to the end that industry may be exploited for private gain.

It was, therefore, proposed in this bill to introduce in California the system of hydro-electric development that has produced astounding and beneficial results elsewhere.

In brief, it provides for a scheme of co-ordinating and combining municipalities and rural communities under State control and utilization of their combined resources and credit for the purpose of hydro-electric development and distribution of the energy developed.

Although the bill did not impose any cost to the State, it was defeated in the Assembly, the San Francisco delegation joining with the Better American Federation legislators in voting "No."

### **ONE DAY OF REST IN SEVEN**

**Senate Bill 713, by Senator Dennett, and Assembly Bill 501, by Mr. Ream**. These measures were introduced to secure for the barbers and those employed in the retail trades one day of rest in seven. Stanley Roman, representing the barbers, worked indefatigably to move the Senate bill out of the Judiciary Committee. He finally succeeded only to meet defeat on the floor of the Senate. Although this measure was in no sense of the blue-law type, most of the newspapers, particularly the Sacramento Bee, insisted that this was the acme of intolerance and nothing but an ill-concealed effort to enlarge on prohibition.

### **DAMAGES FOR DEPORTATION OF HARRY WOOD**

**Assembly Bill 1239, by Mr. Badaracco**. This was an effort to secure legislative sanction for an action against the State and the county of Lassen for the deportation from Susanville of Harry Wood, a citizen of the State of Washington. Wood was an organizer for the International Timber Workers' Union, who was arrested and run out of town by a mob, apparently with the connivance of certain peace officers, while in the pursuit of his business as an organizer. It was impossible to move this bill from the Judiciary Committee.

### **REGULATION OF PAINTERS' AIR BRUSH**

**Senate Bill 480, by Senator Godsil**, provided for the protection of workmen from poisonous gases, fumes, etc., and regulated the use of paint-spraying machines.

It was strenuously opposed, and never got out of committee.

## D—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

### ATTACKS ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT

There were so many insidious efforts to weaken the existing Compensation Act that it is almost out of the question to enumerate all bills of this character.

**Mr. Gilbert L. Jones**, a first-termer from Oakland, easily distinguished himself for his anxiety to serve the corporations desiring to modify or nullify certain sections of the Compensation Act. Mr. Jones (whose record is 100 per cent anti-labor) introduced no less than five bills, each attacking the existing law. Not one of his five pet bills received the approval of the Legislature, but that is no fault of Mr. Jones', who labored early and late to take away legal protection given to the workers of California by the five preceding sessions of the Legislature. The Jones bills are known as **Assembly Bill 602, 603, 604, 606 and 607**. See "Records of Senators and Assemblymen."

Other reactionary bills in this category are:

**Assembly Bill 1089**, by **Mr. Parkinson of Stockton**.

**Assembly Bill 1294 and 1348**, by **Mr. Manning of Marin County**.

**Assembly Bill 1290**, by **Mr. Bishop of San Diego**.

**Senate Bill 414**, by **Senator W. J. Carr of Pasadena**.

### ANTI-STRIKE BILLS AND SIMILAR MEASURES

There were three bills aiming to regulate strikes, etc.

**Assembly Bill 908**, by **Mr. Parkinson of Stockton**. This bill was considered by the Committee on Labor and Capital and, after a public hearing, was ordered laid on the table by a practically unanimous vote.

**Assembly Bill 1144**, by **Mr. Badham of Los Angeles**, was a particularly vicious measure. It never received serious consideration, and was held in committee until the closing day of the Legislature.

**Senate Bill 772**, by **Senator Duncan of Oroville**, was similar to the Parkinson bill, and was not reported out of committee.

### ATTACKS ON WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

**Assembly Bill 1088**, by **Mr. Parkinson of Stockton**. This bill virtually repealed the Women's Eight-Hour Law. Under the terms of the Parkinson bill women could be required to work forty-eight hours continuously, and then the boss could lay them off for the other five days of the week. It is almost needless to state that the author of this measure had a 100 per cent anti-labor record. The bill died in committee.

**Assembly Bill 506**, by **Mr. Bishop of San Diego**. This measure sought to weaken the protection afforded to "female employees engaged in playing a part in a play or drama." This bill also died in committee.

### ATTACKS ON INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Five bills and one resolution aimed at the heart of direct legislation in California were defeated at this session.

The State Federation of Labor in 1911 actively championed the amendments to the Constitution of California whereby the Initiative and Referendum were established. Ever since the enemies of popular government have sought to weaken these sections of the Constitution.

**S. C. A. 26**, by **Senator Burnett of San Francisco**. This proposed amendment sought to raise the number of names needed to qualify an Initiative petition to from 8 to 25 per cent. A similar proposal had just been defeated by a vote of the people of California, so the Senator was flooded with telegrams and other protests. Thereupon he graciously consented to reduce the number required to 15 per cent. But the little scheme died in committee.

**Senator Arbuckle, of Ventura County**, then conceived a neat little plan to "investigate" the workings of direct legislation, and incidentally, of course, to discredit same. There was a roll-call on this scheme, and it was slaughtered by a vote of 7 ayes, 27 noes. See "Record of Senators."

**Assemblyman Carleton Greene, of San Luis Obispo**, was next to ride into the arena with a bill raising the names required to 20 per cent. This proposal also died in committee, after a similar bombardment from the progressives.

**Assemblyman J. F. Manning, of Marin County**, then brought forth an anti-initiative, camouflaged in the old garb of anti-single tax to catch the farmer vote. He got only twenty-seven votes and sent it back to committee.

**Assemblyman R. P. Benton, of Los Angeles**, was next. His bill would have required a fee of 4 cents for every name on an Initiative petition, or some \$4000 for each measure. This bill never got started at all.

Last came **Rev. F. D. Mather, of Los Angeles**, with **A. B. 1330**. This one surrounded the Initiative with limitations like forcing the signer to show his registration certificate, and many more. Mather, who served his second term, has maintained a consistent anti-labor record, although he comes to the Assembly with the best moral credentials of any legislator, and claims direct lineage from Cotton Mather, lobbyist for the Blue Laws of old Massachusetts.

# **Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen**

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**Forty-Fourth Session of the  
California Legislature, 1921**

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## **EXPLANATORY**

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

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

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

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

## RECORDS OF SENATORS

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

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

- A. S. B. 313. Street Car Men's Eight Hour bill. (March 31.)
- B. S. B. 313. Street Car Men's Eight Hour bill. Vote on reconsideration. (April 8.)
- C. A. B. 246. Regulating advertising in anticipation of or during strikes, etc. (April 26.)
- D. A. B. 603. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- E. A. B. 606. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. S. B. 478. Drug Clerks' Nine Hour bill. (March 29.)
- G. S. B. 65. Domestic Servants' Nine Hour bill. (April 21.)
- H. S. B. 295. Requiring employers to keep records of working hours and wages of females and minors employed by them. (April 22.)
- I. Vote on Resolution introduced by Senator Arbuckle on April 28, aiming to discredit and limit the use of the Initiative and Referendum. (April 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- J. A. B. 199. Seats for Elevator Operators. Vote on the objectionable amendments offered by Senator Hart. (April 25.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- K. S. B. 414. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- L. A. B. 1120. Authorizing cities, counties and irrigation districts to acquire and operate cement plants, etc. (April 26.)

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

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.

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

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ALLEN, NEWTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
4 Good Votes: C, I, J, L.  
6 Bad Votes: A, B, F, G, H, K.  
Absent 2 roll calls: D, E.
- ANDERSON, A. P. (Rep.), Oakland.  
5 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, I.  
2 Bad Votes: D, L.  
Absent 5 roll calls: F, G, H, J, K.
- ARBUCKLE, F. A. (Rep.), Fillmore.  
1 Good Vote: L.  
9 Bad Votes: A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.  
Absent 2 roll calls: B, D.
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton.  
7 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, I, J, L.  
3 Bad Votes: A, B, H.  
Absent 2 roll calls: G, K.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Oakland.  
5 Good Votes: D, E, F, J, K.  
6 Bad Votes: A, B, C, G, H, L.  
Absent 1 roll call: I.
- BURNETT, LESTER G. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
2 Good Votes: J, K.  
9 Bad Votes: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L.  
Absent 1 roll call: D.



- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- CARR, FRANK M. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **H, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- CARR, WM. J. (Rep.), Pasadena.  
 5 Good Votes: **D, E, I, J, L.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **B, G, H, K.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, C, F.**
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, I.**
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOS. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- DENNETT, LEWIS L. (Rep.), Modesto.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- DUNCAN, W. E. Jr., (Dem.), Oroville.  
 6 Good Votes: **D, E, I, J, K, L.**  
 6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- EDEN, WALTER (Rep.), Santa Ana.  
 4 Good Votes: **C, G, I, J.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, F, H, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- GATES, EGBERT J. (Rep.), South Pasadena.  
 1 Good Vote: **K.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, I, J, L.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**
- GODSIL, CHAS. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **I, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, H, K.**
- HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.  
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, L.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **H, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- HART, DWIGHT H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 1 Good Vote: **C.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, F.**
- INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **C.**
- IRWIN, J. L. C. (Dem.), Hanford.  
 3 Good Votes: **D, I, L.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**
- JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara.  
 7 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, I, J, L.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, G.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, K.**

- JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- KING, LYMAN M. (Rep.), Redlands.  
 5 Good Votes: **C, H, I, J, L.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, F, G, K.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**
- LYONS, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Venice.  
 1 Good Vote: **C.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, I.**
- MCDONALD, WALTER A. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka.  
 5 Good Votes: **D, E, I, J, K.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- OSBORNE, DR. A. E. (Rep.), Santa Clara.  
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- OTIS, EDWIN M. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 5 Good Votes: **C, F, G, I, K.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, J.**
- PURKITT, CLAUDE F. (Dem.), Willows.  
 2 Good Votes: **C, G.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, H, I, L.**  
 Absent 5 roll calls: **D, E, F, J, K.**
- RIGDON, E. S. (Dem.), San Luis Obispo.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **H.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- ROMINGER, JOSEPH A. (Rep.), Long Beach.  
 2 Good Votes: **H, K.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Susuin.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**
- SAMPLE, ED. P. (Rep.), San Diego.  
 7 Good Votes: **D, E, G, H, J, K, L.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **A, B, F.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, I.**
- SCOTT, WM. S. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **I, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**
- SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez.  
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**
- SHEARER, WM. B. (Dem.), Yreka.  
 2 Good Votes: **I, J.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, K, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, F, H.**
- SLATER, HERBERT W. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- YONKIN, HENRY H. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, G, H, K, L.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **E, F, I, J.**

## COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS.

Based upon 10 Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures.

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

## RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

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

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

- A. A. B. 246. Regulating advertising in anticipation of or during strikes, etc. (March 23.)
- B. A. B. 889. Vote on motion to withdraw amendments to the Anti-Syndicalism Act from the Judiciary Committee. (March 29.)
- C. A. B. 602. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 31.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- D. A. B. 603. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 28.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- E. A. B. 604. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 28.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- F. A. B. 606. Attack on Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act. (March 28.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- G. A. B. 607. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (March 29.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- H. A. B. 447. Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged by Private Employment Bureaus to fifteen per cent of one month's wages. (April 18.)
- I. A. B. 493. Extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to household domestic servants. (April 21.)
- J. A. B. 1348. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- K. A. B. 1294. Attack on Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. (April 22.) The "ayes" are bad votes, the "noes" are good votes.
- L. S. B. 478. Drug Clerk's Nine Hour bill, on final passage. (April, 28.)

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

Each capital letter designates a certain Roll-Call.

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

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ANDERSON, F. W. (Rep.), Oakland.  
2 Good Votes: I, L.  
6 Bad Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G.  
Absent 4 roll calls: A, H, J, K.
- BADARACCO, J. B. (Dem.), San Francisco.  
11 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.  
Bad Votes: None.  
Absent 1 roll call: H.
- BADHAM, W. E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
1 Good Vote: A.  
9 Bad Votes: C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.  
Absent 2 roll calls: B, I.
- BAKER, EDWIN (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
Good Votes: None.  
12 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.  
Voted on every roll call.
- BEAL, W. F. (Rep.), Brawley.  
7 Good Votes: A, B, D, F, G, I, L.  
4 Bad Votes: C, E, J, K.  
Absent 1 roll call: H.
- BENTON, R. P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
Good Votes: None.  
12 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.  
Voted on every roll call.

- BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, L.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **B, D, H, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **J.**
- BISHOP, J. O. (Rep.), San Diego.  
 1 Good Vote: **L.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, B.**
- BROMLEY, E. P. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 1 Good Vote: **L.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, I.**
- BROOKS, CLIFTON (Rep.), Oakland.  
 1 Good Vote: **L.**  
 10 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**
- BROUGHTON, ESTO B. (Dem.), Modesto.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- BURNS, J. F. (Dem.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward.  
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, E, G, H, L.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- CLEARY, CHAS. W. (Rep.), Lindsay.  
 7 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **B, H, I, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- CLEVELAND, GEO. C. (Rep.), Watsonville.  
 5 Good Votes: **B, C, E, G, H.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **D, F, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, L.**
- COLBURN, R. W. (Rep.), Fallbrook.  
 2 Good Votes: **A, E.**  
 10 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- COOMBS, F. L. (Rep.), Napa.  
 6 Good Votes: **A, D, E, F, G, H.**  
 6 Bad Votes: **B, C, I, J, K, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- CRITTENDEN, B. S. (Rep.), Tracy.  
 9 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **B, D, H.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- CUMMINGS, F. J. (Rep.), Ferndale.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **B, D, I, K, L.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, J.**
- EKSWARD, FRANK L. (Rep.), Burlingame.  
 1 Good Vote: **K.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, L.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, H.**
- FELLOW, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- FULWIDER, L. E. (Rep.), Santa Rosa.  
 2 Good Votes: **A, L.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, E, F.**
- GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.

- GRAY, P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 3 Good Votes: **A, I, L.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- GREENE, CARLTON W. (Rep.), Paso Robles.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **B, D, E, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, C, F, L.**
- HART, W. O. (Rep.), Orange.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J, K.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **D, H, I, L.**
- HAWES, F. C. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **J.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- HECK, F. (Dem.), Bakersfield.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **B.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- HORNBLOWER, WM. B. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH (Rep.), Oroville.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **B, H, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- HUME, G. E. (Rep.), Oxnard.  
 3 Good Votes: **D, J, K.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, I.**
- JOHNSON, FRANK (Rep.), Hardwick.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, G, J, K, L.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **C, D, H, I.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- JOHNSTON, J. W. (Rep.), Sacramento.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **H, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- JONES, GILBERT L. (Rep.), Oakland.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario.  
 3 Good Votes: **E, J, K.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- LEE, GEO. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 4 Good Votes: **A, E, I, L.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- LEE, IRA A. (Rep.), Pomona.  
 1 Good Vote: **I.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, H.**

- LEWIS, ED. (Rep.), Marysville.  
 2 Good Votes: **A, B.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **H, I, L.**
- LONG, JAMES N. (Rep.), Richmond.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- LOUCKS, E. O. (Rep.), San Pedro.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, H, I.**
- LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, D, H, L.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **B, E, F, J, K.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, I.**
- MANNING, J. E. (Rep.), San Anselmo.  
 2 Good Votes: **A, L.**  
 10 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- MATHER, F. D. (Rep.), Pasadena.  
 3 Good Votes: **G, J, K.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- MCCLOSKEY, D. (Rep.), Hollister.  
 3 Good Votes: **B, E, L.**  
 6 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, G, J, K.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, H, I.**
- MCDOWELL, H. (Rep.), Fresno.  
 3 Good Votes: **A, B, G.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- McGEE, R. (Dem.), Sutter Creek.  
 3 Good Votes: **B, I, L.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- McKEEN, B. W. (Rep.), Kingsburg.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, L.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **B, H, I, J, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- McPHERSON, R. B. (Rep.), Vallejo.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, H, L.**  
 6 Bad Votes: **D, E, F, I, J, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach.  
 6 Good Votes: **C, E, F, G, J, K.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, H, I.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- MITCHELL, T. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 9 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, G, I.**
- MORRIS, C. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, G, H, I.**
- MORRISON, H. F. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- PARKER, I. H. (Rep.), Auburn.  
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**  
 Absent 5 roll calls: **G, H, I, J, K.**
- PARKINSON, O. O. (Rep.), Stockton.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

- PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 5 Good Votes: **E, F, G, H, L.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **B, C.**  
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, D, I, J, K.**
- PETTIS, J. A. (Rep.), Fort Bragg.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, K, L.**
- POWERS, F. J. (Rep.), Eagleville.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, L.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **B, H, J, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- PRENDERGAST, J. J. (Rep.), Redlands.  
 2 Good Votes: **J, K.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, L.**
- REAM, H. B. (Dem.), Sisson.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, G, J, L.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **F, H.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, I, K.**
- ROBERTS, F. M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.  
 3 Good Votes: **E, G, I.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, F, H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- ROSENSHINE, A. A. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- ROSS, A. F. (Rep.), Redding.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, H, I, L.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, F, J, K.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, J, K.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, H, I, L.**  
 Voted on every roll call.
- SCHMIDT, WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 9 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L.**  
 Bad Votes: **None.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, H, I.**
- SMITH, O. W. (Rep.), Santa Barbara.  
 3 Good Votes: **A, J, K.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, F, G, H, I, L.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, E.**
- SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale.  
 3 Good Votes: **A, H, J.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- SPENCE, H. R. (Rep.), Alameda.  
 2 Good Votes: **A, I.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**
- STEVENS, A. F. (Rep.), Healdsburg.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- WARREN, G. W. (Rep.), San Francisco.  
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, G, I, L.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, E, J, K.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, H.**
- WEBER, A. A. (Rep.), Santa Monica.  
 Good Votes: **None.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- WEBSTER, J. C. (Rep.), Sonora.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, K, L.**  
 3 Bad Votes: **D, I, J.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**



WENDERING, A. A. (Rep.), Berkeley.

5 Good Votes: C, E, F, G, L.

5 Bad Votes: A, B, H, J, K.

Absent 2 roll calls: D, I.

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

12 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

Bad Votes: None.

Voted on every roll call.

WHITE, J. R., Jr. (Rep.), Glendale.

2 Good Votes: J, K.

10 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L.

Voted on every roll call.

WINDREM, GUY (Dem.), Madera.

6 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, J, K.

5 Bad Votes: A, B, E, H, I.

Absent 1 roll call: L.

WRIGHT, H. W. (Rep.), South Pasadena.

7 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G, J, K.

4 Bad Votes: A, B, H, L.

Absent 1 roll call: I.

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

11 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

1 Bad Vote: B.

Voted on every roll call.

## COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Based Upon 12 Important "Roll-Calls" on Labor Measures.

		Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll-Call	
Group I.	1.	BROUGHTON, ESTO B.....	Dem.	12	0	0
	2.	BURNS, J. F.....	Dem.	12	0	0
	3.	HORNBLOWER, WM B.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	4.	MORRISON, H. F.....	Rep.	12	0	0
	5.	WEST, P. G.....	Rep.	12	0	0
Group II.	6.	BADARACCO, J. B.....	Dem.	11	0	1
	7.	FELLOW, ROY.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	8.	LONG, JAMES N.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	9.	ROSENSHINE, A. A.....	Rep.	11	0	1
	10.	HAWES, F. C.....	Rep.	11	1	0
	11.	HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	11	1	0
	12.	WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	11	1	0
Group III.	13.	HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	10	0	2
Group IV.	14.	MITCHELL, T. A.....	Rep.	9	0	3
	15.	SCHMIDT, WALTER J.....	Rep.	9	0	3
	16.	CRITTENDEN, B. S.....	Rep.	9	3	0
Group V.	17.	MORRIS, C. W.....	Rep.	8	0	4
	18.	HUGHES, MRS. ELIZABETH	Rep.	8	3	1
	19.	WEBSTER, J. C.....	Rep.	8	3	1
	20.	JOHNSON, FRANK.....	Rep.	8	4	0
	21.	POWERS, F. J.....	Rep.	8	4	0
	22.	ROSS, A. F.....	Rep.	8	4	0
	23.	SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	8	4	0
Group VI.	24.	REAM, H. B.....	Dem.	7	2	3
	25.	BEAL, W. F.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	26.	BERNARD, VAN.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	27.	CLEARY, CHAS. W.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	28.	JOHNSTON, J. W.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	29.	WRIGHT, H. W.....	Rep.	7	4	1
	30.	McKEEN, B. W.....	Rep.	7	5	0
Group VII.	31.	PARKER, I. H.....	Rep.	6	1	5
	32.	WARREN, G. W.....	Rep.	6	4	2
	33.	CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	6	5	1
	34.	MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	6	5	1
	35.	WINDREM, GUY.....	Dem.	6	5	1
	36.	COOMBS, F. L.....	Rep.	6	6	0
Group VIII.	37.	PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	5	2	5
	38.	CLEVELAND, GEO. C.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	39.	CUMMINGS, F. J.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	40.	LYONS, HARRY.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	41.	WENDERING, A. A.....	Rep.	5	5	2
	42.	McPHERSON, R. B.....	Rep.	5	6	1
Group IX.	43.	LEE, GEO. W.....	Rep.	4	8	0

Group X.	44.	McCLOSKEY, D.....	Rep.	3	6	3
	45.	SMITH, O. W.....	Rep.	3	7	2
	46.	McDOWELL, H.....	Rep.	3	8	1
	47.	McGEE, R.....	Dem.	3	8	1
	48.	ROBERTS, F. M.....	Rep.	3	8	1
	49.	SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	3	8	1
	50.	GRAY, P. J.....	Rep.	3	9	0
	51.	HUME, G. E.....	Rep.	3	9	0
Group XI.	52.	JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	3	9	0
	53.	MATHER, F. D.....	Rep.	3	9	0
	54.	ANDERSON, F. W.....	Rep.	2	6	4
	55.	FULWIDER, L. E.....	Rep.	2	7	3
	56.	LEWIS, ED.....	Rep.	2	7	3
	57.	PRENDERGAST, J. J.....	Rep.	2	8	2
	58.	SPENCE, H. R.....	Rep.	2	9	1
	59.	COLBURN, R. W.....	Rep.	2	10	0
Group XII.	60.	MANNING, J. E.....	Rep.	2	10	0
	61.	WHITE, J. R., JR.....	Rep.	2	10	0
	62.	BADHAM, W. E.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	63.	BISHOP, J. O.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	64.	BROMLEY, E. P.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	65.	EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	66.	LEE, IRA A.....	Rep.	1	9	2
	67.	BROOKS, CLIFTON.....	Rep.	1	10	1
Group XIII.	68.	GREENE, CARLTON W.....	Rep.	0	8	4
	69.	HART, W. O.....	Rep.	0	8	4
	70.	LOUCKS, E. O.....	Rep.	0	9	3
	71.	PETTIS, J. A.....	Rep.	0	9	3
	72.	HECK, F.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	73.	KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	74.	PARKINSON, O. O.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	75.	STEVENS, A. F.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	76.	WEBER, A. A.....	Rep.	0	11	1
	77.	BAKER, EDWIN.....	Rep.	0	12	0
	78.	BENTON, R. P.....	Rep.	0	12	0
	79.	GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	0	12	0
	80.	JONES, GILBERT L.....	Rep.	0	12	0

## WE NEVER FORGET

“My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have; the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves, write your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, ‘We Never Forget!’ If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, ‘I am sorry I did the act,’ and we will say, ‘It will avail you in Heaven, but on this side of the grave, never!’”—Wendell Phillips.

